PRESS OF
OXFORD (MASONIC) ORPHANAGE
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
1 9 3 9





John Edward Allen Grand Master 1939-'40

JOHN EDWARD ALLEN

In the vicissitudes of life gifted people usually acquire many honors and distinctions and constantly find themselves in the spotlight. The weak man loses himself in the glorified picture that he draws of himself for himself and sacrifices usefulness on the altar of pride. The exceptional man, the rara avis, accepts his merited awards with appreciation and good grace but without loss of equilibrium. He accepts them with a sense of obligation to use them wisely and well and thus become a great asset to his generation, at the same time setting in motion causes productive of good effects that live after him.

John Edward Allen, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for the year 1939-1940, is definitely the superior man. Early in life he began to build the background for the notable career that is his. His record in the Warrenton School was uniformly high. He matriculated in Wake Forest College in 1904 and in due course received therefrom the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Graduate work was done at the University of North Carolina and at Harvard and Columbia Universities. For fifteen years he has maintained contact with Wake Forest College as a member of the Board of Trustees and for some years has been a member of the Budget Commission. He is a member of the Pi Gamma Mu college fraternity.

In his chosen profession—that of education—Edward Allen is a stand-out. His career began in 1907 as teacher in the Warrenton High School of which he was principal during the period 1917-1919. Since the date last mentioned he has been Superintendent of the Warren county school system which includes the city unit. He is Trustee and Book Committee of the Warren County Memorial Library and Trustee of the Colored Library. The school system over which he presides is a model of efficiency. It is a source of learning in the true sense, where the youthful mind is taught to think—and think straight; to bring out what is in it.

Edward Allen has made important contributions to educational literature and is affiliated with a number of organizations that have to do with education. From 1930 to 1936 he was Associate Editor of North Carolina Education. He is a member of National Education; member Progressive Association; member of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the National Educational Association; Fellow American Geographical Society; member American Statistical Association; Fellow Secondary Greek Society; Author of Oral English Practically Applied; of Freshman Mortality; Editor of Green Hill.

"Know Thyself" was the inscription on ancient temples. In the search into the verities of life Edward Allen's inquiring mind was inevitably attracted to the Mysteries of Masonry that he might be better fitted to learn more, and to teach and serve better. He was raised in Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, Warrenton, the evening of November 10, 1908, and since this beginning his interest in Masonry has never flagged. The next year he was elected Master and served in the East through the years 1910 and 1911. From 1915 to 1917 he served as District Deputy Grand Master for his Dis-

The Allen Bible Class of the Warrenton Baptist Church, which Brother Allen teaches, is well known in religious circles. For fifteen years he has been Moderator of the Tar River Baptist Association. At one time he was Vice-President of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

In 1926 he was President of the Kiwanis Club and is a member of the local golf club.

John Edward Allen married Miss Sue Council Broom. There are four interesting children: three charming girls, and a son who is daily disclosing qualifications that make parents proud. Mrs. Allen has a most gracious personality. Her culture and savoir faire are inspirational as mother, helpmeet and collaborator.

The subject of this sketch comes of fine stock. His forebears played important roles in the affairs of their generations and made an impress. Because of his genealogical inheritance he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. The family tree bears such names as Burwell Davis, William Hill, Captain Charles Allen, Colonel Nicholas Long and Matthew Davis.

The prodigious output of Most Worshipful Brother Allen is only possible through perfect organization. He is organized par excellence. First he finds out what he wants to do and then he organizes himself to do the job. Definite times are scheduled to do definite things. There is no fumbling; no lost motion; there are no inept gestures: the thing is simply outlined and prepared for—and soon it is done. When he speaks or writes, everything is built round some timely central idea. It will always be found that he has thoroughly thought through the subject before he tries to impart it to another. His diction is clear; he uses exactly the term or word that best explains. If colloqualism is the best vehicle he uses it; but never does he sacrifice dignity or fall into loose thinking.

A characteristic of "Ed" Allen is his sense of humor. It is wholesome; the kind that laughs "with" you, and runs the gamut from shaking chuckle to vigorous laugh. He is an interesting conversationalist and a discriminating commentator. Always he is good company.

—F. M. P.

Proceedings

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

A. F. And A. M.

Of North Carolina



1939

PAST GRAND MASTERS

A LIST OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1787 TO 1938 INCLUSIVE AND DATES WHEN ELECTED

| *Samuel Johnston1787 *Richard Caswell1788 *Samuel Johnston_1789, '90, '91 *William R. Davie1792, '93, | *William R. Cox1878, '79 *Henry F. Grainger1880, '81 *Robert Bingham_1882, '83, '84 *Fabius H. Busbee1885, '86 *C. H. Robinson1887, '88 *Samuel H. Smith1889, '90 *Hezekiah A. Gudger_1891, '92 *John W. Cotten1893, '94 |
|---|--|
| *John Hall1805, '06, '07 *Benjamin Smith_1808, '09, '10 | *Francis M. Moye1895, '96 |
| *Robert Williams1811, '12, '13 | *Walter E. Moore1897, '98 |
| *John L. Taylor_1814, '15, '16 | *Richard J. Noble1899 |
| *John L. Taylor1814, '15, '16 *Calvin Jones1817, '18, '19 | *B. S. Royster1900, '01 |
| *John A. Cameron1820, '21 | *H. I. Clark1902, '03 |
| *James Strudwick Smith1822 | W. S. Liddell1904, '05 |
| *Robert_Strange1823, '24 | Francis D. Winston_1906, '07 |
| *H. G. Burton1825, '26 | *Samuel M. Gattis1908, '09 |
| *L. D. Wilson1827, '28, '29 | *Richard N. Hackett_1910, '11 |
| *R. D. Speight, Jr1830, '31 *S. J. Baker1832 | *W. B. McKoy1912 *F. M. Winchester1913 |
| *S. F. Patterson1833, '34 | *Jno. T. Alderman1914 |
| *L. H. Martseller1835, '36 | F. P. Hobgood, Jr1915 |
| *D. W. Stone1837, '38, '39 | A. B. Andrews, Jr1916 |
| *S. J. Baker1840 | Claude L. Pridgen1917 |
| *D. L. Crenshaw1841 | *George S. Norfleet1918 |
| *J. H. Wheeler1842, '43 | Henry A. Grady1919 |
| *P. W. Fanning1844, '45, '46 *W. F. Collins1847, '48, '49 | *James C. Braswell1920 |
| *W. F. Collins1847, '48, '49 | J. Bailey Owen1921 |
| *A. T. Jerkins1850, '51, '52 | *James H. Webb1922 |
| *Clement H. Jordan1853, '54 | Hubert McN. Poteat1923 |
| *P. A. Holt1855, '56 *Alfred Martin1857, '58 | James LeG. Everett1924 |
| *Lewis S. Williams1859, '60 | *Leon Cash1925 *John E. Cameron1926 |
| *W. G. Hill1861 | John H. Anderson1927 |
| *E. F. Watson1862, '63 | Raymond C. Dunn1928 |
| *John McCormick1864 | John J. Phoenix1929 |
| *E. J. Reade1865, '66 | E. W. Timberlake, Jr. 1930 |
| *R. W. Best1867 | J. W. Winborne1931 |
| *Robert B. Vance1868, '69 *Charles C. Clark1870, '71 | H. C. Alexander1932 |
| *Charles C. Clark1870, '71 | P. T. Wilson1933 |
| *John Nichols1872, '73 | R. F. Ebbs1934 |
| *George W. Blount1874, '75 | C. B. Newcomb1935 |
| *Horace H. Munson_1876, '77 | J. Giles Hudson1936 Watson N. Sherrod1937 |
| * Deceased. | Harry T. Paterson1938 |

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 17, 1940

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

| ELECTIVE OFFICERS | |
|--|--|
| M. W. J. Edward AllenGrand MasterWarrenton R. W. Thomas J. Harkins_Deputy Grand MasterAsheville R. W. Charles P. Eldridge_Senior Grand WardenRaleigh | |
| R. W. James E. Shipman_Junior Grand Warden_Hendersonville R. W. H. C. AlexanderGrand TreasurerCharlotte R. W. John H. AndersonGrand SecretaryRaleigh | |
| APPOINTIVE OFFICERS | |
| W. J. A. Easley Grand Chaplain Wake Forest W. Z. V. Snipes Grand Lecturer Dunn W. James W. Payne Senior Grand Deacon Salisbury W. Julius C. Hobbs Junior Grand Deacon Wilmington W. Clyde H. Jarrett Grand Marshal Andrews W. William J. Bundy Grand Steward Greenville W. Luther T. Hartsell, Jr. Grand Steward Concord W. Fred F. Harding Grand Tiler Raleigh W. W. R. Smith Assistant Grand Sec'y Raleigh W. K. W. Parham Grand Auditor Raleigh W. J. Ray. Shute, II Grand Historian Monroe M. W. Hubert M. Poteat Grand Orator Wake Forest M. W. Melvin M. Johnson Hon. Grand Orator Boston, Mass. | |
| BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES | |
| P. `.G. `.M. `.Charles B. Newcomb, Wilmington | |
| BOARD OF CUSTODIANS | |
| J. Edward Allen, Grand Master. Z. V. Snipes, Grand Lecturer. J. E. Shipman, Hendersonville1940 | |
| S. N. Boyce, Gastonia1941 H. M. Poteat, Wake Forest1942 | |
| ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS | |
| P. C. Stott—First DistrictEnfield J. W. Patton—Second DistrictElon College J. F. Marquette—Third DistrictStatesville W. D. Wilder—Fourth DistrictWeaverville | |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

L. T. Hartsell, (1940); Thomas J. Harkins, (1941); R. C. Dunn, (1942); J. W. Winborne, (1943); A. B. Andrews, (1944);

and the first four Grand Officers. Appointed by the Governor: R. L. Flowers, Ben Cone and T. L. Simmons.

DIRECTORS OF MASONIC FOUNDATION

R. F. Ebbs, (1940); A. B. Andrews, (1941); J. H. Anderson, (1942); H. C. Alexander, (1943); R. C. Dunn, (1944).

DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

J. S. McEachern, (1940); J. E. Latham, (1940); E. R. Ford, (1941); R. F. Ebbs, (1941); W. C. Wicker, (1942); W. R. Smith, (1942); J. J. Phoenix, (1943); W. P. Henley, (1943); Ben Cone, (1944); J. Howard Brown, (1944).

REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen_____Warrenton

REPRESENTATIVE TO MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

- J. Edward Allen_____Warrenton

 FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT (by request of Grand Lodge)
- J. Edward Allen_____Warrenton

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

- No. 1—Elizabeth City Dist..Roscoe M. Wynn (317)___Eliza. City No. 2—Windsor District___S. E. Phelps (5)______Windsor
- No. 3—Plymouth District_F. T. Paul (104) _____Washington
- No. 4—Halifax District___Rev. I. T. Poole (56)_____Jackson
- No. 5—Greenville District__J. T. Bundy (517)_____Farmville No. 6—Kinston District___L. H. Gillikin (112)_____Goldsboro
- No. 7—New Bern District..* * *
- No. 8-Jacksonville Dist.__ Rom. W. Mallard (81)_____Trenton
- No. 9—Clinton District____H. McN. Johnson (595)_____Willard
- No. 10-Wilmington Dist .__ John S. McEachern (1) __ Wilmington
- No. 11—Lumberton District_Dr. R. T. Allen (114)____Lumberton
- No. 12—Rockingham Dist.__R. E. Yongue, Jr. (305)___Laurinburg
- No. 13—Sanford District___L. L. Thomas (172)____Jonesboro
- No. 14—Fayetteville Dist.___T. G. Slate (8)_____Fayetteville
- No. 15—Raleigh District____J. M. Turley (191)_____Clayton
- No. 16—Apex District____L. G. Jordan (584)____Apex
- No. 17—Wilson District____Arthur S. Chesson (117)____Wilson
- No. 18—Rocky Mount Dist._D. E. Bulluck (602)____Rocky Mount
- No. 19—Henderson Dist.___Dr. H. A. Newell (229)___Henderson
- No. 20—Oxford District____D. S. Johnson (122)_____Oxford
- No. 21—Durham District—Lon G. Turner (409)——Burlington
- No. 22—Not in Operation___(Reidsville)
- No. 23—Greensboro Dist.___E. T. Howard (344)____High Point
- No. 24—Asheboro District___
- No. 25—Salisbury District__Thomas O. Kepley (99)____Salisbury

| No. | 26—Monroe DistrictS. Henry Green (244)Monroe |
|-----|---|
| No. | 27—Charlotte District_M. C. Alexander (530)Charlotte |
| No. | 28—Gastonia DistrictDr. C. H. Pugh (369)Gastonia |
| No. | 29—Statesville DistR. E. Levan (27)Statesville |
| No. | 30-WSalem DistE. E. Maddrey (289)_Winston-Salem |
| No. | 31—Elkin DistrictA. B. Macon (322)Mount Airy |
| No. | 32—Not in OperationConsolidated |
| No. | 33—Wilkesboro District_J. W. Nichols (407)N. Wilkesboro |
| No. | 34—Jefferson DistR. F. Crouse (423)Sparta |
| No. | 35—Not in OperationConsolidated |
| No. | 36—Hickory DistrictR. I. Thompson (343)Hickory |
| No. | 37—Shelby DistrictE. L. Weathers (534)Shelby |
| No. | 38—Hendersonville Dist. Karl A. Muschette (446)Biltmore |
| No. | 39—Asheville DistrictW. B. Ferguson (170)Weaverville |
| No. | 40—Spruce Pine DistRoy A. Harmon (598)Elk Park |
| No. | 41—Waynesville DistC. B. Hosaflook (259)Waynesville |
| No. | 42—Sylva District——M. Y. Jarrett (459)———Dillsboro |
| | 43—Murphy DistrictH. L. Mulkey (529)Andrews |
| No. | 44—Rutherfordton DistFred C. Kinzie (91)Spindale |

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—R. C. Dunn (447); J. W. Winborne (237); E. W. Timberlake, (282); F. D. Winston, (5); J. G. Hudson, (576); L. T. Hartsell, Jr., (32); T. J. Harkins, (118); J. S. McEachern, (1); C. B. Newcomb, (1); J. W. Payne, (543); C. H. Jarrett, (529); W. J. Bundy (284).

Finance—A. B. Andrews, (218); P. T. Wilson, (167); J. C. Hobbs, (1); R. F. Ebbs, (118); W. B. Hodge, (31); E. R. Ford, (76); L. H. Gilliken (112); M. F. McKeel, Jr., (104); J. L. Peacock, (58).

Oxford Orphanage—Dr. W. E. Caldwell, (408); W. L. McIver, (151); J. E. Rooker, Jr., (10).

Appeals—Harry T. Paterson, (3) Chairman; H. L. Taylor, (1); Harrison Kauffman, (40); R. T. Allen, (114); C. C. Cole, (11); Roscoe M. Wynn, (317); S. H. Green, (244); R. I. Thompson, (343).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—F. Eugene Hester, (384); M. Y. Jarrett, (529); Michel Saliba, (117); W. N. Sherrod, (447); W. H. Halliburton, (530).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell, (31); J. W. Winborne, (237); F. D. Winston, (5); E. W. Yates, (218); M. F. McKeel, Jr., (104); E. W. Timberlake, (282); R. T. Allen, (114); A. B. Andrews, (218); R. C. Dunn, (447); F. I. Watson, (40); J. H. Anderson, (8); D. K. Medford, (453); H. M. Foy, (322); D. E. Bulluck, (602).

By-Laws-J. H. Anderson, (8); Grand Secretary.

Charters and Dispensations—D. E. Bulluck, (602); R. E. Levan, (27); Roy A. Harmon, (598).

Credentials—R. R. Pool, (40); C. T. McClenaghan, (218); J. W. Kellogg, (500).

Charity-A. O. Alford, (218); State College, Raleigh.

Necrology-Rev. Harvey A. Cox, (40).

Masonic Loan Fund—for Grand Lodge, W. B. Hodge, (1940), Chairman; for Grand Chapter, W. R. Smith, Secretary; for Grand Commandery, Ross E. Shumaker; for the Scottish Rite, Thos. J. Harkins.

Masonic Education—H. M. Poteat, (282); A. M. Atkinson, (447); Clyde H. Jarrett, (529); F. M. Pinnix, (122); H. H. Mc-Lean, (59); W. E. Caldwell, (408).

Lodge Service Commission—Chas. B. Newcomb, (1), Chairman; J. Giles Hudson, (576); W. J. Bundy, (284); D. S. Johnson, (122); W. L. McIver, (151); B. W. Fox, (31); J. T. Ingram, (262); D. K. Medford, (453); J. E. Shipman, (387).

Committee on Lecture Service—J. Edward Allen, (10); J. H. Anderson, (8); Z. V. Snipes, (147); S. N. Boyce, (369).

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Greensboro, N. C., April 18, 1939

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in its One Hundred and Fifty-Second Annual Communication in the auditorium of Greensboro College in the city of Greensboro on Tuesday evening, April 18, 1939, at 7:30 o'clock, and was opened in ample form by Most Worshipful Harry T. Paterson, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges were represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

| M. W. HARRY T. PATERSON | Grand Master |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| R. W. J. EDWARD ALLEN | Deputy Grand Master |
| R. W. THOMAS J. HARKINS | Senior Grand Warden |
| R. W. CHARLES P. ELDRIDGE | Junior Grand Warden |
| R. W. HERBERT C. ALEXANDER | Grand Treasurer |
| R. W. John H. Anderson | Grand Secretary |
| W. WILLIAM R. SMITH | |
| W: HARVEY A. COX. | as Grand Chaplain |
| W. Z. V. SNIPES | Grand Lecturer |
| W. JAMES E. SHIPMAN | Senior Grand Deacon |
| W. JAMES W. PAYNE | Junior Grand Deacon |
| W. Julius C. Hobbs | |
| W.: CLYDE H. JARRETT | Grand Steward |
| W.: WILLIAM J. BUNDY | Grand Steward |
| W. Fred F. Harding | Assistant Grand Tiler |
| W. K. W. PARHAM | Grand Auditor |
| W.: A. M. ATKINSON | Grand Historian |
| W. W. A. DEVIN | Grand Orator |

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

W. S. Liddell, A. B. Andrews, H. M. Poteat, Frank P. Hobgood, J. H. Anderson, R. C. Dunn, J. J. Phoenix, E. W. Timberlake, J. W. Winborne, H. C. Alexander, P. T. Wilson, R. F. Ebbs, C. B. Newcomb, J. Giles Hudson, Watson N. Sherrod.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

R. F. Ebbs Chas. B. Newcomb Hubert M. Poteat R. C. Dunn
BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

H. M. Poteat J. E. Shipman S. N. Boyce

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

P. C. Stott J. W. Patton J. F. Marquette W. D. Wilder

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

| No. 1—Elizabeth City Dist. Roscoe M. Wynn (317)Eliza. City |
|--|
| No. 2—Windsor DistrictS. E. Phelps (5)Windsor |
| No. 6—Kinston DistrictL. H. Gillikin (112)Goldsboro |
| No. 9—Clinton DistrictH. McN. Johnson (595)Willard |
| No. 10—Wilmington DistJ. S. McEachern (1)Wilmington |
| No. 11—Lumberton District_R. T. Allen (114)Lumberton |
| No. 12—Rockingham DistR. E. Yongue, Jr. (305)Laurinburg |
| No. 13—Sanford DistrictL. L. Thomas (172)Jonesboro |
| No. 15—Raleigh DistrictHubert Eddins (155)Zebulon |
| No. 16—Apex DistrictL. G. Jordan (584)Apex |
| No. 18—Rocky Mount DistD. E. Bulluck (602)Rocky Mount |
| No. 19—Henderson District_H. A. Newell (229)Henderson |
| No. 20—Oxford DistrictD. S. Johnson (122)Oxford |
| No. 21—Durham DistrictChas. M. Walker (19)Hillsboro |
| No. 23—Greensboro DistE. T. Howard (344)High Point |
| No. 25—Salisbury DistrictThos. O. Kepley (99)Salisbury |
| No. 26—Monroe DistrictS. H. Green (244)Monroe |
| No. 27—Charlotte DistrictM. C. Alexander (530)Charlotte |
| No. 28—Gastonia DistrictA. W. Kincaid (515)Bessemer City |
| No. 29—Statesville District_R. E. Levan (27)Statesville |
| No. 30—WSalem District_P. E. G. Renninger (289)_WSalem |
| No. 31—Elkin DistrictW. H. Hardy (390)Siloam |
| No. 33—Wilkesboro DistJ. W. Nichols (407)N. Wilkesboro |
| No. 34—Jefferson DistrictR. E. Farmer (594)Lansing |
| No. 37—Shelby DistrictJ. W. Lee (486)Lawndale |
| No. 39—Asheville DistrictWm. B. Ferguson (170)Weaverville |
| No. 41—Waynesville DistD. K. Medford (453)Clyde |
| No. 42—Sylva DistrictM. Y. Jarrett (459) |
| No. 44—Rutherfordton DistFred C. Kinzie (91)Spindale |
| GRAND REPRESENTATIVES |
| AlabamaRocky Mount |
| ArkansasWilmington |
| ColoradoEnfield |
| ConnecticutS. N. BoyceGastonia |
| District of ColumbiaE. W. TimberlakeWake Forest |
| FloridaSanford |
| IdahoDurham |
| IllinoisWinston-Salem |
| IndianaA. W. HarrisGreenville |
| KansasDunn |
| KentuckyR. E. LevanStatesville |
| LouisianaJ. W. WinborneRaleigh |
| MaineRaleigh |
| |

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Maryland | Harry W. Walker | Company |
| Massachusetts | L. T. Hartsell, Jr | Wilmin ortan |
| Michigan | H. T. Paterson | Winster Selem |
| Mississippi | H. M. Brandon | winston-salem |
| Montana | C. H. Pugn | Gastonia |
| Nevada | J. E. Shipman | Hendersonville |
| New Jersey | J. H. Anderson | Kaleign |
| New York | R. C. Dunn | Enrield |
| North Dakota | K. W. Parham | Kaleign |
| Ohio | A. M. Atkinson | Enfield |
| Oklahoma | J. F. Marquette | Statesville |
| Rhode Island | J. W. Patton | Elon College |
| Tennessee | Herbert C. Alexande | rCharlotte |
| Utah | W. J. Bundy | Greenville |
| Virginia | Thos. J. Harkins | Asheville |
| West Virginia | F. M. Pinnix | Oxford |
| Wisconsin | R. K. Stewart | High Point |
| REPRESENTATI | IVES FOREIGN GRAND LOD | GES |
| Alberta | G. C. Ward | Biltmore |
| Alpina, Switzerland | H. M. Fov | Mt. Airv |
| British Columbia | J. P. Ashby | Winston-Salem |
| Amazonas E Acre, Brazil | Leon Godown | Concord |
| Minas Gereas, Brazil | C. H. Jarrett | Andrews |
| Para, Brazil | M. F. McKeel | Washington |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | R. E. Yongue, Jr. | Laurinburg |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | J. W. Lee | Lawndale |
| Bulgaria | W B Hodge | Charlotte |
| Canada | H M Poteat | Wake Forest |
| Chili | I. I. Thomas | Joneshoro |
| Colombia, Bogota | D K Medford | Clyde |
| Costa Rica | | |
| Cuba | H E Thompson | Stantonshurg |
| England | A R Andrews | Ralaigh |
| G. O. of Greece | I C Hobbs | Wilmington |
| G. O. of Netherlands | Dr I. P Martin | Mockeyille |
| Honduras | Dr. D. T. Allen | Lumborton |
| Jugo Slavia | I F Fredish | Morehead City |
| G. L. Benito Jaurez, Mexico | D C Johnson | worenead City |
| Chiapas | Hubert Edding | Z-ll |
| Nuevo Leon | - Hubert Eddins | Zebulon |
| Nuevo Leon | L. G. Jordan | Apex |
| El Potosi, San Luis | Chas. M. Walker | Hillsboro |
| Valle de Mexico | Dr. C. P. Eldridge | Kaleigh |
| York G. L., Mexico | J. T. Ingram | Lenoir |
| La Orien. Peninsular | F. E. G. Kenninger | Winston-Salem |
| National of Denmark | L. H. Gilliken | Goldsboro |
| National of Egypt | W. Saliba | Wilson |
| National of France | J. G. Beaman | Marion |

| New South WalesJ. W. NicholsNorth Wilkesboro New ZealandC. C. BryanBurgaw G. L. Norske, Polarstjernen_Henry L. TaylorWilmington PanamaJ. Edward AllenWarrenton Prince Edward IslandA. S. ChessonWilson QuebecRoy A. HarmonElk Park QueenslandJ. W. PayneSalisbury |
|---|
| Republic of GuatemalaJ. G. HudsonSalisbury |
| SaskatchewanH. A. NewellHenderson |
| ScotlandRaleigh |
| South AustraliaWilmington |
| UraguayCharlotte |
| VenezuelaR. K. McNeeleyMooresville |
| Victoria |
| ViennaRev. H. A. CoxMayodan |
| Western AustraliaJ. J. PhoenixGreensboro |
| RoumaniaRaleigh |

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

We were pleased to have the following distinguished visitors, who were introduced and received with Masonic Honors:

R. W. Thomas J. Traylor, Deputy Grand Master of Virginia.

M. W. L. P. Harrell, Past Grand Master of Virginia.

M. W. S. Manor Martin, Grand Master of South Carolina.

 $M \cdot W \cdot O.$ Frank Hart, P. G. M. and Grand Secretary of South Carolina.

 $W.^{\cdot}.\text{Carl}$ H. Claudy, Senior Grand Deacon of District of Columbia.

W. Harry Linney, Past Grand Steward of Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee made the following report showing 193 lodges represented, with 384 delegates, 17 Grand Officers, 15 Past Grand Masters and 30 District Deputy Grand Masters:

| St. John'sNo. | 1-J. B. Hinnant, Master; E. T. Han- |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | cock, J. W.; C. Elbert Hill, proxy |
| | for S. W. |
| ~· · | |

St. John's_____No. 3—A. A. Kafer, Jr., W. M.; Harry Lipman, S. W.

St. John's_____No. 4-M. V. Harlan, S. W.; R. B. Dunn, proxy for Master and S. W.

| CharityNo. | 5—J. M. Coulbourn, proxy for W. M.; B. E. Grant, S. W.; S. E. Phelps, J. W.; and D. D. G. M. |
|----------------------|--|
| PhoenixNo. | 8-R. W. Pritchard, Master. |
| Johnston-CaswellNo. | 10—H. C. Davis, W. M.; Harry Cohen, S. W.; L. O. Robertson, J. W. |
| Caswell Broth'h'dNo. | 11—W. C. Jackson, W. M.; Clyde C. Cole, proxy for S. W.; Holland McSwain, J. W. |
| St. John'sNo. | 13—I. C. Burch, W. M.; G. M. Honeycutt, S. W.; A. J. Blanton, proxy for J. W. |
| EagleNo. | 19—H. W. Moore, W. M.; G. G. Bivins, S. W.; W. H. Boland, J. W. |
| StatesvilleNo. | 27—G. G. Austin, J. W.; H. S. Douglas, W. M., and proxy for S. W. |
| PhalanxNo. | 31—Ben. F. Houston, W. M.; Chas. W. Bundy, S. W.; J. Van Davis, J. W. |
| StokesNo. | 32—L. T. Hartsell, Jr., proxy for Master; Leon Godown, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| HiramNo. | 40—W. F. Hodge, Master; S. M. Young Sr., S. W.; A. A. Husman, J. W. |
| LibertyNo. | 45—S. R. Laws, proxy for all Officers. |
| King SolomonNo. | 56—Harvey D. Hart, Secretary, proxy for All. |
| ConcordNo. | 58—A. R. Wiggins, W. M., proxy for All. |
| PerseveranceNo. | 59—H. H. McLean, W. M., proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| KilwinningNo. | 64—C. A. Bland, proxy for All. |
| GreensboroNo. | 76—H. L. Bridges, W. M.; H. M. Adams, S. W. and J. M. Sykes, J. W. |
| FellowshipNo. | 84—Horace L. Johnson, W. M.; J. Ray Keen, S. W.; R. S. Smith, J. W. |
| JerusalemNo. | 95—H. S. Taylor, P. M., proxy for W. M.; A. C. Edwards, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| HiramNo. | 98—R. F. Royall, W. M.; W. G. King, S. W.; N. P. Parker, proxy for J. W. |
| FultonNo. | |
| ColumbusNo. | 102—J. A. Farrell, S. W.; Victor R. Johnson, proxy for Master. |
| OrrNo. | 104—Chas. O. Jordan, Master; L. B. Wynne, S. W.; M. F. McKeel, proxy for J. W. |

| FranklinNo. | 109-C. W. Clifton, proxy for all Officers. |
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| | 112—Lester H. Gillikin, proxy for S. W. and J. W.; H. W. Perkins, Master. |
| | 113—J. W. Montague, Jr., J. W., proxy for All. |
| | 114—J. F. Flowers, proxy for W. M.; R. T. Allen, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| Holly SpringsNo. | N. W. Han, proxy for S. W.; T. B. Johnson, proxy for J. W. |
| Mt. LebanonNo. | 117—M. Saliba, proxy for Master and S. W.; A. S. Chesson, proxy for J. W. |
| | 118—E. B. Chandler, S. W., proxy for Master. |
| | 122—E. T. Regan, W. M.; A. B. Overton, S. W.; M. F. Hill, proxy for J. W. |
| FranklintonNo. | 123—G. B. Harris, W. M.; R. L. Mohler, J. W. |
| HanksNo. | 128-W. P. Rodgers, Master; B. R. Chaney, proxy for S. W.; J. A. Wallace, J. W. |
| Dan RiverNo. | 129—Harvey A. Cox, W. M.; C. C. Webster, S. W.; John W. Aldridge, proxy for J. W. |
| RadianceNo. | 132—A. L. Herring, J. W. |
| | 134—W. A. Kirk, W. M.; L. H. Roane, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| | 136—J. B. Carter, W. M.; W. W. Gwynn, S. W.; G. T. Sykes, J. W. |
| LincolnNo. | 137—E. L. Rudisill, proxy for W. M. and J. W.; A. E. Miller, S. W. |
| King SolomonNo. | 138—T. J. Betts, proxy for W. M.; R. R. Rich, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| | 143—B. H. Waddell, Master. |
| | 145—R. R. Swanson, proxy for W. M.; Lee Guffey, proxy for S. W.; T. T. Love, J. W. |
| | 146—James C. Hembree, proxy for all Officers. |
| | 150—S. A. Mabry, J. W.; J. L. Lee, proxy for W. M. and S. W. |
| SanfordNo. | 151S. D. Porter, W. M.; W. B. Burroughs, S. W.; W. G. McIver, J. W. |
| Scotch-IrelandNo. | 154—W. L. Lylerly, proxy for W. M.; A. W. Watson, proxy for S. W. |

| White StoneNo. | 155—D. D. Chamblee, W. M.; Herbert Eddins, D. D. G. M., proxy for Wardens. |
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| YadkinNo. | 162—David L. Kelly, W. M.; J. H. P. Shore, J. W.; F. D. B. Hardin, proxy for S. W. |
| ArcherNo. | 165-V. R. Turley, proxy for All. |
| WinstonNo. | 167—I. G. Hicks, W. M.; P. C. Phillips, S. W.; R. B. Parnell, J. W. |
| BlackmerNo. | 170—Stanley L. West, proxy for All. |
| BuffaloNo. | 172-L. L. Thomas, Master. |
| Geo. WashingtonNo. | 174—J. R. Matthews, W. M.; N. J. Wilson, proxy for S. W.; J. V. Horton, proxy for J. W. |
| BalfourNo. | 188—C. H. Caveness, proxy for W. M.; V. L. Jones, proxy for S. W.; L. M Mitchell, J. W. |
| GraniteNo. | 191—J. M. Turley, Secretary, proxy for W. M., S. W. and J. W.; E. W. Mc-Cullers, alternate proxy. |
| ClevelandNo. | 202—E. B. Shull, proxy for W. M.; H. C. Wilson, proxy for S. W.; B. A. Lefler, proxy for J. W. |
| MingoNo. | 206-W. R. Warren, proxy for All. |
| | 208—E. A. Southerland, W. M.; J. J. Hollowell, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| EnoNo. | 210—J. Marvin Mangum, proxy for S. W. and J. W.; O. M. Brown, W. M. |
| ThomasvilleNo. | 214—R. A. Hanes, S. W. proxy for All. |
| Catawba ValleyNo. | 217—Ira E. Smith, W. M.; O. L. Horton, proxy for S. W.; Chas. W. Shuping J. W. |
| Wm. G. HillNo. | 218—Paul Kelly, W. M.; W. D. Martin, P. M., proxy for S. W.; Richard Edwards, J. W. |
| WilsonNo. | 226—B. C. Robertson, W. M.; C. S. Brown, S. W.; L. G. White, proxy for J. W. |
| | 229—C. O. Seifert, W. M., proxy for All. |
| CorinthianNo. | 230-J. B. Barnes, proxy for All. |
| Mystic TieNo. | 237—H. Y. Atkins, W. M. |
| | 243—Dr. R. C. Smith, W. M.; R. A. Nelson, S. W.; A. D. Wall, J. W. |
| MonroeNo. | 244—C. D. Roberts, proxy for All, and S. H. Green, D. D. G. M., Present. |

| | 248—Clarence Clapp, Jr., proxy for W. M.; R. W. Whitener, J. W., proxy for S. W. |
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| | 249—R. I. Mintz, P. M., proxy for All. |
| LeeNo. | 253—Chas. E. Echerd, proxy for W. M.; Geo. Marsh, proxy for S. W.; Troy Foster, proxy for J. W. |
| KenlyNo. | 257—J. W. Alford, proxy for all. |
| | 259—L. N. Davis, W. M., proxy for S. W.; C. B. Hosaflook, proxy, for J. W. |
| | 261—J. H. Killiam, W. M.; S. A. McFalls, S. W.; J. C. Smathers, J. W. |
| | 262—J. R. Ingram, proxy for All. |
| | 265-J. F. Johnson, proxy for All. |
| | 272—D. H. Patton, proxy for All. |
| Beaver DamNo. | 276—J. A. Russell, proxy for W. M.; M. A. Bauman, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| Green LevelNo. | 277—J. M. Sears, W. M.; J. M. Broadwell, proxy for J. W.; G. T. Miles, proxy S. W. |
| | 279—Kenneth Taylor, J. W., proxy for All. |
| | 282—E. S. King, W. M.; J. W. Hollowell, proxy for S. W.; R. H. Brandon, J. W. |
| | 284—T. P. Rieman, Master; A. W. Harris, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| SalemNo. | 289—W. S. Grant, W. M.; T. A. Shreve, S. W.; E. F. W. Neumann, J. W. |
| French BroadNo. | 292-J. J. Bailey, P. M., proxy for All. |
| | 296—B. F. Coburn, W. M. |
| | 299—Berlie M. Trivette, S. W.; T. L. Bonnard, proxy for W. M. and J. W. |
| | 301-Wm. T. Bumgarner, proxy for all. |
| | 305—J. B. Herndon, W. M.; Jno. W. Jones, S. W.; L. M. Peele, proxy for J. W. |
| | 306—W. P. Baker, W. M.; L. F. Clark, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| | 317—M. M. Harris, Jr., Master; J. C. Munden, Secretary, proxy for J. W.; C. R. Tarkington, proxy for S. W. |
| WilmingtonNo. | 319—Rev. J. S. Crowley, proxy for All. |
| GraniteNo. | 322—C. B. Shelton, W. M.; R. W. Walters, S. W., proxy for J. W. |

| BayboroNo. | 331—S. P. Wiley, W. M.; J. L. Scott, proxy for S. W.; J. C. Wiley, proxy for J. W. |
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| FairviewNo. | 339-H. T. Fulton, proxy for All. |
| HickoryNo. | 343—E. D. Kline, W. M.; W. L. Clinard, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| | 344—C. E. Harbinson, W. M.; J. C. Turner, S. W. |
| | 348—W. M. Lowder, W. M.; John B. Boyett, S. W.; Geo. P. Palmer, J. W. |
| 1 | 352—Cabell B. Jones, W. M.; M. R. Hix, S. W.; J. E. Allen, J. W. |
| FallstonNo. | 356-M. L. Smith, W. M. |
| East LaPorteNo. | 358—J. H. Painter, proxy for All. |
| SnowNo. | 363—W. W. Williams, proxy for All. |
| | 369—S. N. Boyce, proxy for Master; C. H. Pugh, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| CampbellNo. | 374—J. F. Owen, W. M., proxy for All. |
| Forest CityNo. | 381—J. E. Caldwell, proxy for All. |
| ReidsvilleNo. | 384—C. S. Teasley, W. M.; J. E. Fleming, S. W.; D. E. Mitchell, J. W. |
| CopelandNo. | 390—A. F. Graham, W. M.; John G. Llewellyn, J. W., proxy for S. W. |
| OrientNo. | 395—C. W. Boyette, proxy for S. W. |
| Siler CityNo. | 403—C. C. Brewer, Master; J. E. Spence, S. W.; W. E. Sharpe, J. W. |
| DentonNo. | 404—J. F. Mitchell, W. M.; J. W. Griffis, S. W.; B. M. Lanier, J. W. |
| OceanNo. | 405—B. H. Houston, W. M.; J. E. English, P. M., proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| N. WilkesboroNo. | 407—Geo. P. Johnson, W. M. |
| | 408—W. E. Caldwell, W. M.; J. P. Jones, S. W.; W. B. Abernethy, J. W. |
| BulaNo. | 409—William L. Burke, S. W.; Chas. R. Coble, Master; H. A. Boland, J. W. |
| MaxtonNo. | 417—D. A. Pierce, proxy for All. |
| HarmonNo. | 420—C. C. Harts, W. M.; T. D. Dixon, S. W.; J. H. Stickleman, J. W. |
| MontgomeryNo. | 426—Willard D. Hall, S. W., proxy for W. M. and J. W. |
| OconeeNo. | 427-C. F. Carroll, Jr., proxy for All. |
| StokesdaleNo. | 428—P. P. Simpson, W. M.; C. C. Perman, S. W.; W. H Simpson, proxy for J. W. |

| West BendNo. 4 | 434—P. E. Hauser, W. M.; C. W. Kimana, J. W., for S. W. |
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| BiscoeNo. 4 | 37—Max W. Higgins, W. M.; G. A. Munn, S. W.; L. L. Foster, J. W. |
| Marble SpringsNo. 4 | 439—G. W. Caldwell, W. M., proxy for All. |
| MariettaNo. 4 | 444—V. C. Marley, W. M.; W. R. Maner, S. W. |
| BiltmoreNo. 4 | 446—D. H. Wise, W. M., proxy for All. |
| EnfieldNo. 4 | 447—J. E. Bellamy, W. M.; H. M. Lynch, S. W.; C. W. Saunders, J. W. |
| | 453—R. H. Terrell, Master, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| ElkinNo. 4 | 454—Hugh Royall, S. W. and R. L. Rhine- hardt, proxy for W. M. and J. W. |
| South ForkNo. 4 | 462-F. L. Scoggins, Secretary, proxy for All. |
| CurrituckNo. 4 | 463—J. F. Overton, W. M., proxy for All. |
| GulfNo. 4 | 465—J. W. Johnson, proxy for All. |
| • | 472—J. A. Inman, W. M.; G. E. Stamey, S. W.; J. D. Justice, proxy for J. W. |
| LexingtonNo. 4 | 473—C. B. Williams, W. M.; P. M. Hendricks, S. W.; Lee Scarborough, proxy for J. W. |
| GrimeslandNo. 4 | 475—G. C. Elks, J. W., proxy for W. M. and S. W. |
| Southern PinesNo. 4 | 484—Joseph M. Townsend, proxy for All. |
| LawndaleNo. 4 | 486—P. P. Richards, W. M., proxy for All. |
| | 488—C. A. Elliott, proxy for All. |
| | 491—W. A. Robbins, W. M., proxy for All. |
| | 492—J. S. Cook, proxy for All. |
| | 493—C. D. Ball, W. M.; W. P. Henly, proxy for J. W. |
| | 497—B. C. Nicholson, proxy for All. |
| RaleighNo. | 500—C. B. Shulenberger, W. M.; D. T. Moore, S. W.; C. E. Harrington, J. W. |
| | 501—Rev. Troy E. Jones, proxy for W. M.; Rev. B. T. Hurley, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| UnakaNo. | 506—O. Laurgaard, P. M., proxy for Master; Z. W. Davis, proxy for S. W.; Hoyt Casey, proxy for J. W. |
| WhetstoneNo. | 515-A. W. Kincaid, proxy for All. |

| AulanderNo. | 516—R. A. Hollowell, Master; J. O. Jenkins, proxy for J. W. and S. W. |
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| FarmvilleNo. | 517—J. T. Bundy, proxy for All. |
| Widow's SonNo. | 519-R. H. Higgins, S. D., proxy. |
| WancheseNo. | 521—Clyde Daniels, proxy for All. |
| AndrewsNo. | 529—B. L. McGlamery, proxy for All. |
| | 530—T. C. King, Master; H. L. Ingold, S. W.; E. C. Bolt, J. W. |
| HamletNo. | 532—A. A. Williams, W. M.; L. W. Spencer, S. W. |
| Camp CallNo. | 534—G. A. Green, Secretary, proxy for W. M. and J. W. |
| | 542—M. E. Wilson, W. M.; J. R. Wilkins, S. W.; Wm. T. Smith, J. W. |
| SpencerNo. | 543—C. P. Huffine, W. M.; A. G. Smith, proxy for S. W.; W. P. Darst, proxy for J. W. |
| Roman EagleNo. | 550—H. J. Edge, Master; W. H. McNeil, S. W.; R. M. Hooper, J. W. |
| | 552—C. E. Oakes, W. M.; B. F. Thomas, S. W.; C. A. Koontz, J. W. |
| | 554—E. A. Scott, Master; A. W. Phillips, S. W. |
| TaborNo. | 563—B. W. Fowler, W. M.; Jas S. Rogers, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| RichlandsNo. | 564—A. F. Shaw, proxy for All. |
| WendellNo. | 565—P. C. Stott, proxy for All. |
| | 566—R. E. Marten, S. W., proxy for Master and J. W. |
| DoricNo. | 568—J. C. Morton, W. M.; A. H. Brenner, J. W.; C. L. Powell, proxy for J. W. |
| Snow CreekNo. | 571—T. Ward Guy, W. M., proxy for S. W.; R. L. Guy, J. W. |
| Andrew JacksonNo. | 576—H. R. Bellis, W. M.; S. P. Purvis, proxy for S. W.; H. D. McKaughn, |
| | proxy for J. W. 583—I. A. Ipock, Jr., Master; B. B. Ipock, proxy for S. W.; J. R. Ipock, proxy for J. W. |
| RoseboroNo. | 585—M. T. Owen, Secretary, proxy for W. M.; L. A. Hall, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| MaidenNo. | 592—Ira H. Bost, S. W. |

| Stony PointNo. | 593—R. C. Deal, W. M.; S. N. Honeycutt, proxy for S. W.; B. V. Keever, J. W. |
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| HeltonNo. | 594—B. C. Pennington, proxy for All. |
| | 595—C. O. Bollinger, W. M.; H. M. Johnson, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| WaccamawNo. | 596—W. L. Wilson, proxy for All. |
| | 598—B. H. Winters, W. M.; J. W. Ellis, S. W.; E. D. Odom, J. W. |
| Queen CityNo. | 602—E. Carr Speight, Master; Henry A. Capps, proxy for S. W., Edwin C. Smith, proxy for J. W. |
| | 609—W. S. Cheaves, Master, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| Round PeakNo. | 616—A. B. McKinney, proxy for All. |
| John H. MillsNo. | 624—R. T. Renn, W. M.; R. C. Ausborn, S. W.; S. E. Madren, proxy for J. W. |
| BelmontNo. | 627—H. C. Setzer, Secretary, proxy for W. M. and S. W.; J. G. Dover, proxy for J. W. |
| Walnut CoveNo. | 629—C. J. Helsabeck, Master; J. C. Bailey, S. W.; W. A. Neal, proxy for J. W. |
| Francis S. Packard_No. | 630—J. F. Bobbitt, W. M.; J. H. Lifsey, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| GoldsboroNo. | 634—L. R. Thomas, proxy for All. |
| Yadkin FallsNo. | 637—R. E. Bisil, W. M.; W. S. Feezer; J. M. Vann. |
| ProctorvilleNo. | 643—H. H. Atkinson, S. W.; H. Barnes, proxy for Master and J. W. |
| John A. NicholsNo. | 650—Wm. C. McConnell, Master; D. F. Eller, S. W. |
| | 651—Dr. J. M. Robertson, J. W.; Dr. F. B. Gaither, proxy for W. M. and S. W. |
| | 654—W. L. Stubbs, W. M.; C. R. Dunlap, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| GuilfordNo. | 656—A. W. Groves, W. M.; H. B. Price, S. W.; H. G. Green, J. W. |
| Keller MemorialNo. | 657—R. W. Brown, W. M.; L. O. Carbough, proxy for S. W. and J. W. |
| Black MountainNo. | 663—R. R. Viverette, W. M., proxy for J. W. |
| W. AshevilleNo. | 665—C. A. Dutton, S. W.; C. E. Hall, J. W.; L. A. Revisa, proxy for W. M. |
| N. C.Lodge Res'rch No. | 666—L. T. Hartsell, Jr., W. M.; K. W. Parham, S. W.; S. H. Green, J. W. |
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| Fort Bragg | No. 667—Chas. C. Bailey, S. W., proxy for W. M. and J. W. |
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| Lovelady | No. 670—J. P. Hatley, proxy for W. M., and S. W.; D. W. Alexander, proxy for |
| | J. W. |
| Spindale | U.D.—C. P. Parks, S. W.; Fred C. Kinzie, W. M. |

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

It is my happy privilege to welcome you to this, the 152nd annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, where we are gathered together to review the accomplishments of the past year, and make plans for the future progress of Masonry. It is a pleasure to greet again those faithful members of the Old Guard who have grown gray in the service of the Craft, and also those of a younger generation whose regular attendance is of more recent date. To those brethren who are here for the first time we likewise extend a hearty greeting, and we trust that they will find the experience both pleasurable and profitable.

To our distinguished visitors from other Grand Jurisdictions, we bid you also a hearty welcome, not only because of the high positions you occupy in your own Grand Lodges, but also for your own worth and accomplishments.

In accordance with ancient custom, and as required by Masonic usage, I now come before you to render an account of the manner in which I have discharged the trust which you so graciously placed in my hands one year ago. I shall endeavor to do this as briefly as possible, consistent with the requirements of the Code.

FRATERNAL DEAD

It is fitting at the beginning of our deliberations, that we should pause for a moment to do honor to our friends and former associates, who have passed to the Great Beyond. While our official ranks have been spared, many faithful craftsmen, in our own and in the other Grand Jurisdictions, have laid down the working tools of life and been gathered into the land where our fathers have gone before us. While we shall miss them, we cherish their memory, and the recollections of their virtues shall be to us an ever present inspiration for higher thoughts, nobler deeds, and greater achieve-

ments. The Committee on Necrology will more fully record our affection and esteem.

I ask that you now stand and pay tribute in silence to those who have gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns.

VISITATIONS

Among the many pleasures of my year's work, especially outstanding was the opportunity it afforded of meeting personally such a large number of Masons in our own Grand Jurisdiction. Accompanied by our Grand Secretary, I have visited lodges in 39 of our 40 Masonic Districts for the purpose of holding District Meetings. In addition I have visited some 16 individual lodges, several of them more than once. On these occasions I endeavored to bring to those brethren who seldom have opportunity to attend Grand Lodge, some information as to its history, its progress, aims, and accomplishments. From reports since received I believe that these meetings have contributed to a revival of interest in Masonry in those communities.

I have also attended the annual meeting of the Grand York Rite Bodies at Greensboro, Scottish Rite Reunions at Wilmington, New Bern, Raleigh, and Charlotte, the Robert Morris Day exercises of the Order of the Eastern Star at Greensboro, and the annual meeting of Sudan Temple at New Bern.

In addition to these meetings within the State, I have attended several important meetings in other Grand Jurisdictions. In company with the Deputy Grand Master, I attended the Centennial Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas at Little Rock on November 20-23, 1938. While the work we witnessed there differed in minor details from our own, I feel that we may well be proud of our Masonic descendant, for this is one of the 26 Grand Lodges of the United States that can trace its Masonic lineage back to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. I have compiled a table showing this relationship, which will be printed in the statistical portion of our proceedings.

In accordance with what has almost become an "Immemorial Custom", and as usual accompanied by the Grand Secretary, I attended the annual communications of our Sister Grand Jurisdictions, South Carolina and Virginia. On all the occasions above enumerated I was most graciously received, hospitably entertained, and enjoyed the opportunities afforded of meeting eminent Masons from other jurisdictions, and discussing with them matters of Masonic interest.

During the week in which Washington's Birthday occurs, it has become an annual custom for prominent Masons from all parts of the country to meet together in Washington, to participate in the meetings and conferences of the associations that hold their annual meetings there at that time. At the various dinners, and at times when the meetings are not in session, full advantage is taken of the opportunity for fraternal and social fellowship, and for the promotion for an understanding, solidarity and uniformity among the 49 Grand Jurisdictions of our United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

On February 22nd I attended the meeting of this association at Alexandria, and was able to see the progress that has been made on this beautiful structure, erected as a memorial to the Masonic idealism of our illustrious Donations of approximately \$59,000 were made at this meeting. We are honored in having our own Past Grand Master, Raymond C. Dunn, as one of the directors of this association. Much has been done with the more than \$4,000,000 that has been expended, but much remains to be done to complete the building in all its details, and to provide for its maintenance. Grand Lodge has paid only about 94 per cent of its quota of \$1.70 per capita, based on the membership as of 1932, and I hope that in the near future we will be able to make additional appropriations so as eventually to complete the payment of our full quota. A report on the proceedings of this year's session will be made by our representative, the Deputy Grand Master.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

On February 23rd I attended the meeting of this as-This association was originsociation in Washington. ally formed as an agency through which American Freemasonry could function unitedly when relief during times of war or disaster is needed, and we are worthily represented on its directorate by Past Grand Master Hubert Poteat. It has expanded its activities, and now serves as a clearing-house for the collection and distribution of information on matters of interest to all Masons. I have heard much favorable comment from Masters of lodges as to the value to them of the monthly Short Talk Bulletins which the association distributes to all our lodges. The occasional digests issued by the association, showing variations of customs and procedure among its member jurisdictions, have been helpful in keeping Masonic leaders informed as to the methods employed in each jurisdiction in meeting problems common to all. I heartily commend the work this association is doing, and recommend that the usual appropriation be made to continue our membership therein. Representative, the Deputy Grand Master, will make a report on the proceedings of this year's session.

GRAND MASTERS' CONFERENCE

The above meetings were followed on February 24th by the annual Conference of Grand Masters. meeting 44 Grand Lodges of the United States and two Grand Lodges of Canada were represented. There were 38 Grand Masters present, as well as a number of Past Grand Masters and other distinguished Masons from all parts of the United States. Others present from this Grand Lodge were the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, and Past Grand Masters Alexander B. Andrews and Charles B. Newcomb. At this conference well selected topics were ably handled by well qualified speakers, and I feel sure that all present benefited by the dis-These conferences have been a vital force in promoting harmony, solidarity, and uniformity among the several Grand Jurisdictions of the United States.

DISPENSATIONS

Numerous requests were received for dispensations to elect officers at communications subsequent to the date prescribed in the Code, as many lodges found it impossible to hold a meeting during the busiest part of the Christmas season. All such requests were granted.

I have also approved the resignations of several elected officers and issued dispensations for elections to fill the unexpired terms. Similar dispensations were issued in the case of the death of one officer, and the suspension of another.

Requests were received from Kedron Lodge, No. 387, of Hendersonville, to hold a special communication in a quarry, and from Unaka Lodge, No. 506, of Unaka, to hold a special communication at Hiawassee Dam. Both of these requests were granted, as the sites of the meetings lay within the territorial jurisdiction of the respective lodges. Reports since received indicate that both meetings contributed to an increased interest in Masonry in their respective localities.

DISCIPLINE

Upon receiving reports of alleged irregular proceedings in Richland Lodge, No. 638, I had the matter investigated. The investigation convinced me that the Master of that lodge had been negligent in performing his duties, and I therefore removed him from office. All correspondence with reference to this matter has been referred to the proper committee.

DECISIONS

While I received a number of inquiries as to Masonic Law and procedure, most of them were answered by a reference to appropriate sections of the Code, or to decisions previously made. Only in the cases given below did I find it necessary to render decisions.

DECISION NO. 1

QUESTION: Is a rejected applicant for advancement

required to petition the lodge for such advancement after the proper time has elasped?

ANSWER: The third sentence of Section 127 of the Code reads: "No ballot shall be taken for a rejected applicant for advancement in less than three months from the date of such rejection, but no new petition is necessary." As a petition for advancement in some form must be received by the lodge at a regular communication, and balloted on at a subsequent communication, I have held that the last clause in the sentence quoted above was intended to mean that no special form of petition is prescribed, and that it does not obviate the necessity for some form of application, either written or oral, for such advancement.

DECISION NO. 2

QUESTION: Should an elected officer other than the Master submit to charges, or be found guilty by trial, and be suspended or expelled, is it necessary that he resign, or can the Master declare the office vacant and ask for a special dispensation for the election of a successor?

ANSWER: Suspension or expulsion as a result of trial would create a permanent vacancy. The Master can fill this vacancy either by temporary appointment, or by getting a dispensation for an election.

DECISION NO. 3

QUESTION: Shall Sections 4 and 5 of the proposed by-laws of Hiram Lodge, No. 98, of Clinton, N. C., be approved?

Section 4 provides that "Any member of this lodge who is a minister shall not be required to pay annual dues."

Section 5 provides that "Any brother who has been a member of this lodge for twenty five consecutive years shall not thereafter be required to pay annual dues." Each of the above sections contains the proviso that "such member shall pay to the lodge annually * * *an amount equal to the per capita tax to the Grand Lodge."

Answer: Regulation 276, page 110 of the Proceed-

ings of the Grand Lodge for 1937, provides that: "No lodge shall hereafter create a Life Member merely for continuous membership in Masonry for any number of years. A lodge may make a Life Member for meritorious service to Masonry," (no other reason than meritorious service is stated). It provides further that: "A proposal for Life Membership must be in writing, recommended by at least three members of the lodge and read at a stated communication * * * and it shall not be balloted on within twenty eight days * * * and election to Life Membership shall be by a secret and unanimous ballot at a stated communication."

Held that Sections 4 and 5 of the proposed by-laws are in conflict with Regulation 276, for their effect would be to permit the automatic creation of a class of Life Members for other than meritorious service, and by a method other than that prescribed by the Grand Lodge. Both sections were therefore disapproved.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE GRAND MASTER BY THE LAST GRAND LODGE

MASONIC MEMORIAL MONUMENT IN GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS

Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the last annual session (page 110 Proceedings), I authorized the purchase and inscription of a stone to be placed in the monument as a token of Grand Lodge interest in the undertaking. Right Worshipful Thomas J. Harkins, Senior Grand Warden, represented the Grand Lodge at the ceremonies of unveiling the monument; his able address on that occasion was widely published, and received much favorable comment in the Masonic Press.

INFURMARY ANNEX AT MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

The request of the Board of Directors for approval of a plan to construct an Infirmary Annex at an estimated cost of \$7,800 to be paid from the Building Fund (page 98 Proceedings for 1938), was referred to me under the resolution adopted in 1937 (page 104, Proceedings for 1937). On May 21, 1938, I visited the Home

and after personally inspecting existing conditions and facilities, reached the conclusion that additional infirmary facilities were needed. A study of the plans revealed that two of the rooms proposed could be eliminated without destroying the symmetry and usefulness of the annex, and that with this elimination the capacity of the Home would not be increased. I therefore authorized the work, with the changes above indicated. The report of the Board will show that the structure has been completed at a cost of \$6,288.77.

QUIT-CLAIM DEED TO REAL ESTATE

Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, adopted by the Grand Lodge (1938 Proceedings, page 93), a quit-claim deed conveying the interests of the Grand Lodge in certain property in the town of Robbinsville, N. C., to Robbinsville Lodge, No. 672, was executed on February 1, 1939.

RICH SQUARE LODGE, NO. 488

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Appeals, adopted by the Grand Lodge (1938 Proceedings, page 109), I cited the officers of this lodge to appear before me in Rich Square on June 7, 1938. Due appearance was made and the matter of the trial in question was thoroughly investigated. I found no reason to question the good faith of the officers and members, and recommend that the action of the lodge in this trial be approved, and that this case be closed.

SOCIAL SECURITY

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Jurisprudence Committee (item 6, page 122, Proceedings 1938), I appointed a committee consisting of Past Grand Masters C. B. Newcomb and E. W. Timberlake, and Senior Grand Warden Thomas J. Harkins, to continue efforts to clarify the situation with reference to the United States Social Security Act and the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act.

At the Grand Masters' Conference in 1938, Most Worshipful Brother Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, was appointed chairman of a committee to determine whether the Federal Act applied to Masonic Lodges. Brother Perry's Committee obtained a favorable ruling on this question from the United States Internal Revenue Department, which he forwarded to me. I have placed all this information in the hands of our committee, which will make a full report at this session.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

As the District Deputy Grand Master is the personal representative of the Grand Master in his District, he occupies a position of both dignity and importance. This position offers a splendid opportunity for service, and many of our Grand Masters have started their Masonic careers by serving in this capacity. Our system of dividing the State into Masonic Districts is probably the best that can be devised, but like all systems it requires a proper personnel for its successful operation. Only about two-thirds of our District Deputies seemed to realize the importance of their office, and gave freely of their time and talents to the service of the Craft, giving me splendid and whole-hearted cooperation in every way. It is indeed a pleasure to have this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation for their valuable services.

GRAND SECRETARY JOHN H. ANDERSON

Because of my intimate association with our Grand Secretary during the year, I can appreciate more than ever before his many fine qualities. By his lovable personality, his long experience, his wide acquaintance in our own and in other Grand Jurisdictions, and his deep knowledge of Masonic Law and Procedure, he is exceptionally well qualified for his office. I trust that we may have the benefit of his services for many years to come, and I desire to record my appreciation of his helpful service to me, and of his splendid work in advancing the cause of Masonry in our Jurisdiction.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

Oxford Orphanage continues to be the pride of North Carolina Masons. It is here that our ritualistic teachings of Charity and Brotherly Love find practical expression in the loving care extended to children, bereft of home and parents. Here they receive training and education that fits them for the duties and obligations of citizenship, and the record of those who have received this training is one that excites the admiration of all. It has been my pleasure to visit the Orphanage many times during the past four years, and to observe the wonderful spirit of cheerful service that animates our Superintendent Creasy K. Proctor and his entire corps of workers. I have also been impressed with the faithful and efficient service of the men who compose the Board of Directors, who take time from their own busy lives to manage the affairs of the Orphanage. A detailed account of the year's activities will be given in the report of this Board, and I recommend that a liberal appropriation be made for the current year.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

We also point with pride to our Masonic and Eastern Star Home, and for much the same reason, but here our guests are at the other extreme of life, and our efforts are devoted to smoothing the path that leads toward the setting sun. One needs only to visit the Home to learn from guests themselves how well those efforts are succeeding. It is a pleasure to commend the capable and sympathetic management of our Superintendent George Bennette, as well as that of the Board of Directors. A detailed account of the year's work will be made by the Board, and I recommend that a suitable appropriation be made for the continued operation and maintenance of the Home.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

In 1836 this Grand Lodge concurred in a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Vermont which contained a declaration of principles. While the principles of Masonry have not changed since that date, the passing years have brought such changes in human and social conditions, that it now seems appropriate that these principles should be re-stated in language more comprehensive and more in consonance with present day conditions. At the 1939 Grand Masters' Conference this matter was discussed with much interest, and a committee of distinguished Brethren, by and with the advice of most of the Grand Masters of the various Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, prepared such a declaration.

Believing that with slight amendments this truly defines the principles of Masonry as understood and practiced in North Carolina, I recommend that the following be adopted at this communication, and that it be printed as a preface to the new Code.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Pursuant to the settled policy of this Grand Lodge to define and reaffirm, from time to time, certain of the fundamental principles and rules of conduct governing the practice of Freemasonry in this Masonic jurisdiction, it is declared that:

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina is a Sovereign and Independent Body practicing Freemasonry only within the three degrees commonly known amongst the Craft as the Blue Lodge Degrees of Symbolic Masonry, and only within the limits defined in its Constitution, and in the exercise of its sovereign power this Grand Lodge further declares that it does not recognize or admit the existence of any superior Masonic authority anywhere in the world, however styled.

Freemasonry is a charitable society in that it is not organized for profit and none of its income inures to the benefit of any individual, but all is devoted to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of mankind.

It is benevolent in that it teaches and exemplifies altruism as a duty.

It is educational in that it teaches by prescribed cere-

monials a system of morality and brotherhood based upon the Sacred Law.

It is religious in that it teaches monotheism, the Holy Bible, is open upon its altars whenever a Lodge is in session, reverence for God is ever present in its ceremonial, and to its brethren are constantly addressed lessons of morality; yet it is not sectarian or theological.

It is a social organization only so far as it furnishes additional inducement for men to foregather in numbers; more material is hereby provided for its primary work of education, of worship, and of charity.

Through the improvement and strengthening of the character of the individual man, Freemasonry seeks to improve the community. Thus it impresses upon its members the principles of personal righteousness and personal responsibility, enlightens them as to those things which make for human welfare, and inspires them with that feeling of charity, or good will, toward all mankind which will move them to translate principle and conviction into action.

To that end, it teaches and stands for the worship of God; for truth and justice; for fraternity and philanthrophy; and for enlightment and orderly liberty, civil, religious and intellectual. It charges each of its members to be true and loyal to the government of the country to which he owes allegiance and to be obedient to the law of any state in which he may be.

It believes that the attainment of these objectives is best accomplished by laying a broad basis of principle upon which men of every race, country, sect and opinion may unite, rather than by setting up a restricted platform upon which only those of certain races, creeds and opinions can assemble.

Consistently throughout the two centuries of Freemasonry in the United States, its members have exercised their inherent and absolute right of freedom of thought and action in all matters religious and civil, but solely as individuals and never as Masons. No member or officer of whatever grade has the right to speak or act for or in the name of or on behalf of Freemasonry except as to matters definitely Masonic. Believing and practicing these things, this Grand Lodge affirms its continued adherence to those ancient and approved rules of Freemasonry which forbid the discussion in Masonic Lodges or meetings of creeds, politics or other topics likely to excite personal animosities or personal differences.

GAMBLING

I have noted that during each of the past four years it has been necessary for the Grand Master to take some action in cases where organizations composed of Masons proposed to sponsor some form of activity at which a prize of cash or mechandise would be awarded by chance. Their disapproval, and that of the Craft, has been unanimous. To remove all doubt as to our position in this matter, I suggest for your adoption the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED: That it is inconsistent with the professions and purposes of Freemasonry for any Masonic Body to promote, participate in, or profit by any lottery, game of chance, door prize, or other device or activity whereby the individual participant may be able, through the element of luck or chance, to win a greater value than he pays, and each Masonic Body within the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is hereby enjoined to observe the letter and spirit of this Resolution.

Be it further Resolved: That all so-called collateral bodies, clubs or other organizations in North Carolina whose membership is related to or dependent on Masonic membership, or which in the public mind are likely to be regarded as Masonic organizations, are requested, and all individual Masons owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge are enjoined, to respect the purpose of this Resolution.

SMALL LODGES

One of the problems confronting Grand Lodge is that of the small inactive lodges that still exist in a few localities. Some of these are virtually dormant, they hold few meetings, promote no activities, and no candidates knock at their doors for admission. Yet the few brethren pay their dues and the lodge discharges its duty to the Grand Lodge in the way of per capita tax. The older brethren have many ties of sentiment for the lodge, and it is natural for them to wish to maintain its identity, even though the lodge is no longer able to represent Masonry as it should be represented in the community.

In every case there is a larger, stronger and more active lodge, working efficiently nearby, and the consolidation of the two lodges would greatly benefit the members of each, and promote the general interest of Masonry. No legislative measures are recommended with reference to this matter, as I feel that best results will be obtained by voluntary action. This matter is here mentioned in the hope that it will receive the attention it deserves from those in close touch with these conditions.

STATE OF THE CRAFT

The statistical report of the Grand Secretary shows a net loss of membership during the year 1938, but the figures themselves do not tell the whole story, and a few words of explanation are necessary for their correct interpretation. During February and March of 1938, six charters were arrested and one surrendered, thus accounting for a loss of 123 members; this was a liquidation by the Grand Lodge of those lodges that were unable to survive the depression period, even with the help of our efficient Lodge Service Commission. No charters have been arrested during my term of office. It should also be noted that a portion of the net loss reported in 1938, actually occurred in 1937.

When the statistics are viewed in the light of the above facts, and when it is further noted that the number of raisings during the past year was greater than

in any year since 1930, I feel confident in predicting an increase in membership during the current year.

But what I regard as of greater importance than a mere increase in numbers, is the increased interest and enthusiasm of our present members, as shown by larger attendance and greater activity at the subordinate lodge meetings. It is therefore my happy privilege to report that all is well with the Craft in North Carolina.

In the United States as a whole the decline in membership which started in 1929 has been definitely checked. There were 18 Grand Lodges that reported gains as early as 1937, others have since made similar reports, and the remainder show only small and declining losses. But more impressive than the numerical gains are the reports from practically all Grand Lodges as to the revival of interest in all Masonic activities, and the apparent deeper appreciation of the duties and privileges of membership.

While Freemasonry has been active in every part of Europe at some time or another during the past two centuries, today it may be said to flourish only in the Brittish Isles, in the Scandinavian Countries, and in the Netherlands. Masonic Light has been eclipsed in vast areas by the ruthless force of Dictators, and countless men have been victims of the savage cruelty of the mob incited by false propaganda. We deeply sympathize with our brethren in their dire misfortune, and under present conditions can only offer the consolation revealed by Three Great Lights; By the Light of History we learn that the span of the Dictator's reign has ever been short; by the Light of Faith we believe that Justice and Right will always prevail in the end; and by the Light of the Holy Scriptures we know that "There is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease."

CONCLUSION

My Brethren, the official record of my administration of the affairs of Grand Lodge is before you. I feel, however, that this report would not be complete if I failed to record my deep appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, and my heartfelt gratitude to the Grand Lodge Officers and members for their friendly advice, unfailing support, and kindly cooperation. It has been a wonderful experience to have had this opportunity of serving the Craft, and the pleasant recollections of the many delightful friendships formed during the year will be treasured as long as I live.

Hany J. Gaturon

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in North Carolina:

MY DEAR BRETHREN:

Herewith I beg to submit my fifth report as your Grand Treasurer:

| Cash in Banks January 1, 1938 | 2 85,177.35 2 3,763.88 |
|---|---------------------------|
| Less Vouchers from 1 through 258\$89,414.45 | \$95,487.87 |
| Intangible Tax on Bank Balances3.22 | 89,417.67 |
| Balances in Banks\$ 2,306.32 | \$ 6,070.20 |
| In transit\$ 3,763.88 | 6,070.20 |

Respectfully submitted,
H. C. ALEXANDER, Grand Treasurer.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina: Brethren:

I herewith submit my eleventh Annual Report as Grand Secretary for the year ending December 31, 1938:

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES

| For prior years | | \$ 9,981.92 |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Dues for 1938 | 66,745.92 | |
| Paid in advance | 336.50 | |
| Drewry Fund | 1,415.50 | |
| Permanent Fund | 8,263.88 | |
| Miscellaneous | 132.80 | |
| From defunct Lodges | 117.10 | |
| Bank Dividends | 1,180.77 | |
| Refund on Audits | 462.50 | |
| Charters and Dispensations | 130.00 | |
| Dimits | 182.00 | |
| | | \$78,966.97 |
| | | \$88,948.89 |
| Less exchange on Checks | | 7.66 |
| Total Receipts | | _\$88,941.23 |
| | | |

All of which was turned over to the Grand Treasurer.

Vouchers were drawn against the budget as follows:

| | BUDGET | PAID |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Oxford Maintenance | \$45,000.00 | \$45,000.00 |
| Oxford Interest | 1,100.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Oxford Debt | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Masonic and Eastern Star Home | 11,000.00 | 11,000.00 |
| Charity | 1,000.00 | 700.00 |
| Grand Secretary's Salary | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Grand Treasurer's Salary | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Grand Tiler's Salary | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Foreign Correspondent expense | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Clerks | 1,800.00 | 1,800.00 |
| Masonic Service Assn. Dues | 800.00 | 787.76 |
| Grand Master's Conference Dues | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Grand Secretary's Guild Dues | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Masonic Relief Assn | 140.00 | 135.44 |
| Grand Master's Expense | | 537.70 |
| Grand Secretary's Travel | 500.00 | 247.70 |
| Grand Lecturers | 4,800.00 | 4,530.00 |
| Auditing | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| | | 500.00 |

| | BUDGET | PAID |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Grand Historian expense\$ | 100.00 | \$ 17.88 |
| Bonds | 125.00 | 112.50 |
| Printing Proceedings | 1,650.00 | 2,179.05 |
| Masonic Education | 100.00 | |
| Lodge Service Commission | 750.00 | 334.55 |
| Grand Master's Conference, Exp. G. M | 50.00 | |
| Grand Master's Conference, Exp. G. S | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Visiting Other Grand Lodges (G. M.) | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| Visiting Other Grand Lodges (G. S.) | 75.00 | |
| George Washington Memorial Association | 50.00 | 41.50 |
| Masonic Service Ass'n. (Exp. Rep.) | 30.00 | |
| Rent | 1,050.00 | 1,050.00 |
| Office Expense | 600.00 | 566.00 |
| Annual Communication, Exp. Grand Officers | 300.00 | 204.22 |
| Annual Communication, Exp. P. G. M | 200.00 | 240.92 |
| Annual Communication, Exp. D. D. G. M | 600.00 | 645.45 |
| Annual Communication, Custodians, etc | 150.00 | 117.85 |
| Annual Communication, Others | 50.00 | 34.00 |
| Annual Communication, Credentials Com | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Past Grand Master's Jewel | 100.00 | 50.00 |
| Past Grand Master's Apron | 50.00 | 47.43 |
| D. D. G. M., Travel Expense | 1,000.00 | 832.09 |
| Contingent | 1,000.00 | 959.65 |
| Grand Master's Expense Additional | 167.76 | 167.76 |
| Masonic Loan Fund | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Claudy Books | 1,000.00 | 500.00 |
| Interest Drewry Note | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| <u> </u> | 84,882.76 | \$82,414.45 |
| Oxford Orphanage (back appropriation) | -,0020 | 5,000.00 |
| M. & E. S. Home (back appropriation) | | 2,000.00 |
| in a 2. S. Home (sack appropriation) | | 2,000.00 |
| | | \$89,414.45 |

CHARTER SURRENDERED

Winton Lodge, No. 327-July 23, 1938.

CONSOLIDATION

On August 1, 1938, Yadkin Lodge, No. 162, and Baltimore Lodge, No. 424, were consolidated as Yadkin Lodge, No. 162, at Yadkinville.

NEW LODGES

Robbinsville Lodge, No. 672, was chartered by Grand Lodge, April 20, 1938.

On August 29, 1938, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the organization of a new lodge to be known as Spindale Lodge at Spindale, Rutherford County, and named Fred C.

Kinzie as Master; C. P. Parks as Senior Warden; and Lloyd Williamson as Junior Warden.

ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

| Total Number of Masons January 1, 1938 Errors in returns | | 26,888 10 |
|--|-----|--------------|
| | | 26,878 |
| Raised during 1938 | 739 | _=,,,,, |
| Admitted | 429 | |
| Reinstated | 383 | |
| | | 1 551 |
| | | 1,551 |
| | | 28,429 |
| Lost by expelled | 5 | , |
| Lost by suspended | 863 | |
| Lost by dimitted | 349 | |
| Lost by died | 491 | |
| | | 1 700 |
| | | 1,708 |
| Total number of Masons January 1, 1939: | | 26,721 |
| Net loss since last report | | 167 |

These figures may be changed some when the final returns are in, as six lodges have not filed their returns.

CHARTERED LODGES

| Number of Lodges April 1, 1938 Lodge chartered | 336 1 |
|---|------------------|
| Lost by consolidation1 Charter surrendered1 | 337 |
| | 2 |
| Number of Lodges April 1, 1939 | $\overline{335}$ |

The following lodges have not filed their annual returns and therefore must be cited to appear and show cause why their charters should not be arrested:

Rowland, No. 335; Craighead, No. 366; Coharie, No. 379; Ashe, No. 671.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissions have been received and delivered to the following Grand Representatives:

From the National Grand Lodge of Denmark_Lester H. GILLIKIN From the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick_____W. D. WILDER From the Grand Lodge of Missouri_____D. M. WILLIFORD

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

By order of the Grand Master, Commissions were isued to the following Brethren as our Grand Representatives near their Grand Lodges:

National Grand Lodge of Denmark_____W. WILLIAM MALLING Grand Lodge of Cuba______W. Leovigildo Gonzalez Mesa Grand Lodge of Utah______W. John Francis Rowe Grand Lodge of New York_____W. James H. Young Grand Lodge of Maryland_____W. Robert L. Graham Grand Lodge of Florida______W. Frank L. Miller Grand Lodge of Ohio_____W. Dan B. Jones

DUPLICATE CHARTER

By order of the Grand Master a duplicate charter was issued to Relief Lodge, No. 431, the old charter having been destroyed.

In company with Deputy Grand Master J. Edward Allen and Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews I attended the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Masonry in the Dominion of Canada. The celebration was at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the entertainment was most pleasant and lavish. There were delegations present from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland together with delegations from all the Grand Lodges in the Dominion and numerous Grand Lodges from the United States.

The Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters present were presented with the Erasmus James Phillips Medal which is a highly appreciated honor.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.

GRAND AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I present herewith my report as Auditor.

The financial records of the Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, the Custodians of the Permanent Fund, The Masonic Temple Construction Company, The Masonic Foundation of N. C., Inc., Oxford Orphanage and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home were audited by me for the year ended December 31, 1938, and complete financial statements and reports rendered. These are on file in the office of the Grand Secretary. In my opinion, these reports show the condition of the various interests of Grand Lodge at December 31, 1938, and the result of operations for the year ended on that date.

Fraternally submitted, K. W. PARHAM, C. P. A., Auditor.

ORATION

The brethren were delighted to hear the following address by the Grand Orator, Hon. W. A. Devin, Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina:

A professor in a college town, driving along a street, was attracted by a group of children on the sidewalk. He stopped to see what the center of interest was and found that a tramp was making his little fox terrier perform certain antics for the amusement of the children. After watching the performance for a while the professor said to the tramp, "I have a fox terrier at my house, but I can't make him do those tricks." And the tramp, looking up at the professor, said, "Say, Mister, you've gotta know more'n the dog or you can't teach him nothing."

So, at the outset I confess my inability to instruct you either in the practice or theory of Masonry or the workings of our great brotherhood. I am an adept neither in operative nor speculative Masonry, but the amazing symbolism of its ritual holds for me a never ending fascination. The unselfishness of its purposes enthralls me. Its simple faith and practical benevolences enlist my support. Its lofty ideals of service to the brotherhood and to the world, maintained through the ages, excite my boundless admiration.

However, I am conscious of the fact that nothing I could say to you tonight about the principles of our order, its history, its many lessons of virtue and truth but would constitute a repetition of things you understand as well as I do, and probably better.

During the World War, all who were not in active service were busy keeping the home fires burning and boosting the sale of liberty bonds and war savings stamps, and soliciting contributions for the Red Cross. I was sent out one night to address a large negro congregation in the interest of the sale of war savings The other speaker was the principal of the colored graded school in Oxford. The house was packed. My colored associate spoke first. He made a good speech. In the course of his argument he made this point, that after the war there would be just two classes of people who would approach the treasury; the first class would be composed of those who came to receive the money for their war savings stamps, and the other class would be those who came to pay into the treasury the funds with which to pay off the first class. As he elaborated that point, an old colored brother who sat on the front bench, calmly crossed one leg over the other and remarked in a booming voice, "I thought of that before you said it."

Hence it is with some degree of trepidation and hesitation I undertake to suggest to you some thoughts on the theme of the adaptability of time honored principles of law and human conduct

to the changing expressions of social obligations and to the spirit of democracy.

We have excellent authority for saying that the attempt to put new wine into old bottles will likely prove disastrous, but there is no suggestion that old wine, mellowed and improved by age, may not be safely contained in new bottles. The interpretation of the figure is that ancient principles of justice, righteousness and truth may find a new expression and a deeper meaning in the progressive ideas applicable to a changing social order.

One of the outstanding excellencies of the Masonic fraternity, and one which has peculiar appeal to a lawyer, is that it is regulated by law-its own law-ancient of origin but vigorous and ever new in its application to human beings still unchanged in their fundamental nature. These laws are inscribed in the hearts and memories of all who have been raised to the sublime degree of The processes of Masonry are planned and or-Master Mason. They conform to the loftiest ideals of law and justice. As instructive symbols it utilizes the level and the plumb line. glorifies the implements of certainty and exactitude, the square and the controlling compass. The ideal in its invisible realm is that all its parts relating to human conduct, and the promotion of the principles and practices of enlightenment, brotherhood and benevolence, should fit together in a well ordered whole, circumscribed and regulated by law. We may not ignore the analogy and relations of the laws and regulations of Masonry to municipal law, in its broader, more comprehensive sense.

It has been said that the spirit of regulation by the establishment of definite and permanent bounds is unprogressive; that like the law it looks backward, is fettered by precedent and tends to become static. But I call as a witness to the contrary one of the greatest Chief Justices who ever sat on the Supreme Bench of North Carolina, Walter Clark, who always spoke for liberality and progress in law as well as in government. He said: "The law is not fossilized. It is a growth. It grows more just with the growing humanity of the age and broadens with the process of the sun." And Judge Brogden said: "The law is an expanding science, designed to march with the advancing battalions of life and progress, and to safeguard and interpret the changing need of the commonwealth."

Blackstone defined law as a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power commanding what is right and forbidding what is wrong. But the law in its wider significance is an instrumentality created by human society for the establishment of justice, and for the enforcement and protection of what are determined as the rights of human beings. It has been well said that laws are the tools which the community uses to effectuate its ideals. The supreme aim of all social organizations is the administration of justice. That is the philosophy of the law, and the pursuit of its purpose requires adherence to fixed standards applicable to all human re-

lationships, and regulatory of social conduct, and defining the duties and obligations of man to his fellowman, in the reciprocal and complex relationship of life. It involves considerations of motive and the manifold problems of cause and effect. To insure sound and healthy advancement in the building of the complex structure of human society which we call civilization we must wisely look backward as well as forward, examine the foundation before continuing the extension of the superstructure. The use of the plumb line keeps the walls straight.

Several years ago I had the honor to preside over the Superior Court of Currituck County. Among those present was the Honorable John H. Small, former Representative in Congress of that District. He expressed a desire to address his former constituents at the noon hour. Before ordering recess I made the announcement accordingly and remained to hear his address. He was introduced by a veteran member of the U.S. Coast Guard who lived near Kitty Hawk. In the course of his introductory remarks, the coast guardsman, in some connection, used the phrase "the law change." These words fixed themselves in my thoughts as succinctly expressive of the phenomenon of human progress. There is a law of change as definite as the restless energy of man. Things do not remain the same. Activity, innovation, motion, progress, they are the laws of life. The discoveries of science, the explorations into unknown fields, physical, mental, philosophical, are fruits of the law of change. We are all pioneers seeking the new in the hope of finding the better, adapting, digesting, advancing. Edmund Burke in his laudation of the English common law, in a burst of eloquence said it was "the perfection of reason, the acme of human wisdom." But if the laws then thought so praiseworthy were attempted to be enforced in England today they would cause a revolution. far have we progressed from the ideals that prevailed a century and a half ago.

But always advancement, as it reflects the study, the thought and the hopes of men, has been by analogy to that which has been established and fixed. Principles do not change. The essentials of religion, faith, love, justice, brotherhood are constant. Only their outward forms and the methods of their application to social relationships and human conduct are subject to the law of change. The old wine may be safely contained in the new bottles. The size and shape of the bottles may be changed, but their soundness is unimpaired. God is unchangeable, but man's understanding of God is progressive.

In this expanding, restless civilization of ours, in the constant clash of ideas, the conflict of purposes, amid the contradictions and frustrations of life, it becomes increasingly necessary to frequently apply the plumb line in order to record the relationship of the rising superstructure to the base, to guard against departure from fixed principles, or the discard of definite standards, lest haply in our zealous pursuit of one object we produce injustice,

lest in the effort to construct we destroy, lest in the name of progress in one direction we invite disaster to the whole. The uncertainties of change and the doubts incident to the application of the new, require the exercise of patience and wisdom.

In a proclamation setting aside the period from September 17, 1937, to April 30, 1939, as one for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing and ratification of the Constitution of the United States and the inauguration of the first president, President Roosevelt referred to the Constitution as an enduring instrument fit for the governing of 130 million people today as it was for the four million agrarian people at the time it was ordained. "It is therefore appropriate," said he, "that in this period we shall think afresh of the founding of our government under the Constitution, how it has served us in the past and how in the days to come its principles will guide the nation ever forward." The thought of the fixed principles of a constitution one hundred and fifty years old as guiding the nation forward today is sound and encouraging.

It is peculiarly the province of the members of our order to stand as the apostles of orderly procedure, and of respect for law as essential to the preservation of the liberties of a free people. We must inculcate respect for law because it is the law, and for that reason set an example of deferential adherence to law and order. Our adaptation of the Declaration of Independence is liberty regulated by law.

We must not be moved from our stand upon this secure foundation by the changes which have been wrought in recent years in our concept of the functions of government. New ideals of social justice, as evidenced by legislation for the benefit of particular classes, in the interest of what is conceived to be the public welfare, legislation that seems to interfere with personal rights and the liberty of contract, and to unduly regulate human conduct, have been incorporated in our national consciousness and have become now included among the serious purposes of government.

To the older generation it seems the standards of justice and liberty have been moved while we were dreaming of them and planted in new soil. It has been said that "life casts the moulds of conduct which will some day become fixed as law." We are but preserving the moulds which have taken form and shape from life.

We are gaining a new concept of liberty, not as a negative abstraction, not as a mere absence of restraint but as something positive and social, an adjustment of restraint to the end of freedom of opportunity. Therein the essence of liberty has been preserved though its form and expression may have changed. Democracy survives because of its restraints, self-imposed.

Thus with wider knowledge and broader sympathy we move forward, in conformity with the instinct of life, under the complex

evolution wrought by change. We no longer seek to preserve the limitations of a vanished era. But advanced ideas of social welfare must not be permitted unduly to circumscribe human liberty or lead to the disregard of fundamental rights of person and property.

We change the methods by which we seek to attain our ends, we amend the outward expression of our purposes for the common good, but we dare not depart from basic principles of justice and right. In order to avoid disaster the superstructure must be kept in line with the base. The plumb line must be in frequent use. We build upon the wisdom of the past. The foundation must remain secure. The pioneer penetrated the untrodden wilderness seeking better things for himself and for his children. He explored the unknown, but always he carried a compass or watched the stars so that he might be conscious of his direction, and maintain his relation between the objective and the base.

We stand for a wise liberalism in our concepts of the functions of government, of law and standards of human conduct, but conformable only to established principles of justice, righteousness and faith in God.

More than ever in this period of shifting, questioning thought, of testing old standards and ancient formulas, it is the high province of men of intelligence, character and leadership, men of the type of those composing membership in our order, to stand for the preservation of the inspiring traditions of the past and the tested wisdom of the ages, to maintain the dignity of self-restraint in the interest of the common good and to influence in all sincere and right thinking people that respect for law and its proper processes which characterizes civilized communities and insures the orderly march of the battalions of life and progress.

Our ideas about government, public welfare, of social justice amid the confusion engendered by class conflicts and class consciousness, our concepts of the proper regulation of the forces influencing the trend of civilization, these feel the impact of the law of change. They are progressing, advancing, changing. Our ideals are enlarging, broadening. The process by which changes are wrought, the formula of our social progress, its variations, its future currents, its ultimate goal, these are beyond human ken, but I have a profound faith that the structure, which man's ideas of justice and righteousness and liberty have builded through the years, has been shaped by unseen hands. It is like a temple to which every man in every age has brought a stone, but no matter how large a stone one may bring, he cannot change the design. That is according to the plan of the Divine Architect.

Not only must the social conditions and obligations of man, as they may be affected by the universal yet variable law of change. conform to sound principles of justice, righteousness and faith, but they must be also in accord with the spirit of true democracy.

The outward forms of Masonry are autocratic. Its ritual is founded on the idea of benevolent but supreme authority to which unquestioning obedience is required. But such have been its practices and the lessons which it teaches that we recognize the cheering fact that it is after all deep rooted in the spirit of democracy. Tyranny by whatever name it may be called has in all ages fought its spread and sought to destroy it. It is forbidden now in totalitarian countries whose rulers fear the expanding and liberty provoking principles of the order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. It thrives in those countries where the spirit of true democracy prevails.

The true democracy of a country is not determined by the outward form of its government. In England a king lives in a palace, the recipient of royal acclaim, and on occasion he takes his seat on a throne, surrounded by all the outward forms of kingly tradition, but the power in England is in the hands of the people who rule through their chosen representatives in Parliament. In Russia Tsars and princes have been dethroned and aristocracy crushed in blood. The rule of the proletariat, the working classes and the common people, has been inaugurated. But to class Russia among the world's democracies is a monstrous misnomer. While claiming the outward forms of democracy and using the watchwords of liberty, Russia is ruled today by a ruthless and bloody autocracy and is subject to a tyranny beside which the rule of the tsars pales into insignificance. An uncultured product of an Asiatic province sits in the Kremlin and in the name of communism and the public good rules the destinies and regulates the conduct of 80 million people with the iron hand of a despot. He alone exercises the unbridled power of life and death in that unhappy land where God is dethroned and atheism is preached to the children, where the ideas of home and virtue and personal liberty are uprooted and the philosophy of the ant heap forced upon living human beings. I apprehend that the only ground for the classification of Russia among the democracies of the world is the hope that its military power may be available to curb the growing ambition of Nazi Germany and her intolerant and autocratic dictator.

The hand of the fascist dictators is against Masonry and the hands of Masons are ever raised against dictatorships.

It was stated in a recent edition of a well known periodical that a member of parliament had offered the following formula for peace: "We shall not be able to enjoy ourselves in peace until the widow of Franco tells Stalin on his deathbed that Hitler had been assassinated at the funeral of Mussolini." Our bridge friends would call that a grand slam. While that might constitute a consummation at which we would not grieve unduly, it would but prepare the way for the advent upon the stage of other dictators by other names. The processes of democracy and peace require a more gradual approach and a surer growth.

The use of catchwords and high sounding phrases has led

many to sympathize with the recently defeated so-called loyalists of Spain. But I confess little regret at the passing of a regime characterized by atheism and cruelty and blood, where priests were murdered by wholesale and churches destroyed because they bore the symbols of the cross, and all this in the name of liberty and democracy. But the cruelties practiced and the murders committed by the defeated faction afford no just cause to General Franco for assuming the role of dictator, and stifling the aspirations of a brave people for self government and democracy.

Amid the confusion and ominous saber rattling and kaleidoscopic changes in the map of Europe, I confess that those who stand for faith in God, for justice and tolerance engage my sympathy. I enlist with those who love peace and practice charity. We are all in accord with the spirit and purpose of President Roosevelt's splendid gesture toward peace and disarmanment as contained in his recent message to ambitious and predatory dictators.

After all the spirit of democracy is in the heart and we must be on guard to resist its enemies within ourselves. We must in our own lives seek to bring curselves within the reach of the ideal Toleration, the hand-maiden of democracy, is which we profess. always in peril from the evils of selfishness in our own hearts. That spirit of consideration for others so beautifully expressed in the good neighbor policy of President Roosevelt should extend beyond the confines of our own community to all lands and to all classes. Toleration for Jews and Catholics, justice alike for labor agitators and for the rich, exemplify the true genius of liberty and democracy in our times. It is not always easy to measure up to that standard. "Honor all men," said Simon Peter, the apostle, but that was after he had seen the vision on the house top at Joppa. Honor all men, whether rich or poor, bond or free; no matter if he is only a child, he is entitled to protection, to an education, to the influences of righteousness and peace, and if he is an orphan to the rehabilitation of home and family life; if he is poor, to an opportunity by his own industry to gain a share of the world's goods; if he is down and out, he is entitled to the helping hand of a brother so that he may lift himself up and stand upon his own feet. "Honor all men." The way to overcome the enemies of democracy is to see in all men human spirits deserving the same respect we accord ourselves. In our own hearts must first bloom the flower of universal brotherhood. The frontiers of the warfare against intolerance lie within us. "Honor all men; love the brotherhood" said the apostle. That is the pathway to an expanding helpfulness and happiness.

The interpretation of the meaning of Masonry as devoted, by theory and practice, to the maintenance of law and order, leads inevitably to a stand for a government of laws rather than of men. The distinction is sharply drawn by recent world developments. Here the people frame constitutions, and, through their representatives, enact laws in accordance therewith, and the people select

the men to administer these laws. Always the laws, certainly in theory, are supreme. In other countries men are selected, or men achieve selection by right of birth, or strong men seize power and select themselves, and then these men make the laws and regulate the conduct of a nation. It is from such countries the modern tendency toward dictatorship springs, where the people confused and bewildered by temporary adversity complacently acquiesce in the rape of power. In this country, accustomed as we are to the orderly processes of democracy, we marvel at the subserviency of enlightened nations to the scepter of autocracy. Again we agree with the thankfulness of the small boy that Columbus discovered America.

The limits to which the unbridled spirit of intolerance can carry intelligent human beings is amazing—as witness the relentless persecution of the Jews in Germany, at which all just men stand aghast.

But we are not without illustration of the length to which prejudice engendered by passion will lead. In 1865, with the South prostrate and doomed, Gen. Sherman pursued his relentless and unopposed march through Georgia and South Carolina. To him came this order from the Chief of Staff in Washington: "Should you capture Charleston I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed, and if a little salt should be sown upon its site, it might prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession." Fortunately for the beautiful city of Charleston, the broken remnants of Gen. Johnson's army caused a sufficient diversion to change the course of the invader.

For these reasons I desire to record my happiness and pride in my association as an humble member of an order which has principles and laws which are fixed and definite, handed down from the remote past, but whose practices of charity, fraternity, and truth are neither antiquated nor limited. They are constantly developing, growing, advancing in comprehensive benevolence in conformity with changing human conditions.

Its principles are fixed and definite as the character and attributes of the Great Architect of the Universe, the Father of us all. Its faith in God, its love and loyalty, its spirit of brotherhood and humble helpfulness are changeless and unshakable as the stars which shine in the galaxy of heaven. But the mode and expression of its charity develop with man's growing consciousness of the complexity of human need, in all the ever changing forms of social life. Forms change but principles are eternal.

This building constructed of enduring brick and stone will some day crumble into dust, but love and faith that brought it into being will live forever.

It is the persistent paradox of life that things which are seen pass away and only the spiritual are eternal. The unseen realities are the true ones. The things that abide are those of the spirit. To the materialist we reply in the words of the Prince of

Denmark, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosopy."

Did you ever go out on a clear moonless night and look up into the starry heavens, and try to comprehend the immensity of God's universe and to understand the meaning of those shining constellations? I think sometimes of the words of the poet who sang:

"The stars shine over the land,
The stars shine over the sea,
The stars look up to the mighty God,
The stars look down on me.
The stars shall last for a million years,
Ay, for a million years and a day,
But God and I will live and love
When the stars have passed away."

The ideal of a great brotherhood bound together by the indissoluble ties of love and mutual helpfulness has given rise to much loose talk about the brotherhood of man, usually from the lips of those who misunderstand its meaning and lack the faith to carry through to its right conclusion. The brotherhood of man is but a corollary to the greater truth of the Fatherhood of God. We are brothers because we have the same Father. Man is not responsible for this spiritual kinship. He only enters into the devine family by faith. The apostle Paul in his famous speech at Athens said, "God has made of one blood all the nations of men and determined the bounds of their habitation." We are brothers in blood, said the great apostle to the gentiles. We are truly brothers in loyalty and in common service of helpfulness and humility.

We are also brothers in frailty and weakness, and thus we are united by a universal bond.

In one of the leading newspapers of the state recently there was spread across the front page the picture of six condemned convicts with Bibles in their hands on their way to the chamber of While in the South Carolina state's prison they had added to other crimes the murder of a guard, and now the extreme penalty exacted by society must be paid. They deserved their fate, but what a tragic wreckage they had made of human life. Some mother bore each one of them and lavished a mother's love upon his baby innocence and his growing youth. And then somewhere, somehow, the feet began to stray further and further from the right path, until the ways of sin and vice and crime brought them to the grim portals of a shameful death. They were human beings like you and me-with the same sensibilities and feelings as you and I-brothers in blood and brothers in frailty and weaknessbrothers lost in the abyss to which the condemned are consigned. John B. Gough, the great reformer and temporance advocate redeemed from a life of vice and drunkenness, said he never saw a man down in the gutter without saying, "There, but for the grace of God, lies John B. Gough." This conception of the extent of brotherhood excites in us thoughts of boundless sympathy for the errors and weaknesses of our fellow men.

Some years ago I had the honor to preside over the superior court of Wake County. A young man was on trial charged with a serious felony. There sat beside him in the bar his mother, with grey streaked hair and face pinched with sorrow. Her arm was about her wayward boy's shoulder throughout the trial. The State's evidence was clear and positive. The young man, when he went on the witness stand in his own defence, denied his guilt but his denial was half-hearted and unconvincing. Under the cross-examination of the solicitor he faltered and floundered, and came from the stand with head hung down in hopelessness and shame. I charged the jury as to the law and called their attention to the evidence. The jury retired, remained out some time, and then returned and said, "Not guilty." I looked up in surprise and was about to utter some word of criticism of the verdict, and then I remembered that these jurors had sat throughout the trial and looked into the face of that mother, and they knew a verdict of guilty would drive a sword through her heart, and they didn't have the heart to do it. So I merely smiled as I looked at them with deeper understanding, and thought that maybe in their places I would have done the same We are brothers in blood bound by the ties of a common sympathy for the frailties and weaknesses of men.

The ministry of weakness is an important and long recognized element in the benevolences to which our fraternity lends support. The appeal of the fatherless and the widows is never unheeded in the heart of a Mason. This was inculcated in Masonry even before James declared this to be the essence of true religion.

To one who was brought up in Oxford the Orphanage there was indissolubly linked with Masonry as the true expression of its meaning. In the days of my boyhood the main building there was surmounted by a tall slender spire, and to my eyes that slender finger seemed to pierce the skies and to point upward to the throne of God. The spire has long since been removed, but to my mind the figure still stands. There is something holy and worthy of reverence in that beautiful expression of love and tenderness and human sympathy—the knitting together again of the dropped stitches in the loom of life. Truly the nation moves forward on the feet of little children.

It may not be out of place to note, in this connection, the rather strange circumstances under which the initial impetus was given to the modern movement for orphan homes in North Carolina. In 1865 a lieutenant in an Ohio regiment of the Union Army came to Greensboro to live. He was a lawyer by profession and had advanced ideas about race equality and southern rebellion. He was what was then known as a carpetbagger. In some way he escaped the Ku Klux Klan and became a member and leader of the constitutional convention of 1868, wherein the present form of the constitution of North Carolina was framed.

Albion W. Tourgee wrote into the constitution of North Carolina, Art. IX, Sec. 8, these words: "There shall, also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the state for the establishment of one or more orphan houses where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade."

While the state did not immediately execute this constitutional mandate, it provoked thought. The germ of a great idea entered into the brain and heart of John H. Mills and developed and multiplied with enormous consequences. Under the initial impulse of this great pioneer the Grand Lodge of North Carolina undertook the duty imposed by the constitution upon the State, and embarked upon a new adventure in human happiness. The success of this new deal for fatherless children has been a source of pride and satisfaction to us all. Its continued and expanding growth today is the finest tribute to the wise and capable leadership of its lovable and much beloved superintendent, Creasy Proctor. It brings home to us the lesson of greatness through service, and that unselfishness is the highest attainment of a human soul.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Board of General Purposes made the following report which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of General Purposes, having considered with care the admirably brief but comprehensive address of the Grand Master, presents the following report: We note with genuine satisfaction the long list of visitations made during the past year by the Grand Master, both within and without the State. We are especially pleased to learn that he has held District Meetings in 39 of the 40 Masonic Districts in our Grand Jurisdiction since he assumed the purple of the Fraternity a year ago. It is our belief that his successors should strive to follow this fine example.

We regret to learn that our Grand Lodge has not yet completed its payments to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, and we urge the Finance Committee to consider ways and means of discharging promptly our indebtedness.

We applaud the Grand Master's warm approval of the fine, constructive work being done by the Masonic Service Association, and we heartily concur in his recommendation that our Grand Lodge continue its membership in the Association.

We find it difficult to understand why so many men who receive the Grand Master's appointment to the vitally important position of District Deputy show no interest and do no work. The Grand Master's statement that only two thirds of his deputies actually functioned we regard as distressing, and we recommend that hereafter no man be named to this post until he has solemnly promised that he will discharge his duties to the best of his

ability; and that if he fails to keep that promise in letter and spirit, he be forthwith removed from office by personal action of the Grand Master.

We approve the Grand Master's recommendation with respect to the adoption by this Grand Lodge of a Declaration of Principles.

We are exceedingly weary of the continuing necessity for action by Grand Masters on the matter of gambling in the form of lotteries and other such devices. We like the Resolution the Grand Master proposes, but we feel very strongly that it needs more and sharper teeth. The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence will of course consider it.

We heartily commend the Grand Master's discussion of the problem of the small lodge, and we sincerely hope that brethren who are members of such lodges will ponder carefully the wise suggestions he makes respecting consolidation.

We decline to shed any tears over the report of the net loss in membership during the past year. We are aware, of course, of the fact that many men who drop out are among our best Masons; we are also aware that many more are no better than barnacles on the bottom of the ship, holding it back as it plows through the waves.

All parts of the Grand Master's address which deal with matters of law we refer to the Jurisprudence Committee; financial matters, to the Finance Committee; items which concern the Oxford Orphanage and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, to the committees respectively, on those institutions; the Grand Master's report on Rich Square Lodge, No. 488, is referred to the Committee on Appeals; other matters are assigned, without further specific reference, to the committees which should properly consider them.

In conclusion, we rejoice with the Grand Master at the sound condition of the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction, and we here express to him our sincere felicitations upon a fine year of constructive Masonic work, well and truly done.

H. M. POTEAT, Chairman, R. C. DUNN, CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, ROY F. EBBS.

A letter was received from Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston regretting his inability to be present because of the condition of his health and the Grand Secretary was directed to write him and express the sorrow of the Grand Lodge because of his absence.

A telegram was received from Brother James M. Clift, Grand Secretary of Virginia, regretting his inability to attend.

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Finance Committee is hereby directed to prepare and submit its report, accompanied by a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements, not later than 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, April 19, 1939, the same to be taken up as first order of business after election of Grand Officers.

RESOLVED, Further, That all reports of Institutions, Officers and Committees, and all motions or resolutions carrying appropriations or expenditures of money shall be presented to, and acted upon, by the Grand Lodge, on or before 12:00 noon, Wednesday.

RESOLVED, Further, That all such reports, motions or resolutions coming in after the last named hour shall be carried over to the Grand Lodge of 1940.

The following amendments to the code were read and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee. (See their report for the texts):

Amend regulation No. 264; amend regulation No. 41; amend section No. 101; amend section No. 128; amend section No. 82; amend section No. 102; amend section No. 147 by adding two notices.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9:30 o'clock in the Masonic Temple (Greensboro) by M.W. Harry T. Paterson, Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

The following greeting was received from the Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

GREETINGS:—The Grand Chapter of North Carolina, Order of the Eastern Star, sends fraternal greetings and best wishes for a most successful session. Your many acts of kindness to the Order of the Eastern Star throughout the year are gratefully acknowledged and deeply appreciated.

Sincerely and fraternally,
ATHALEA MAY BROWN, Worthy Grand Matron.

The following report was made by the Charity Committee and adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The annual report of your Charity Committee shows a total of eleven appeals for aid from subordinate Lodges. Nine of these appeals have been granted with aid rendered the unfortunate brother. Two have been rejected for reasons as shown. In addition to the appeals, donations have been made to the Austrian Masonic Relief Fund, and to Brother John F. Marquette. A list of the appeals and decisions is shown herewith:

| Grifton Lodge, 243Bro. Noah VickS Perquimans Lodge, 106Bro. Hugh Copeland Youngsville Lodge, 377Bro. W. L. Eddinger | 25.00 |
|---|--|
| (This donation was administered by Bro. F. I. Watson) | |
| South Fork Lodge, 462Mrs. Cora MooreSaluda Lodge, 482Bro. J. W. WadeMt. Vernon Lodge, 143Bro. Chas. E. PaschallWilmington Lodge, 319Bro. Chas. E. NurmbergerGrifton Lodge, 243Bro. Noah VickAndrew Jackson Lodge, 576.Bro. O. W. SpencerBrother J. F. MarquetteAustrian Masonic Relief Fund | 25.00 50.00 100.00 50.00 50.00 |
| Total expended | 2700.00 |

Saluda Lodge, 482—Rejected upon recommendation of D. D. G. M. Wallace Lodge, 595—Rejected upon recommendation of Master. An appeal from Perquimans Lodge, No. 106, is being held in abeyance pending receipt of information requested.

Respectfully submitted,
A. O. Alford,

Chairman Charity Committee.

The following report of the Committee on By-laws was read and adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on By-laws begs to report that numerous lodges have submitted changes in their by-laws. Most of them were approved as they were in accord with Masonic law and usage.

I withheld approval of a by-law providing no brother could vote or hold office until he had signed the by-laws.

I withheld approval of a by-law permitting life membership by purchase.

Various minor changes were suggested and generally accepted by the lodges.

J. H. ANDERSON, Committee.

The Masonic Temple Committee made the following report. The resolution was adopted and the balance of the report referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Masonic Temple Committee submits the Auditor's report showing a net profit from the Masonic Temple in Raleigh of \$7,332.43.

We submit the following resolution providing for the issuing of capital stock of the Masonic Temple Construction Company with the distinct understanding that all stock is to be held for the sole and entire use of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and under its direction and instruction:

Whereas; The minutes of the stockholders meeting of May 29, 1908, called for the purpose of authorizing the issue of a first mortgage bond issue of \$50,000 to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, with which the building was largely financed, shows the presence in person, and by proxy of the 100 shares of stock of \$100.00 par value, ninety-one of which were held by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and one share each by the nine members of the Grand Lodge Masonic Temple Committee, whose names are therein set out, namely:

Samuel H. Smith (P.G.M), Richard J. Noble (P.G.M.), W. R. Cox (P.G.M.), H. I. Clark (P.G.M.), W. S. Liddell (P.G.M.),

John W. Cotten (P. G. M.), John C. Drewry (Grand Secretary), Andrew J. Harris, and John S. Cunningham,

and, Whereas; The records of the Masonic Temple Construction Company show that all payments to the company were by the Grand Lodge, or for its account, and not for, or on account of any individual.

and further, the report of the committee to the Grand Lodge, dated September 9, 1902, as shown by the Proceedings of 1903, page 100, states, "Each of the persons subscribing to this capital stock entered into a written agreement to hold this same for the benefit of the Grand Lodge and to act under its instructions and directions,"

and, Whereas; The minutes of the stockholders meeting of January 19, 1915, show the presence of the Grand Master, John T. Alderman, who represented the Grand Lodge stock, and ten other stockholders, namely: Julian S. Carr, R. J. Noble, S. M. Gattis, John W. Cotten, Samuel H. Smith, John S. Cunningham, Francis D. Winston, Andrew J. Harris, A. B. Andrews, and John C. Drewry,

and, Whereas, The minutes of the annual meetings of January 18, 1916, and January 16, 1917, show that the Grand Lodge had 91 shares and nine individuals had one share each, all of whom are now deceased except W. S. Liddell, Francis D. Winston, and A. B. Andrews,

and, Whereas, The said certificates seem to have been lost or misplaced, or may not have been actually issued, and it now seems desirable and of advantage that new certificates aggregating one hundred (100) be issued,

Therefore Be It Resolved, That duplicate certificates for one share each be issued to W. S. Liddell, F. D. Winston, and A. B. Andrews and for ninety-seven (97) shares to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

We also recommend that as the clerk employed in the Grand Secretary's office is also stenographer for the Temple Corporation, the Masonic Temple Construction Company assume and pay \$50.00 per month of the salary now paid by the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge appropriation for clerk hire be correspondingly reduced.

J. H. Anderson, for the Committee.

BALANCE SHEET December 31, 1938 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

| ASSETS | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| CASH: Wachovia Bank and Trust Company | \$ 3,831.09 | |
| Raleigh Building and Loan Association | 7,512.42 | \$ 11,343.51 |
| ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE | | |
| Rents | \$ 4,574.55 | |
| Repairs | 91.42 | 4,665.97 |
| INVESTMENTS | | |
| Raleigh Building and Loan Association | \$ 9,800.00 | |
| 10 Shares Sabraton B. & L. Association | 1,300.00 | |
| 1922 State of N. C. Highway 4% Bonds at Cost | 936.50 | |
| 3 Shares Car. Power & Light Co. Stock at Cost | 165.00 | 12,201.50 |
| FIXED ASSETS | | |
| Land and Building | | 175,685.75 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | \$203,896.73 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| INTEREST ON SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS | | |
| Current | \$ 196.00 | |
| On Bonds Due January 1, 1934, Not Located | 205.00 | \$ 401.00 |
| NOTES PAYABLE to Gr. Lodge of North Carolina | | 54,155.43 |
| NOTES PAYABLE to Oxford Orphanage | | 1,000.00 |
| BONDED DEBT: | | |
| Bonds due January 1, 1934, Not Located | \$ 450.00 | |
| Bonds Not Yet Due | 9,800.00 | 10,250.00 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | \$ 65,806.43 |
| NET WORTH | | |
| Capital Stock Authorized \$ 10,000.00 | | |
| Issued and Outstanding None | | |
| Surplus January 1, 1938 | \$130,757.87 | |
| Profit for Year Ended December 31, 1938 | 7,332.43 | |
| NET WORTH | | 138,090.30 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH | 1 | \$203,896.73 |

PROFIT AND LOSS Year Ended December 31, 1938

| OPERATING INCOME | 1 | 1 | A 500 45 |
|--|----|----------|--------------|
| Rent of Stores—Commercial | | | \$ 6,592.45 |
| Rent of Offices—Commercial | | | 11,223.60 |
| Rent of Offices and Lodge Room to Masonic Bodies | | 1 | 2,320.00 |
| TOTAL OPERATING INCOME | | | \$ 20,136.05 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | \$ | 3,953.55 | |
| Fuel | | 444.13 | r |
| Power and Light | | 1,983.76 | |
| Water | | 312.16 | , |
| Repairs | | 935.27 | |
| Insurance | 1 | 395.08 | |
| Premiums on Bond of Secretary-Treasurer | | 37.50 | |
| Elevator Inspection and Service | | 207.86 | |
| Window Washing | | 150.00 | |
| Janitor and Building Supplies and Expense |) | 261.47 | |
| Intangible Property Tax | | 4.00 | |
| Old Age Benefit Tax Employer and Employee | | 47.20 | |
| Legal Expense | | 102.22 | |
| Audit | | 37.50 | |
| Stationery—Stamped Envelopes | | 22.28 | |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES | | | 8,893.98 |
| OPERATING PROFIT | | | \$ 11,242.07 |
| MISCELLANEOUS INCOME | | | |
| Interest on N. C. State Bond | \$ | 40.00 | |
| Interest—Raleigh Building & Loan Association | 1 | 495.93 | |
| Interest—Sabraton Building & Loan Association | | 26.00 | |
| Dividends—Carolina Power & Light Co. Stock | | 18.00 | 579.93 |
| TOTAL | | | 11,822.00 |
| DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME | | | |
| Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds | \$ | 392.00 | |
| Interest on Notes Payable to Gr. Lodge of N. C. | | 3,309.33 | |
| Amortization of Improvem'ts—Corner Store 25% | | 500.00 | |
| Drinking Fountains 33% | | 288.24 | 4,489.57 |
| NET PROFIT FOR YEAR | | | |

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Trustees of the Permanent Fund submit the following report:

INCOME ACCOUNT

| 1938— | |
|---|--------------------|
| Jan. 3—Interest on Deposits | _\$ 6.42 |
| Citizens Building & Loan Stock | |
| North Carolina Bonds | |
| Dividend Carolina Power & Light Stock | |
| Feb. 15—Dividend Reynolds Tobacco B | 78.00 |
| Apr. 1—Dividend Carolina Power & Light Stock | |
| Interest on Bonds | _ 190.00 |
| Apr. 16—Interest on Amer. Tel. & Tel. Stock | _ 168.75 |
| May 16—Dividend Reynolds Tobacco B | 78.00 |
| June 1-Interest on Notes Masonic Temple Company | 1,624.33 |
| July 1—Interest on N. C. Bonds | _ 1,032.50 |
| Dividend Carolina Power & Light Stock | |
| Interest on Deposit | 65.10 |
| July 5-Interest on Note Oxford Orphanage | 550.00 |
| July 15—Dividend American Tel. & Tel. Stock | 168.75 |
| Aug. 15-Dividend Reynolds Tobacco B. | 78.00 |
| Oct. 1—Interest on N. C. Bonds | |
| Dividend Carolina Power & Light Stock | 87.50 |
| Oct. 13—Dividend American Tel. & Tel. Stock | 168.75 |
| Nov. 15—Dividend Reynolds Tobacco B | 65.00 |
| Dec. 1—Interest on Notes—Masonic Temple Co | 1,625.00 |
| Dec. 23—Interest Oxford Orphanage Note | 550.00 |
| Dec. 31—Interest on Deposits | 147.36 |
| | \$ 8,268.46 |
| DISBURSEMENTS | , -, |
| | |
| Jan. 1—Tax on Deposits———\$ 1.28 | |
| Safe Deposit Box 3.30 | 4.58 |
| Net Income | \$ 8,263.88 |
| Dec. 23—Paid J. H. Anderson, Grand Sec\$4,500.00 | |
| Dec. 31—Paid J. H. Anderson, Grand Sec. 3,763.88 | |
| Dec. 51—1 and 5. II. Anderson, Grand Sec 5,705.88 | \$ 8,263.88 |
| | ф 0,200.00 |
| PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT | |
| 1938— | |
| Jan. 1—Balance on Hand | _\$13,478.19 |
| Jan. 10—Citizens Building & Loan Stock sold | |
| July 15—Deposit in Wachovia Bank donated to Fund- | |
| Dec. 23—Payment on Oxford Note | |
| Dividend from N. C. Bank & Trust Company_ | 2.73 |
| | #00 90 <i>C</i> 44 |
| | \$22,896.44 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| DISBURSEMENTS | |
|---|--|
| Jan. 7—75 Shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Stock_\$11,164.77 Jan. 17—130 Shares Reynolds Tobacco B 5,808.65 | |
| | \$16,973.42 |
| Jan. 1—1939—Balance on Hand | \$ 5,923.02 |
| SECURITIES HELD | |
| Four Masonic Temple Notes, \$7,500.00 each | 24,155.45 17,600.00 10,000.00 20,000.00 10,000.00 2,000.00 4,000.00 8,000.00 5,000.00 11,164.77 |
| The Trustees of the John C. Drewry Grantary's Memorial Fund made the following repowas referred to the Finance Committee: | |
| To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge: | |
| The Trustees of the John C. Drewry Grand Secret submit the following report for the year ending December | ary's Fund er 31, 1938: |
| PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT | |
| 1 9 3 8 — Jan. 1—Cash on Hand\$.77 Receipts None Disbursements None Dec. 31—Cash on Hand INCOME ACCOUNT 1 9 3 8 — Jan. 1—Cash on Hand None | \$.77 |
| | |

1,415.50

RECEIPTS

| Jan. 3—Dividends 65 Shares Reynolds B\$ 39.00 | | |
|--|----|----------|
| Jan. 4—Coupons \$98.00 Masonic Temple 4s 196.00 | | |
| Jan. 15—Div. 55 Shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co 123.75 | | |
| Feb. 17—Dividends 65 Shares Reynolds B 39.00 | | |
| Apr. 1—Div. 40 Shares Hanes Knit. Co., Pfd. 70.00 | | |
| Apr. 16—Div. 55 Shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co 123.75 | | |
| May 16—Dividends 65 Shares Reynolds B 39.00 | | |
| July 1—Div. 40 Shares Hanes Knit. Co., Pfd. 70.00 | | |
| July 6—Coupons \$9,800 Mas. Temple 4's 196.00 | | |
| July 15—Div. 55 Shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co 123.75 | | |
| Aug. 15—Dividends 65 Shares Reynolds B 39.00 | | |
| Oct. 3—Div. 40 Shares Hanes Knit. Co., Pfd. 70.00 | | |
| Oct. 15—Div. 55 Shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co 123.75 | | |
| Nov. 15—Dividends 65 Shares Reynolds B 32.50 | | |
| Dec. 3—Interest on Grand Lodge Note 60.00 | | |
| Dec. 20—Div. 140 Shares Penn R. R. Co 70.00 | | |
| | | |
| Dec. 31—Total Receipts | \$ | 1,415.50 |
| | _ | |
| DISBURSEMENTS | | |
| 1938— | | |
| Jan. 17—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary | \$ | 358.75 |
| Apr. 15-J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary | | 109.00 |
| July 15—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary | | 552.50 |
| Oct. 15—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary | | 109.00 |
| Dec. 28—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary | | 286.25 |

SECURITIES HELD

Total Disbursements_____\$

\$9800.00 Par value Masonic Temple Construction Co. Bonds, 4%. \$1000.00 Note Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

55 Shares American Tel. & Tel. Company, common.

10 Shares American Woolen Company, preferred.

25 Shares Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Company, common.

40 Shares Hanes Knitting Company, 7%, preferred. 140 Shares Pennsylvania R. R. Company, common.

65 Shares Pennroad Corporation (v.t.c.).

65 Shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company B, common.

The Lodge Service Commission offered the following resolution in regard to Helton Lodge, No. 594, and it was adopted:

HELTON LODGE, No. 594 April 18, 1939

RESOLVED, That the resolution under this subject on page 89 of the Proceedings of 1938 be repealed, and that the following substitute therefor:

RESOLVED, That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Helton Lodge, No. 594, amounting to \$150.00 on this date, be placed in a suspense account, without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$75.00 on or before March 10, 1940, and the remaining \$75.00 on or before March 10, 1941; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payment in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is paid in full, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the Grand Secretary send a certified copy of this resolution to the Master of Helton Lodge, No. 594, with the order that it be read in open lodge and inscribed in the minutes thereof at the first Stated Communication after its receipt. Further that a second copy be sent to the District Deputy Grand Master of the proper district and that he be directed to see that this order has been complied with.

J. T. INGRAM, Lodge Service Commissioner.

Helton Lodge, No. 594, asked permission to move from Sturgills to Lansing and it was granted. The consent of Ashe Lodge, No. 671, was attached to the request.

CLAUDY BOOKS

After an open discussion regarding the Claudy books it was decided to continue the giving of the books to candidates.

The following report was made by the Code Commission. The report was received and the commission continued:

CODE COMMISSION

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Code Commission reports progress in revision of the Code and the Digest. My report to you last year (1938 Pro. page 106) was too optimistic. The task is much greater than it appeared then, and I must report now that the work is not completed.

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB.

The following letter was received from the National Park Service:

November 4, 1938

THE GRAND MASTER, The Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., Raleigh, North Carolina.

DEAR SIR: I have been informed that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, owns the Stars and Stripes carried by American troops at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, and that the flag is at present loaned to the State Historical Museum in Raleigh.

I cannot help but wonder if you are aware that at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park there is a recently completed museum exhibit, occupying the main wing of a new fireproof administration building. It seems to me that this museum is a most appropriate place for this old flag to be finally housed. What could be more fitting than the return of the flag where it once waved in battle, there to be cherished and reverently displayed. Surely all visitors to Guilford Courthouse will be thrilled to be able to actually see such a wonderful relic of that historic field.

Inasmuch as I know nothing of your ideas of the ultimate preservation of this flag, I do not wish to be opportune or make a request for its transfer to Guilford. However, if your organization should wish to donate the flag to the Federal Government for its permanent preservation at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, we would be only too happy to accept such a splendid gift.

Sincerely yours,

ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director.

After some discussion it was decided to leave the flag at the State Museum in Raleigh.

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The following report was made by the Representative to the Masonic Service Commission:

I have the honor to report that I attended the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Masonic Service Association of the United States, at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1939, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

The Masonic Service Association of the United States came into being as a result of the impotent position in which it was found that Freemasonry had by its plan of organization placed itself during the world war. Some of the older Masons will remember that when the Knights of Columbus were given legal status in war administration agencies, Freemasonry was denied such be-

cause it had no central voice that could speak for it, according to the decision of President Woodrow Wilson. Hence the agreement of the Grand Lodge to support the Masonic Service Association twenty years ago. But there came much disaffection as the years passed; some did not like the educational program of the Association; others were definitely opposed to its participating in the publishing business; still others thought there was much extravagance in its practices; and for these and other reasons its ranks of member jurisdictions were seriously thinned. And Executive Secretary Andrew Randell died.

The Executive Commission chose Carl H. Claudy as Brother Randell's successor. Brother Claudy is a hard worker. For a western Mason's estimate of Carl H. Claudy, the reader is invited to read what is said of him by the Idaho writer in the Masonic Reviews which the reader may find; 1939 North Carolina, page fifty one. Grand Secretary Curtis F. Pike is quoted.

The Executive Commission of the Association is composed of Brethren W. M. Fly, of Texas; Andrew Foulds, Jr., of New Jersey; S. H. Goodwin, of Utah; Walter H. Murfin, of North Dakota; H. M. Poteat, of North Carolina; William F. Weiler, of Wisconsin and George R. Sturges, of Connecticut.

The Masonic Service Association sends out to the lodges Short Talk Bulletins monthly. The writer has found that where used, these bulletins make interesting material for lodge use; it is not uncommon to hear the comment on the meeting using such: "It was the best meeting I have attended in a long time".

The Masonic Service Association acts as a clearing house of information from, and of assistance to, places struck by disaster and which Masonically need assistance. During the year, relief was offered for Austrian Masons through the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina, and a considerable sum was sent them, coming from a number of Grand Lodges.

The Association also, prepares digests of facts on timely topics. The first of the past year was on Lodge Names; the second, on Masonic laws about Electioneering and Politics in lodge and Grand Lodge; the third was on Foreign Grand Lodges recognized by American Grand Lodges, which showed, among other things, that North Carolina had studied the problem as broadly and fully as any of the American Grand Lodges; in some particulars, more fully than others. The fourth and last of these Digests dealt with the subject, "Why Worry?", which set out to prove the thesis that our losses of seven hundred thousand members constitute a process of normal growth.

The Association's Executive Secretary is a playwright. The play of the year is "Judge Not". If we remember correctly, this is the one in which Doric Lodge plays a part. The reader will, by reading the story in the N. C. Masonic Reviews of this year, page 106, discover how the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of

Nevada made use of the play and its plot. He had Doric Lodge committees in all lodges.

The Masonic Service Association now has a majority of the American Grand Lodges as members. It is not in debt. It is sanely managed and helpful.

J. EDWARD ALLEN, Representative.

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The following report was made by the Representative to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association:

I have the honor to report that as your official representative, I attended the Annual Meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at the Memorial, on the morning of Wednesday, February 22, 1939, at ten o'clock. Presiding was President Elmer R. Arn of Ohio. Forty four of the forty nine Grand Lodges of the United States were represented. Those not represented were Alabama, California, Kansas, Vermont; while Carl H. Claudy held a proxy for Nevada.

The George Washington Memorial is located on Shooter's Hill, in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, a site which once was the property of the Washington family. It has cost to date some three million dollars, and it will cost another million to complete There has never been any debt upon it, since its erection was carried on only so far as funds were made available for that purpose. The corporation is owned by the several Grand Lodges of the United States. Each state has a representative to care for the interests of the Memorial, and among these to devise and use means of raising further funds for the Memorial. cial State Chairman-for this is his title-in North Carolina is Grand Secretary John H. Anderson. This official is not to be confused with the person designated as "Representative" to the Annual meeting, who is there for reasons of representation in its deliberations.

During the year that has just passed, and since the last Annual Meeting in 1938, the sum of \$25,176.76 was contributed to the building fund. Of this, nearly twenty three thousand dollars represents the donation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to complete its quota of \$1.70 per member in its lodges as of the Masonic population of 1932. The contributions received during the year were used in the main to provide granite steps in front of the memorial. At the Annual Meeting of 1939, there were received twenty seven contributions representating a total of \$58,627.13, of which \$7,188.00 was designated for the Endowment Fund and the remainder to the Building Fund, the donations ranging in size from one hundred dollars from Montana up to sixteen

thousand dollars from Ohio, the home state of the president of the Association.

It is estimated that the completion of the Memorial will require an amount equal to one dollar and seventy cents per capita of the total Masonic membership in the American Grand Lodges as of the year 1932. With respect to doing her share, North Carolina on the basis stated stands at 93.6 per cent with a rank of fourteen from the top of the list, or just a shade below the top quartile in the list of donating Grand Lodges. The eastern Grand Lodges as a rule have done most for the Memorial, followed by New Mexico, Arizona, Indiana, North Dakota, in order, above North Carolina; and below her come Connecticut, Florida, South Carolina, Iowa, Oregon, Missouri, Vermont, Idaho, Utah and Kentucky in the second quartile.

In the event that one wishes to know, the lowest group consists of Washington, Tennessee, Ohio, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota; and last, Kansas with 1.4 per cent of the \$1.70 per capita.

Not only is it necessary to complete the Memorial, but it is also of paramount importance to obtain an endowment that will assure its maintenance as a repository of priceless Washingtoniana in years to come. A start has been made on this and the endowment fund will grow more rapidly as the building is completed.

Lodges and other bodies may hold meetings in the Memorial after making arrangements for dates therefor with J. Claude Keiper, Executive Secretary, Masonic Temple, Washington. The Memorial Hall and the Auditorium are now the show places, and it is hoped that a lodge room may be soon completed.

Many Grand Lodges require each candidate for the degrees to donate one dollar to the Memorial. This is a practice worth emulation.

J. EDWARD ALLEN, Representative.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted the following report which was received and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

There has been distributed to the members of the Grand Lodge the Report of your Foreign Correspondent for this year. In this report are to be found reviews of practically all of the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, together with those of several Grand Lodges of Canada, the United Grand Lodge of England, the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, and certain Australian Grand Lodges.

Your committee was unable to present any report on certain Grand Lodges whose books had not been received. Some other books came too late for inclusion. We note particularly that Massachu-

setts is not found reviewed, for the reason that the Annual of December, 1937, was reviewed last year, and the book containing the Proceedings of the several communications of 1938 has not yet been received. The Maryland book came after the Reviews were largely in type. No recent book from Colorado was available. The Georgia book came after April tenth. It is regretted that Reviews of Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and West Virginia were omitted this time for other reasons.

Your Committee also directs attention to the statistical tables. Particularly do we note that seven Grand Lodges in the United States show a net gain in membership, which is very encouraging for a change.

Your committee has for several years been conducting a study of Masonry in the Latin American countries, with particular emphasis on Mexico. We direct your attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Texas has done the same thing.

The Grand Lodge of Texas was requested by us to co-operate with us in this investigation, and to make available to us the results of its studies. Texas is the nearest neighbor to the Mexican states and has by far the longest Mexican border-line—from the Gulf of Mexico to New Mexico, and touching directly five of the Mexican states. The Grand Lodge of Texas has voted recognition to several of the Grand Lodges of the States of Mexico, and among the number investigated were two concerning which our own investigation was not complete, to which it voted recognition, as follows:

Grand Lodge Occidental of the State of Jalisco, at Guadalajara, whose last address was given as P. O. Box (Apartado) 9.

Grand Lodge of Tamaulipas, at Tampico, Tamaulipas.

Nicolas Carlos Kauffman, Grand Master.

Blas Flores Guerra, Grand Secretary.

We offer the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that recognition be extended to the two Grand Lodges named above, with invitation to name and nominate Grand Representatives."

Hereto is attached a brief index which the reader may use in looking for sundry particular topics in the Reviews if he so desires.

It is hoped that the document will prove to be both interesting and worth while.

J. EDWARD ALLEN, Committee.

WHERE TO FIND THESE SUBJECTS IN THE MASONIC REVIEWS, 1939

Veteran Buttons—13, 80, 103, 107, 158, 172. Gambling and Raffles—82, 125. Ritual—13, 32, 60, 83.

Burial Service-14, 111. Spiritual Values-15. Masonic Marker (Waynesville) -20. Begging Letters-21. Charity Fund-24. Grand Representatives—26. Cornerstones—14, 29. Property of Demised Lodge-29. Social Security Laws-33, 55, 59, 142. Names of Candidates Private-42. Waiver of Jurisdiction-43. Liquor-45, 54, 58, 72, 101. Amending Constitution-49. Carl H. Claudy and M. S. A .- 51, 106. Perfect Youth-63. Boy Scouts—71. Belgian Masonry-76. Bonding Officers-83, 156. District Deputies-88, 133, 149. Remission of Per Capita Tax-89. Life Membership-96, 117. Flowers or Substitutes?—113. Budgets-124, 137. Activities of Lodges-126. Masonic Education-128. Third Degree Examination—141. Sunday Picnics-141. Masons at Sight-147, 154. Healing, Masonic-148. Home Relief, Masonic-168. Connected Organizations-173, 175, 176.

VETERANS' EMBLEM

The following resolutions were presented. They were adopted as to principle and referred to the Finance Committee.

RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina shall present a medal or emblem to be chosen by the Grand Secretary and the Grand Master, to be known as the The Grand Lodge of North Carolina Veteran's Emblem, to each Master Mason being a member of a lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, who shall have been a Master Mason in good standing continuously for fifty years, and that such medal be presented by the Grand Master or by a representative to be selected by him.

RESOLVED, Further, That the Grand Lodge shall provide and control a suitable emblem to be made available to its lodges approximately at cost, to be presented to Master Masons being mem-

bers of such lodges who have been Master Masons continuously for twenty five years; to be known as the Grand Lodge Service Emblem and to be presented by the Grand Master or by a representative to be selected by him, and after the adoption by such lodges of a suitable resolution providing for obtaining and presentation of such emblem.

PRESENTATION OF APRON

At this time, after appropriate remarks, Past Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, presented a Past Grand Master's apron to our oldest living Past Grand Master, Walter S. Liddell.

MASONIC LOAN FUND

The Masonic Educational Loan Fund Committee made the following report which was adopted:

The Most Worshipful Grand Master of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.

BRETHREN:

The Masonic Educational Loan Fund Committee has once again secured the usual annual report from each of the Educational Institutions to which the Grand Bodies have allotted funds for student loans. These reports are tabulated herewith and contain interesting and instructive data pertaining to the handling of the funds in the several Colleges and Schools.

There are a few discrepancies in some of the reports, which your Committee expects to have cleared up shortly through additional correspondence.

Davenport College students' notes were returned to the Committee by an attorney who had attempted to make collection of at least some of them but whose efforts met with no success. Owing to the merger of this institution with the Greensboro College for Women, we will endeavor to enlist their cooperation in salvaging as much as possible of this fund.

Queens-Chicora fund had been loaned to students who apparently regarded their obligations lightly, but Dr. Frazer, President of that Institution, has reimbursed the fund with the entire amount of the original allotment, viz., \$2,500.00, which the Committee holds for future distribution.

Two of the Institutions have made no response thus far to our repeated requests for 1938 statements; one other has given but one answer to our numerous questions. Two or three others have discouraging reports as to collections. In general, the large majority of the Colleges report live, active funds, doing an excellent job in exactly the manner expected.

We believe the Fund, in general, is today in the best condition it has ever been in, and with continued attention, its size and usefulness will keep on growing.

Fraternally submitted,

THOS. J. HARKINS, ROSS E. SHUMAKER, WM. RITCHIE SMITH, WM. B. HODGE.

| NAMES | Amount Allocated to Institution | Interest Collected | Individual Loans | Individual Loans Collected | Amount on Hand to Be Loaned | Total Amount Outstand- ing Loans |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| App. State Teachers | \$ 6,000.00 | \$ 2,514.88 | \$ 20,400.30 | \$ 10,258.75 | \$ 370.66 | \$ 5,724 43 |
| Asheville Normal | 3,000.00 | 785.03 | 7,725.50 | 2,842.50 | 1,584.30 | 2,053.30 |
| Atlantic Christian | 2,500.θ0 | 721.61 | 12,465.75 | 7,103.42 | 33.27 | 3,188.34 |
| Brevard | 1,000.00 | | | | | |
| Campbell | 1,000.00 | 333.25 | 3,360.51 | 2,129.11 | 483.39 | 849.96 |
| Catawba | 2,000.00 | 866.36 | 5,905.00 | 2,625.00 | 467.89 | 2,398.47 |
| Chowan | 2,000.00 | | 2,987.07 | 166.37 | 48.37 | 3,153.37 |
| Davenport | 1,250.00 | Notes held | by Commit | tee for collec | tion when | possible |
| Davidson | 3,500.00 | 500.23 | 10,455.25 | 7,433.05 | 978.03 | 3,022.20 |
| Duke | 4,000.00 | 1,159.58 | 14,105.21 | 9,739.18 | 793.55 | 4,366.03 |
| East Carolina Teachers | 6,000.00 | 1,309.60 | | | 2,078.17 | 5,231.43 |
| Elon | 2,500.00 | 182.25 | | | 401.57 | 2,280.68 |
| Flora Macdonald | 2,500.00 | 823.21 | 8,961.07 | 5,034.50 | 292.78 | 4,149.50 |
| Greensboro | 2,500.00 | 1,010.72 | 9,080.46 | 5,880.46 | 1,199.58 | 2,311.14 |
| Guilford | 2,500.00 | 649.09 | 6,079.45 | 4,688.18 | 2,063.52 | 361.13 |
| High Point | 1,500.00 | 74.33 | 3,229.09 | 1,458.47 | 207.15 | 1,414.80 |
| Louisburg | 1,500.00 | | | | | 1,312.23 |
| Mars Hill | 2,250.00 | 260.50 | 4,916.43 | 2,391.14 | 237.90 | 2,291.25 |
| Meredith | 4,500.00 | 1,876.35 | 18,577.00 | 13,674.71 | 2,516.63 | 5,747.64 |
| Mitchell | 1,500.00 | | | | 332.78 | 1,000.00 |
| N. C. State | 4,500.00 | 2,225.31 | 18,262.20 | 12,931.34 | 156.46 | 5,330.86 |
| Peace | 1,000.00 | 162.50 | 2,548.68 | 1,309.00 | 95.32 | 1,067.18 |
| Pineland | 1,000.00 | 715.08 | 4,996.96 | 3,309.24 | | 1,636.07 |
| Queens-Chicora | 2,500.00 | Held by C | ommittee fo | r future assi | gnment | |
| St. Mary's | 1,000.00 | | | | | |
| Salem | 2,500.00 | 263.60 | 13,978.14 | 11,861.15 | 1,487.39 | 1,276.21 |
| University of N. C | 4,000.00 | 1,364.50 | 9,096.00 | 4,514.01 | 33.48 | 5,531.02 |
| Wake Forest | 3,500.00 | 548.21 | 3,726.87 | | 1,163.65 | 5,438.73 |
| W. Carolina Teachers | 3,500.00 | 2,912.66 | 27,272.21 | 22,564.46 | 2,589.85 | 4,296.88 |
| Wingate | 1,500.00 | | 3,000.00 | 2,393.77 | 1.98 | 714.25 |
| Wom. Col. of U.N.C. | 4,500.00 | 1,354.23 | 9,788.59 | 10,258.34 | 553.80 | 5,300.43 |
| Grand Total for 1939 Returns | \$85,000.00 | \$22,613.08 | \$213,917.74 | \$144,566.15 | \$20,121.97 | \$81,447.53 |

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

The following report was made by the Directors of the

Masonic and Eastern Star Home and referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Board of Directors submit the 25th annual report of the operation of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for the year ending December 31, 1938.

From the opening of the Home twenty-five years ago, we have cared for 273 persons.

During the past year we lost six by death and one withdrew. Among those who passed on was Mrs. Margaret Bradley who died thirteen days before she reached her 100th birthday. There were eleven admissions, and the average age of those admitted was seventy-five and a half years.

The addition to the infirmary was completed in September, and it is already filled to capacity. Statistics show that the span of life is increasing, and with the increased years we expect to have to do more hospitalization. The time may come, and that soon, when a majority of our Guests will be hospital patients. There were eighteen bed patients in the infirmary during the year, with 2,606 days of care.

Our average enrollment in the Home during the year was 62.06, and the average number receiving Home Aid was 15.25.

The annual audit was made by the Grand Lodge Auditor and shows the following:

OPERATING INCOME

| Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M. Subordinate Lodges Grand Chapter of North Carolina, O. E. S. Income from Guests Grand York Rite Bodies Individual Donations Oasis and Sudan Shrines Miscellaneous Income from Permanent Fund | 1,446.40 8,000.00 2,755.50 300.00 270.50 200.00 185.00 |
|---|--|
| , | \$25,227.16 |
| EXPENDITURES | |
| Administrative and General | _\$ 4,872.10 |
| Institutional care of Guests | 14,640.41 |
| Fuel, Lights, Water, Cemetery | 2,082.38 |
| Expenses | \$21.594.89 |
| Repairs, Insurance, Grounds | |
| Contingent Fund | |
| Home Aid | 1,670.53 |
| | \$25,227.16 |

We wish to express to the Masons, Eastern Stars, and our friends our sincere thanks for their loyal support of the Home during the past.

We request an appropriation from the Grand Lodge of \$12,000,

Grand Chapter \$8,000 for maintenance during 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY T. PATERSON, Grand Master, Ex-officio, Chmn.; Dr. W. C. Wicker, Chairman (1942); W. R. Smith, Vice-Chmn. (1942); E. R. Ford, Sec'y.-Treas. (1941); J. Edward Allen, Deputy Gr. Master, Ex-officio; Thos. J. Harkins, Senior Gr. Warden, Ex-officio; Dr. Chas. P. Eldridge, Jr. Gr. Warden, Ex-officio; John J. Phoenix (1943); W. P. Henley (1943); Roy F. Ebbs (1941); John S. McEachern (1940); J. E. Latham (1940); Dr. J. Howard Brown (1939); Benj. Cone (1939).

Representing Grand Chapter, O. E. S., of North Carolina:

MRS. ATHALEA BROWN, Grand Matron, Ex-officio; MRS. HARRIET POWELL, Associate Grand Matron, Ex-officio; MRS. GERTRUDE WOODBURY (1944); MRS. MINNIE K. LEWIS (1943); MRS. ALICE H. PARKER (1942); MRS. CLYDE P. FITZGERALD (1941); MRS. DAISY MAE DAVIS (1940); MRS. MARJORIE HOGAN (1939).

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations made the following report which was adopted:

 $To\ the\ Most\ Worshipful\ Grand\ Lodge\ of\ North\ Carolina:$

We, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, have examined the books and records of Spindale Lodge, U. D., and find them in proper order and recommend that a charter be granted this lodge.

D. E. BULLUCK, R. E. LEVAN,

M. F. McKeel, Jr.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security Committee made the following report which was received and the recommendations adopted.

Upon motion the following report of the Special Committee on Social Security was received; it was ordered to be printed in the Proceedings; and the recommendations numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 contained therein were adopted:

SOCIAL SECURITY—REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

The committee appointed as authorized by the Grand Lodge of

1938 (Pro. p. 122) to consider the subject of Social Security laws, reports as follows:

The Conference of Grand Masters in the United States at the meeting held in Washington, D. C., February 24, 1938, appointed a committee to study the entire subject of Social Security legislation for all Grand Jurisdictions, and the several reports of that committee have been made available to us during the year, through the courtesy of its chairman, Most Worshipful Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

That committee has done all the detail work and made its report to the Grand Masters' Conference on February 24, 1939, and we are privileged to use as much of that report as may apply to the conditions in North Carolina.

In all of its contacts with and attitudes toward the Government, the Conference Committee has been frank and cooperative; believing such course to be most in keeping with the nature and professions of our Fraternity.

As a result of the efforts of Most Worshipful Joseph Earl Perry and his committee the following ruling was obtained from the Internal Revenue Bureau of the United States Treasury Department on January 3, 1939:

RULING

MR. JOSEPH EARL PERRY,

Chairman, Committee of Grand Masters of Masons in the U.S. 51 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SIR: Reference is made to your letters dated May 12 and June 6, 1938, addressed to the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., and referred to this office for consideration and reply, and to your letter of June 20, 1938, addressed to the Bureau, wherein advice is requested relating to the status, under the taxing provisions of the Social Security Act, of officers of local lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Reply to your inquiry has been delayed due to careful and extended consideration having been given to the matter. The delay is regretted.

It is contended that the officers of Masonic lodges should not be considered "employees" within the purview of the Social Security Act. These so-called officers of a lodge are usually the master; wardens; deacons; stewards; sentinel; tyler; marshal or master of ceremonies; chaplain; treasurer; and secretary. Their duties are largely ritualistic and none of the services are subject to control by the lodge once the officers are installed. Further, it is stated that the lodge cannot discharge or remove these individuals during the term of office for which they are elected or appointed. It is submitted that the relationship between the officers and a local lodge is governed entirely by Masonic law which, in and of itself, does not contemplate the existence of a relationship of em-

ployer and employee between the parties. In support of these contentions there was enclosed with your letter of June 6, 1938, a memorandum of interpretations of Masonic laws and statutes.

You are advised that the Taxes under Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act are imposed with respect to employment. The term "employment" is defined in Sections 811 (b) and 907 (c) of the Act to mean "any service, of whatever nature, performed within the United States by an employee for his employer," with certain exceptions not material to the question herein presented.

Section 1101 (a) (6) of the Social Security Act provides that the term "employee" includes an officer of a corporation, and subdivision (a) (4) of that section provides that the term "corporation" includes an association.

After consideration of the facts and explanatory statements submitted, it is the conclusion of this office that ritualistic services, as such, of any officer of a lodge do not constitute "service" within the meaning of that term as used in Sections 811 (b) and 907 (c), defining employment for the purpose of Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act. Such an officer, whose duties and activities are exclusively ritualistic, is not, therefore, performing services in an "employment" as defined in such titles of the Act. In determining whether or not services are exclusively ritualistic within the purview of this ruling, incidental noncompensated administrative services may be ignored. In view of the foregoing, it is the opinion of this office that the so-called "officers" of a local lodge of the Masonic Fraternity, whose duties and activities are solely ritualistic, are not rendering services in an "employment" within the meaning of the afore-mentioned titles of the Social Security Act.

On the other hand, it follows that only the wages of those officers whose services are not exclusively ritualistic are subject to the taxes imposed by Titles VIII and IX of the Act, and only such officers are to be counted for the purpose of determining whether the lodge is an "employer" within the meaning of Title IX of the Act.

Respectfully,
(Signed) MILTON E. CARTER,
Acting Commissioner.

We now quote freely from the report of the Conference Committee, omitting only such matters as do not apply to the conditions in North Carolina, and adding only such matters as do apply, which seems to us proper for clarifying the whole subject for our particular jurisdiction.

The nature and effect of the foregoing ruling may become clearer by analysis and by consideration of the general background.

There is a Federal Social Security Act roughly divided, so far as we are concerned into two parts:

- A. Old Age Benefits, and
- B. Unemployment Compensation.

Each of these is again divided into two parts:

- 1. The administration of the Act and its benefits, and
- 2. The imposition of the Tax.

On the basis of this rough analysis;

- A (1) is called Title II.
- A (2) is called Title VIII,
- B (1) is called Title III, and
- B (2) is called Title IX.

While the Federal Government imposes a tax for unemployment compensation (Title IX) the entire subject of unemployment compensation is left in the first instance to the State, which has a law known as the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act, which conforms to the requirements of the Federal Act.

Both the Federal and the State Acts impose taxes to pay the cost of the unemployment compensation, but the Federal Act gives the taxpayer credit up to ninety percent for the tax paid to the state. Thus, if the taxpayer has paid his state unemployment tax, he pays the Federal Government not more than ten percent of its tax, but if the taxpayer has not paid the state he loses all that credit and must pay the Federal Government its entire tax. In that sense, therefore, there is no real advantage to the taxpayer in getting exemption from the State Unemployment Act unless he also gets exemption from Title IX of the Federal Act.

The Federal Act and the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act are similar and we believe are similarly construed. There is no Old Age Benefit tax imposed under the North Carolina law, therefore that question with us is at present solely a Federal matter under Title VIII of the Federal Act.

Insofar as the Federal Act is concerned in its application to our problem, its definitions applicable to Titles II and III and under Titles VIII and IX are identical, and for all practical purposes it may be assumed that the state definitions and interpretations are similar to, if not identical with, the Federal interpretations.

One other factor is common to both parts of the Federal Act and to the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act, and that is they all rest on the same foundation, they all relate to "employers," to "employees," and to "employment.". If the relation of "employer-employee" does not exist, then it seems neither the Federal nor the State Acts apply. Thus, if the relation of "employer-employee" does not exist in the case of Masonic "officers" and "employees" then there can be little reason to contend that any of the Acts, either Federal or state, apply to the Fraternity.

Whether that relation exists depends on the nature of the relationship between the Fraternity and its so-called "officers" and "employees" and this is obviously a question of fact and of law, —Masonic law first, for that defines the relationship, and Statute law second, to see whether the relationship which actually exists is the kind of relationship which these Acts and the rulings of the Revenue Departments define as being the relationship of "employer" and "employee."

Titles III and IX (the Unemployment provisions) of the Federal Act relate only to employers of eight or more persons. The same is true of the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act.

The Federal Act provides that in determining whether or not there were eight or more employees, all "officers" must be counted, even though they do not receive compensation, (Section 1101 (a) (6)), the language being as follows: "The term 'employee' includes an officer of a corporation."

The United States Internal Revenue Bureau considered that Masonic lodges, whether incorporated or not, were "corporations" by virtue of Section 1101 (a) (4) which reads, "The term 'corporation' includes associations, jointstock companies, and insurance companies." Under this construction of the law, Masters, Wardens, and all other line officers of a lodge were being counted in order to determine whether or not a local lodge or a Grand Lodge had eight or more employees.

There is no minimum number of employees required to bring any employer within the provisions of Titles II and VIII (Old Age Benefits) of the Federal Act.

It seems reasonable that any one, who under the foregoing ruling is held not to be an "employee" under any one of the Titles of the Federal Act, would be likewise excluded from all of the other Titles, however, this phase of the subject remains to be clarified.

The United States Internal Revenue Department, by its rulings, has established various tests as to what constitutes the relationship of "employer" and "employee," among them being the question as to whether or not the so-called "employer" has the right to discharge the so-called "employee," and also as to whether or not the "employer" can tell the "employee" not only what to do but the methods by which he must accomplish the desired end.

On the basis of these and other similar Departmental rulings the Conference Committee submitted to the United States Internal Revenue Bureau a memorandum of Masonic law, setting forth that, under the prevailing Masonic law of the several jurisdictions of the Nation, a local lodge can not remove an officer once he has been installed, the power of removal resting either in the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master on the preferring of charges, that the direct control of the officers as to the methods is vested

in the Worshipful Master rather than in the lodge itself. After consultation with various Masonic authorities who were believed to be familiar with the Masonic law throughout the United States the memorandum set forth these and other reasons why in the opinion of the Conference Committee none of the ordinary, installed officers were to be considered as "employees" within the meaning either of the statute or of the Department's rulings:

It was the opinion of the Conference Committee that the Department might have gone further than it actually did in its ruling of January 3 and that a test case would probably justify exemption on broader grounds even than those stated in the rul-The Department had to act with caution because of the possible bearing of its ruling on other analogous cases, and they therefore restricted the ruling to those officers whose duties were "exclusively ritualistic," but went further and said that "incidental non-compensated administrative services may be ignored." It is the opinion of the Conference Committee that the question of compensation is not really a test and the word "non-compensated" might have properly been omitted from the ruling. Moreover, in the light of the memorandum of Masonic law above referred to and of a personal conference which was held between the Conference Committee and the Chief Counsel's staff of the Bureau of Internal Revenue previous to the issuance of this ruling, the Conference Committee believed that the term "Ritualistic" as used in the ruling was intended to apply to every officer of a lodge whose office is prescribed by the ritual rather than merely to those officers whose sole function is the recital of ritual. However, the Conference Committee recommended, and we concur, that serious exception to this part of the ruling should not be taken at present, as the effect of the ruling, even in its most restricted construction, will be to exclude enough of the so-called "officers" so that very few lodges in North Carolina will come within the Unemployment provisions of the Federal Act (Title IX), since few, if any, will have as many as eight employees as defined in the ruling.

Inasmuch as the state interpretations are intended to be uniform with the Federal interpretations, it seems reasonable to say that the practical result of the foregoing ruling will be to exempt every subordinate lodge in North Carolina from both the state and the Federal (Title IX) Unemployment statutes. The same would apply to the Grand Lodge if it had less than eight "employees" as the term is defined in this ruling.

There are certain other considerations which exempt other "employees" whether paid or not and without regard to whether their services are "ritualistic" or not. Thus, all so-called "independent contractors" are excluded and all persons who perform services in less than twenty weeks in any one year. Under the general ruling of the Federal Department of Revenue, it is believed that a musician furnishing music in the lodge should be considered as an "independent contractor" even though employed regularly by

the lodge. Likewise it is believed that an employee, such as a hat checker or janitor or any one else, who performs services only on stated occasions would be exempt if those occasions, however numerous, all came in less than any twenty weeks in any one year. For instance, if there were any doubt as to whether a Tiler is to be considered a purely "ritualistic" officer under the terms of the ruling of January 3, he might well be found to be exempt if he performs services only on the evenings when the lodge meets and if he performs those services in less than any twenty weeks in the year, without regard to whether the weeks are consecutive or not.

When it comes to the Old Age Benefits tax (Title VIII of the Federal Act) any person who has attained the age of sixty-five years is excluded whatever the nature or extent of his services.

Because of the likelihood of far reaching amendments to the Federal Act at the present session of Congress, it is believed advisable to withhold asking for further definitions and rulings until after the proposed amendments have been enacted and until after we see how the Department construes those amendments in its administration of the revised Act.

There remains the general question as to what the attitude of the Fraternity should be toward the Social Security Acts particularly in its application to the Grand Lodge, and with reference to any attempts to influence the form of legislation to be undertaken by Congress. Thus far the Conference Committee has refrained from attempting to exert any pressure of any sort on any member of Congress, and it is the opinion of that committee that it would be inconsistent with the general attitude of the Fraternity to undertake anything even remotely savoring of lobbying, but there seems to be no reason why it should not be helpful to Congress and entirely consistent with our professions to undertake, as individuals, to lay before Congress any facts which would throw any light upon the problem as it applies to the Fraternity.

Whatever may be our individual views as to the wisdom of these laws or the manner of their administration, we must remember that their expressed purpose is to carry out one of the main tenets of our Fraternity, and in general our attitude should be constructive, cooperative and sympathetic. As a practical matter, also, there are many who think that such Old Age Benefits as may result from the Federal Act (Title VIII) ought to be available for our own employees, whether working for local lodges or for the Grand Lodge, even though they might be technically able to secure exemption, as they would presumably be as much in need of Old Age Benefits as though they had been engaged in commercial pursuits.

We do not recommend that the Grand Lodge take any position at this time with regard to the application of the Old Age Benefits provisions of the Federal Act (Title VIII) believing that it would be wiser to wait until we see what amendments may be made and how the Act is construed.

It appears that the facts in each case determine the application of these laws to the respective lodges, and while it may be assumed that a large majority of them are exempt under the aforesaid ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, yet because of the absence of specific data along this line we recommend:

- 1. That a survey be made at once to ascertain the exact bearing of all Social Security laws (both Federal and State) on our Subordinate lodges, to the end that they may be properly advised as to what they should do according to the facts in each case; and,
- 2. That the survey include for the same purpose, all Masonic corporations, associations, committees, trustees, or boards holding and managing property for, or on behalf, of our subordinate lodges, or the Grand Lodge, and;
- 3. That the Grand Secretary be empowered to make the survey and to advise and assist in obtaining orderly, uniform, and proper action on the part of any that may be subject to those laws, or that they may be exempt therefrom.
- 4. As this whole subject matter is one which may at any time require further study and report we recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to appoint such committee as he may deem advisable to study the subject further and report.

We deem it appropriate to quote here a statement made by Most Worshipful J. Earl Perry to the Grand Masters' Conference, which we heartily approve and recommend to the Craft as a guide:

"I do not like to close without a personal word with regard to the attitude of the Social Security Board and the Internal Revenue Department. They have been confronted with very great difficul-They cannot make any ruling without taking into account the collateral effects on other bodies with other types of problems. I think their attitude has been to be as helpful as possible. My impression is that they as individuals would be very happy if none of us ever came within the scope of the Act. On the other hand, they have to construe the Act according to its letter. I would suggest and urge, therefore, that in all of your contacts with the local collectors or with your local state administrators you try to meet them in a cooperative rather than in a critical manner, having in mind that they have many troubles other than those of our particular Fraternity and that anything they try to do must be done only after consideration of all its possible effects—sometimes very remote effects; and I believe that you will find, by and large, that any cooperative, helpful, understanding attitude, will be reciprocated on their part."

> Respectfully sumitted, CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, P. G. M., Chairman, EDGAR W. TIMBERLAKE, JR., P. G. M., THOS. J. HARKINS, Sr. Grand Warden,

> > Committee.

DIRECTORS OXFORD ORPHANAGE

The Directors of the Oxford Orphanage made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee. (Full reports may be obtained by writing to the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, N. C.):

REPORT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage renders its brief report concerning its conduct of the affairs of the Institution for the year 1938. We advise a careful reading of the detailed report of the Superintendent for full particulars of the financial life and physical life of the Institution for the year.

The Directors have held their regular quarterly meetings at Raleigh and at Oxford, and the Executive Committee of the Board has met regularly once a month. The Visiting Committee has also made its report, and the Auditors have reported on the financial phase of the Institution and rendered detailed information of receipts, expenditures and the operation of various trusts and endowments.

The Orphanage has cared for a total of 351 children during the year 1938. At the beginning of the year the Orphanage population enrolled 351 children, 31 admissions were granted during the year, and 32 were discharged, leaving an enrollment of 350 at the end of the year.

The Grand Lodge has paid its appropriation for the year, and the Orphanage has also received the regular appropriation of the State of North Carolina, and also collected moneys from various endowments and trusts, and the financial picture of the Institution seems to be in good order.

Additions to the physical property and improvements to the plant amounted to slightly more than \$18,000 during the year.

We again express to the Grand Lodge, the subordinate lodges, the Trustees of the Duke Endowment and to the citizens of the State our appreciation of their gen-

erosity in continuing to support the Institution. We would like to call particular attention to the further needs of the Institution as outlined by the Superintendent in his report. If the Institution is to continue even greater service to the orphans of the State in future years it will be necessary for even greater expenditures to replace old equipment with modern conveniences.

The Directors feel that they have operated the Institution during the year at the very highest level of efficiency commensurate with the funds provided for its support. We trust that the Grand Lodge will continue to give the Institution its full support in the interest of the dependent children of the State and for the purpose of building a better citizenry among those children who come under the care of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage

HARRY T. PATERSON, Grand Master, Ex-officio Chairman,

J. EDWARD ALLEN,
THOS. J. HARKINS,
CHAS. P. ELDRIDGE,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
R. C. DUNN,
R. L. FLOWERS,
J. W. WINBORNE,
T. L. SIMMONS,
LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.,
BENJAMIN CONE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

I am herewith presenting the sixty-sixth annual report of the Oxford Orphanage with the full realization of the great responsibility which has been entrusted to me as Superintendent for a period of more than ten years. There is also a sense of pride to occupy a position of trust

and to receive the confidence and support of the agencies and people who are interested in the affairs in this, the oldest orphanage in North Carolina. In the name of Masonry, these precious fragments of broken families in our State have been gathered in a great program of human welfare and betterment, with the result that over 5,000 North Carolina boys and girls have been given a chance in life and that at the present time there are 350 in our family group who look to Masonry and the people of North Carolina for life's essential elements.

Each individual and agency is to be congratulated in having some part in this tender and important task. It is a continuing evidence that the hearts of the people of North Carolina are kind and generous and that, with its program for progress and betterment along all lines, it heard the appeal of its dependent orphan children. The Oxford Orphanage represents an investment of resources, time, energy and of love and affection which pays dividends that can not be measured in terms of dollars and cents. The value of the Oxford Orphanage to North Carolina can not be estimated and its strength and sustaining influence for Masonry can not be measured.

We acknowledge with gratitude the loyal support of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and of the subordinate Lodges during the year. The Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer have been prompt and sympathetic in their guidance and support. Many chapters of the O. E. S. have remembered the needs of our children. The State of North Carolina with its Governor has kept in close touch with our work and paid its appropriation regularly. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has rendered valuable service. The Duke Endowment continues, not only with its financial assistance, but is constantly alert with aid in an advisory way to raise the standard and increase efficiency. The Duke Hospital, with its staff and specialists, has ministered most tenderly to the needs of our sick children. We are indebted to Dr. B. W. Fassett, whose services with the tonsil clinic and other examinations, has rendered his usual unselfish service. We acknowledge with gratitude the service of the churches and the citizens of Oxford and the large number of friends outside Masonic circles who have been liberal in their support. The work of the year could not have been accomplished without the loyal support of the entire staff of workers in the Orphanage who continue their unselfish devotion to duty. The children of the Orphanage are most sympathetic and a more cheerful and cooperative spirit prevails than I have ever known before.

The Oasis and Sudan Temples of the A. A. O. N. M. S., made special provisions for the needs of our athletic teams and the York Rite Bodies through the Carson York Rite Library Fund have aided considerably in providing a good Library for our family. We are grateful to the Scottish Rite Masonic Bodies of the State for their new interest and assistance to our Library. We are grateful also to the York Rite Bodies for the Student Loan Fund which has rendered assistance to many Orphanage pupils to secure further education after leaving the Home. We are grateful to Past Grand Master Alexander B. Andrews for the generous provision he has made through the A. B. Andrews Fund for assisting pupils who have immediately left the Orphanage. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, we received most generous gifts from many institutions and manufacturers and, while we have tried to thank each one separately, we are ever grateful for their thoughful gifts. To that large number of others who have assisted us, many of them unknown, we extend by this method our genuine gratitude.

CASE WORKERS REPORT

ENROLLMENT AND DAYS OF CARE For Year Ending December 31, 1938

| ENROLLMENT | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 7 | otal | Enroll | | | | | |

| Total Enrollment January 1, 1938 | 351 |
|--|--------|
| Admitted during period | 31 |
| Discharged during period | 32 |
| Enrollment December 31, 1938 | 350 |
| DAYS OF CARE | |
| Total possible for Census January 1, 19381 | 28,115 |
| Total possible for Children admitted | |

134,074

| Total Days included above—not used by Children discharged during year | 7,120 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Total Days of Care for 1038 | 26,954 |
| Average Daily Enrollment34 | 17.8 |
| During the year 1938, applications have been received 39 families: | from |
| Number of applications approved during the year Number of applications disapproved during the year Number of applications brought forward from 1937 Number of applications received in 1938 Number of applications withdrawn Withdrawn by request Too young for admission Past age limit | 26 18 75 34 28 2 |
| Report on Investigation: Number of families investigated Number of visits made in reference to investigation | 50 279 |
| Report in reference to Children: Number of children going to relatives | 17 |
| Number of pupils taking positions Number of student's entering nurse's training school Number of students entering college Number of children returned to county Number of children placed in homes of friends Number of children died | 6 2 3 1 |
| Total number of children discharged | - |
| Number of children admitted in 1938 | 31 |
| Whole Mother Father Neither Orphans Dead Dead Dead | |
| On roll January 1, 193860 | 351 31 |
| Discharged 193814 3 15 0 | 32 |
| On roll December 31, 1938 $\overline{}$ $$ | $\frac{350}{350}$ |
| Average daily attendance347.8 Children of Masonic parentage177 | |
| Number of visits to former childrenNumber of visits to relatives and parents | 32 64 |

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR DURING YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1938 and Counties From Whence They Came

| ALAMANCE | 6 | JACKSON | 5 |
|------------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| ANSON | 2 | JOHNSTON | 7 |
| ASHE | 5 | LEE | 4 |
| AVERY | 2 | LENOIR | 12 |
| BEAUFORT | 5 | MADISON | 13 |
| BERTIE | 4 | MARTIN | 2 |
| BUNCOMBE | 7 | MECKLENBURG | 7 |
| BURKE | 2 | MONTGOMERY | 10 |
| CALDWELL | 2 | MOORE | ĩ |
| CADADDIG | 2 | NASH | 8 |
| CABARRUS | 8 | NEW HANOVER | 9 |
| CARTERET | 3 | NORTHAMPTON | 2 |
| CASWELL | 2 | ONSLOW | 5 |
| CATAWBA | 3 | ORANGE | 13 |
| CHATHAM | 3 | | 2 |
| CHEROKEE | | PAMLICO | = |
| CHOWAN | 2 | PENDER | 4 |
| CLEVELAND | 8 | PERSON | 4 |
| CLAY | 2 | PITT | 2 |
| CRAVEN | 1 | POLK | 2 |
| CUMBERLAND | 5 | ROBESON | 2 |
| CURRITUCK | 5 | RICHMOND | |
| DAVIE | 4 | ROCKINGHAM | 6 |
| DURHAM | | ROWAN | 9 |
| DUPLIN | 9 | RUTHERFORD | 4 |
| EDGECOMBE | 5 | SAMPSON | 5 |
| | 11 | SCOTLAND | 1 |
| FORSYTH | 4 | STANLY | 6 |
| GATES | 2 | SURRY | 2 |
| GASTON | 2 | UNION | 1 |
| GRAHAM | 2 | VANCE | 3 |
| GRANVILLE | 12 | WAKE | 8 |
| GREENE | 3 | WATAUGA | 1 |
| GUILFORD | 20 | WAYNE | 7 |
| HALIFAX | 4 | WARREN | 7 |
| HARNETT | 6 | WILKES | 5 |
| HERTFORD | ĭ | WILSON | 7 |
| HYDE | 6 | YANCEY | i |
| IREDELL | 5 | IIII(CET IIIIIIIII | - |
| THE DEBE | U | | |
| On Roll January 1 193 | 8 | 351 | |
| Admitted 1938 | | | |
| 1300 | | | |
| Total Cared For | | 382 | |
| | | | |
| Counties Represented _ | | 75 | |

NECROLOGY

Rev. Brother Harvey A. Cox made the following report for the Necrology Committee which was adopted:

This morning I saw God..... Not in the fullness of His power, Not in the Grandeur of the sky, But deep in the heart of an Easter flower.

Beyond the grasp of finite sense, I cannot reach Him with my mind, But through the chalice of that flower A glimpse of heaven's gate I find

For there are Beauty, streaming joy, And Peace, suffused with fragrant breath; And Purity and Love divine; And life that rises out of death.

J. G. ELDRIDGE, 33°.

Once again we come to consider that life that rises triumphant out of death. Again we meditate upon the meaning of life, the significance of that event or experience which we call death, and the eternal nature and character of the soul.

We might wish to avoid the thought of death but we cannot, for life thrusts it upon us every day that we live. As we journey down the road of life enjoying its blessings, we might ask why death has to come and interrupt our human pursuits and ambitions. But it does; it is a fact of our experience. Death comes to all; to the poor and to the rich; to the learned and to the unlearned. Life may be uncertain but death is certain. We see a man begin a fine work for the making of a better and happier world, and death comes and cuts him off in the very midst of his labors. Why? We will ask why, for we want to know. Death is one of the mysteries of life, which we in this world will never fully understand.

Our thinking makes us look beyond the grave and ask if man lives in another world, or is death the end of it all? "If a man die, will he live again?" The whole human race has asked that question and has come to a profound belief in life after death and the immortality of the soul. If Masonry and religion proclaim anything it is the eternal significance of the human soul, that immortal part of man which survives the grave and bears the nearest affinity to that Supreme Intelligence which pervades all nature, and which shall never, never die.

All around us today everything seems to speak, not of death, but of life; life in all its beauty and grandeur. Mother nature has come out from her winter garb and has put on new life; trees blossoming into green foliage; flowers bursting into bloom; birds

and all nature singing their spring songs. This is indeed life perennial, life that dies in winter but comes back to life again in spring. The old day dies but a new day dawns. Is this not symbolic of man's eternal nature? Can we not look around us and see abundant evidences of the eternal significance of life? What is death? Does anything really die? Or, rather, does not life take on new forms? We look about us at the world of nature. It is the same world and yet it has gone through many deaths, many transitions, many changes. Winter comes and life seems to be dull and dead. The trees are bare; birds cease to chirp and build their nests. Flowers disappear and we smell their fragrance no more. But in spring, lo, a miracle takes place: life bursts into bloom again in all its splendor. We call this a resurrection in nature. No life died; it only changed its form.

Can we believe that the Great Architect of the universe would make nature immortal and make man, the very highest of all His creation, something less than immortal?

It was Victor Hugo who once said: "When I go down to the grave, I can say, like so many others, 'I have finished my day's work', but I cannot say, 'I have finished my life'. My day's work will begin next morning. My tomb is not a blind alley, it is a thoroughfare; it closes with the twilight to open with the dawn." We fall asleep in this life only to awake in another world.

The truest and fullest explanation of man's immortality is illustrated in the Person of Him who spake as never man spake. His followers saw Him die. His death scattered them here and Their despair was turned into joyous conviction when they gained the experience that He had survived the grave and was still really alive. In this faith they went out and conquered the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. Millions of people all over the world truly believe that He is still alive, and alive for Call Him what we will, is it not that eternal spirit that He always displayed that makes Him the object of our adoration? Is it not that same spirit that makes us truly immortal and useful to God and to mankind? He was in perfect unity with spiritual Reality. I am quite sure that mankind is most truly immortal when displaying the same spirit and quality of life. humble man of Nazareth-call him God if you will-was never more alive in the spirit than He is today. No grave could ever contain the life and spirit that He had; it had to rise from the grave and make itself a reality in the affairs of mankind all over the world.

We are thinking today of those brethren of the Craft who have laid down life's working tools since our last annual communication and have answered the summons from the Great Architect of the universe. They are gone, but not forgotten. They still live in our memory and affection. They have only turned a bend in the road and have vanished out of our sight. Their spirits hover

around us; they may be closer to us than we will ever know. Many of these brethren may have been humble and unassuming; they may never have their names displayed before their fellows; but they had kind hearts; they went about doing good because they loved the good. Dare any of us to say that they are dead? They have only entered an open door that leads onward and upward into a life of perfect service.

Masonry proclaims the eternal nature of the human soul. It teaches that man has an immortal nature that is made in the image of God; that inner nature of the spirit that makes man look up to the stars and worship the Infinite and the Eternal. The psalmist says that man is just a little lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and honor. A reasonable being cannot believe that death ends a personality like that; death can only be a gateway through which that kind of personality enters a higher and larger life. We do rejoice in the eternal truth proclaimed by Masonry and religion that there is a hereafter; that there is life beyond the grave; that personality does live after the physical body has decayed and returned to mother earth. I am quite sure that in the future life this personalty of mine will meet that personality of yours and I believe that we will recognize each other. Just what form our personalities will take on I do not know, but when the mists have rolled away I believe that we will truly know and be known. In this faith we press on day by day to the higher life of the spirit and illustrate to the world the true immortality of the human soul.

> Is sleep a thing to dread? Yet, sleeping you are dead. Till you wake and rise, Here, or beyond the skies: Why should it be a wrench. To leave your wooden bench? Why not with happy shout Run home when school is out? This is the death of Death. To breathe away a breath And know the end of strife, And taste the deathless life; And joy without a fear, And smile without a tear, And work, nor care to rest, And find the last the best.

> > -MALTBIE BABCOCK.

The following recommendation of the Board of Custodians was adopted:

After most seriously considering the questions that are asked

every candidate for initiation and since said questions are a direct repetition of the ones asked in the application, answered and signed by every applicant for the Degrees in Masonry, we most heartily recommend that the practice of asking the questions by the Senior Deacon at time of initiation be eliminated.

(Signed) S. N. BOYCE, Chm., Board of Custodians, Z. V. SNIPES, Grand Lecturer.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE

The following report was made by the Oxford Orphanage Committee and referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Committee on Oxford Orphanage submits the following report:

We have read the sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of Oxford Orphanage, and we commend the Directors, the Superintendent and heads of the various departments for the splendid progress made during the past year.

We urge the Brethren to read Brother Proctor's entire report, and that they co-operate with him in his objectives for the welfare of our children, especially with reference to the needs of our Institution for the year 1939.

We feel that another phase of the Superintendent's work needs more general co-operation of the subordinate lodges and the individual members thereof. We are all aware of the strenuous efforts made by the lodges and members to secure admission of children to the Orphanage at the time of their great need. We should all be just as zealous in our efforts to assist the Superintendent in finding homes, positions and a future livelihood for these wards of ours as we are to place then in Oxford Orphanage.

We also urge the brethren to read, and increase the circulation of, *The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal*. The value of this periodical under the able editorship of Brother Frank M. Pinnix cannot be estimated.

In the words of Grand Master Paterson, we recommend that a liberal appropriation be made to Oxford Orphanage for the current year.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. McIver, For the Committee.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BY NORTH CAROLINA

The representatives of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, of Fayetteville, after explaining the nature of a celebration to be held in that city Nov. 21, 1939, in honor of the 150th

anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, requested the Grand Master to call a special meeting of the Grand Lodge to be held there on that date.

The Grand Master stated that no action was necessary as it was generally understood that such meeting would be held.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

The committee made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

We had a meeting of the Committee yesterday afternoon out at the Home. We are happy to report that the Home is in fine condition, continuing to serve humanity as it has done for so many years. It is a convincing proof that Masons will not allow the call of want to go unheeded.

We talked with many of the Guests. This institution has taken many of our aged brothers and sisters from a life of want and adversity and given them peace and happiness in their declining years.

The report of the Superintendent and Secretary show that the Home is well and economically managed. We commend the two Grand Bodies which support it and the Board of Directors for the choice of such efficient officers.

Masonry has many things to justify its claim to a continued existence but if it had nothing more than this institution this alone would be ample.

We have examined the Grand Master's report and all other matters referred to us for consideration. We join with the Grand Master in urging as large appropriation as possible be made for the fiscal year.

Let us insist that every one attending this Grand Lodge visit the Home and go back to your respective lodges and brethren with a report showing what fine work they are doing.

Respectfully submitted,

F. EUGENE HESTER,

B. C. NICHOLSON,

M. Y. JARRETT,

J. W. NICHOLS,

L. G. JORDAN.

The Committee on Appeals made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee has reviewed the recommendations of the

Most Worshipful Grand Master as to Rich Square Lodge, No. 488, which are hereby approved, and their adoption by the Grand Lodge recommended.

From correspondence coming before the Committee it would appear that Brother Roland C. Fields was on December 1, 1938, expelled by Lenoir Lodge, No. 233, but no transcript has been filed and we recommend that the Lodge be required by the Grand Master to show cause why they should not comply with Section 214 of the Code and furnish such complete transcript.

We have reviewed the transcripts of the following trials, all of which we find without error and recommend the approval of the action taken in each case:

Clyde Lodge, No. 453, vs. Miles M. Noland-Expulsion. Eno Lodge, No. 210, vs. William Andrew Gattis-Expulsion. Gatesville Lodge, No. 126, vs. R. Shelton Boyce—Expulsion. Salem Lodge, No. 289, vs. H. Wilber Lamb—Expulsion. Aulander Lodge No. 516, vs. H. M. Burden-Expulsion.

Fraternally submitted,

H. L. TAYLOR, Chm.,

T. O. KEPLEY, Sec'y.,

R. T. ALLEN, H. M. BRANDON, R. E. YONGUE,

C. C. COLE,

A. W. KINCAID.

Committee on Appeals.

SKETCHES OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, the Deputy Grand Master, J. Edward Allen, was directed to complete. and at the proper time publish, the sketches of the Past Grand Masters. (Also referred to Finance Committee).

INVITATIONS

Invitations to attend special communications of the following Grand Lodges were read and the Grand Secretary instructed to suitably acknowledge them:

Grand Lodge North Dakota, June 20th; Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, July 7th; The United Grand Lodge of England, July 18th.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 p.m.

SECOND DAY—NIGHT SESSION

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock in the Masonic Temple (Greensboro) by M. W. Harry T. Paterson, Grand Master.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The Board of Custodians reported the following which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

The annual meeting of the Board of Custodians and of the Grand and Assistant Grand Lecturers was held in the Masonic Temple in Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 17, 18 and 19, 1939, and was attended by all members of the Board of Custodians and Lecturers.

At this meeting the work was thoroughly reviewed and was exemplified in all three degrees; the exemplification of the First Degree was by Yadkin Falls Lodge, of Badin, N. C., and that of the Third Degree was by a degree team from the 21st Masonic District. Both of these teams exemplified the work in a most efficient manner, and, we feel, made a splendid contribution to Masonry in North Carolina. The Second Degree was exemplified by the Lecturers and other assistants, and made a very profound impression upon the audience.

The increase in interest in the ritualistic work over previous years was very manifest as evidenced by the very large attendance at all of the meetings.

We again wish to express our approval of the practice of having the work demonstrated and exemplified at the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, and believe that the best interest of the fraternity is being materially promoted thereby.

We wish to say further that Brother A. W. Kincaid, of Whetstone Lodge, Bessemer City, N. C., applied for examination as to his proficiency in the ritualistic work, and we are glad to say passed a highly satisfactory examination, which will be evidenced by a proper certificate.

The Board of Custodians wishes to express again its appreciation of the very fine co-operative spirit of both the Grand Lecturer and the Assistant Grand Lecturers, and is glad to recommend their reappointment to the incoming Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

S. N. BOYCE, Chairman, J. E. SHIPMAN, Secretary, H. M. POTEAT, Board of Custodians.

GRAND TILER EMERITUS

The following resolution was read and adopted:

RESOLVED, That in recognition of the long and faithful services of Brother William Daniel Terry, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina is pleased to make him Grand Tiler Emeritus during his life-time.

The Masonic Education Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

We, the Committee on Masonic Education, desire to make the following report:

Your Committee recommends that the educational work be continued in the same manner as in the past years, and hopes that more lodges will use the Claudy books to be presented the candidates as outlined by the Grand Lodge.

ROY F. EBBS, Chairman, For the Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee made the following report which was adopted:

For the third time in ten years, your committee have to report that they have underestimated the receipts of the Grand Lodge.

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary that his office has received the following amounts, which he has turned over to the Grand Treasurer, and in a parallel column we place the estimate made by our committee at the Grand Lodge of 1937.

These statistics are as follows:

| | | Red | ceipts |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | ACTUAL | ESTIMATED |
| 1. | Dues Prior Years\$ | 9,981.92 | \$ |
| 2. | Dues Current Year | 57,184.42 | 67,220.00 |
| 3. | Initiation Fees | 792.00 | 788.00 |
| 4. | Charity | 7,920.00 | 7,880.00 |
| 5. | Drewry Fund | 1,415.50 | 1,500.00 |
| 6. | Permanent Fund | 8,263.88 | 8,000.00 |
| 7. | Fines | 57.50 | 50.00 |
| 8. | Sale of Claudy Books | 792.00 | 788.00 |
| 9. | Charters and Dispensations | 130.00 | |
| 10. | Miscellaneous | 132.80 | 500.00 |
| 11. | Paid in Advance | 336.50 | |
| 12. | Dividends from Closed Banks | 1,180.77 | |
| 13. | Refund on Audits | 462.50 | |
| | | | |

| 14. Income from Defunct Lodges 15. Dimits | | \$ 117.00 182.00 | / |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | \$88 948 89 | \$86,726.00 |
| Total Less Check Exchange | | 7.66 | |
| Less Check Exchange | | | |
| | | \$88,941.23 | |
| Which has been turned over | to the Gr | and Treasur | rer. |
| GRAND TREAS | URER'S REP | PORT | |
| I | Or. | | |
| 1938—Jan. 1— | | | |
| Balance on HandReceived from Grand Secreta | | | \$ 6,371.96 88,941.23 |
| | | | \$95,313.19 |
| Interest | | \$174.68 | |
| Less State Tax on Bank Bala | nce | 3.22 | 171.46 |
| | | | \$95,484.65 |
| Warrants of Grand Secretary | | | 89,414.45 |
| Balance December 31, 1938 | | | \$ 6,070.20 |
| GROUPINGS OF | EXPENDIT | URES | |
| I. CURR | ENT YEAR | | |
| | BUDGET | EXPENDED | DIFFERENCE |
| A Outsud Ounhanage Magania | 202021 | | |
| A Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Charity | | | |
| | 261 600 00 | \$61 200 00 | _ \$ 300.00 |
| | | \$61,300.00 | - \$ 300.00 |
| B Salaries | 5,900.00 | 5,900.00 | |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues | 5,900.00 975.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 | - 16.80 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses | 5,900.00 | 5,900.00 | |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 | 16.80 1,066.70 163.50 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office_ | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office_ G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent J Gr. Mas. Addit'al Exp. 1937 | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 167.76 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent J Gr. Mas. Addit'al Exp. 1937 K Masonic Loan Fund | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 167.76 25.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 167.76 25.00 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office_ G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent J Gr. Mas. Addit'al Exp. 1937_ K Masonic Loan Fund L Claudy Books | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 167.76 25.00 500.00 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent J Gr. Mas. Addit'al Exp. 1937 K Masonic Loan Fund L Claudy Books M Int. on Drewry Fund Note | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 167.76 25.00 1,000.00 60.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 167.76 25.00 500.00 60.00 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent J Gr. Mas. Addit'al Exp. 1937 K Masonic Loan Fund L Claudy Books M Int. on Drewry Fund Note II. FORMER YEAR | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 167.76 25.00 1,000.00 60.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 167.76 25.00 500.00 60.00 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent J Gr. Mas. Addit'al Exp. 1937 K Masonic Loan Fund L Claudy Books M Int. on Drewry Fund Note II. FORMER YEAR R Oxford Orphanage | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 167.76 25.00 1,000.00 60.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 167.76 25.00 500.00 60.00 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |
| B Salaries C Masonic Dues D Sundry Expenses E Expenses of Representatives Outside of State F Expense of Gr. Sec. Office G Annual Com. Expense H District Deputies I Contingent J Gr. Mas. Addit'al Exp. 1937 K Masonic Loan Fund L Claudy Books M Int. on Drewry Fund Note II. FORMER YEAR | 5,900.00 975.00 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00 167.76 25.00 1,000.00 60.00 | 5,900.00 958.20 8,558.30 166.50 1,616.00 1,369.87 832.09 959.65 167.76 25.00 500.00 60.00 | - 16.80 - 1,066.70 - 163.50 - 34.00 - 110.13 - 167.91 |

UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS

As shown by the books of the Grand Lodge, there is now due and outstanding by the Grand Lodge the following appropriations which will have to be met:

| | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | Total |
|--|---------|----------|---------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Ox. Orph. Maintenance | | \$ 3,500 | | | | | | \$ 3,500 |
| Int. on Bldg. Fund Debt Curtail on Building | | 2,175 | 2,175 | | | | | 4,350 |
| Fund Debt Mas. and Eastern Star | | 3,500 | 3,500 | | | | | 7,000 |
| Home Maintenance | | 3,500 | | | | | | 3,500 |
| Drew. Mem. Fund Note Masonic Temple Con. | 1,000 | | | | | | | 1,000 |
| Company Rent | | 1,050 | 1,050 | | | | | 2,100 |
| | \$1,000 | \$13,725 | \$6,725 | | | | | \$21,450 |

This amount of \$21,450.00 should be taken care of and will have to be reckoned with in the making up of the budget.

With regard to these \$21,450.00 of unpaid appropriations of prior Grand Lodges, we leave to the Grand Master, in his discretion, to direct the Grand Secretary how any extra monies, over the estimated budget, for maintenance, should be applied on these obligations of the Grand Lodge.

While the Grand Lodge owes large outstanding amounts like this, it is necessary that appropriations be not increased, and especially the money in excess of the estimated income should not be appropriated.

GRAND LODGE DUES OWING AND UNPAID

As of January 1st, 1939, there was owing and due the Grand Lodge, as shown by the Grand Secretary's report, \$14,266.17 for the following years ending on December 31 of the calendar year:

| YEAR | LODGES | AMOUNT | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|----|-----------|
| 1933 | | \$ 103.00 | | |
| 1934 | | 368.13 | | |
| 1935 | | 1,473.25 | | |
| 1936 | | 3,267.00 | | |
| Total with Lo | dge Service Commiss | sion | \$ | 5,211.38 |
| 1937 | Arrested | 9,054.79 | , | 9,054.79 |
| | | | \$ | 14,266.17 |
| An analysis of | 1937 dues is as follo | ows: | | |
| Per Capita | \$8,025.29 | | | |

| Initiation | 71.00 |
|------------|--------|
| Charity | 705.00 |
| Books | 71.00 |
| Fines | 2.50 |
| _ | |

Grand Total Due_____ \$9,054.79

The showing of delinquent dues is satisfactory as compared with a year ago when the amount was twice the above sum.

A year ago, one of the members of the Committee made a forecast of what would be the membership on December 31, 1938. This was put in a forecast dated April 19, 1938, and in the following table is set forth in the first column the forecast made and in the second column the actual statistics, compiled as of December 31, 1938, released April 7, 1939, and in the third column how much the forecast was over or under.

This is as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA A. F. & A. M. Forecast April 19, 1938

Actual Statistics December 31, 1938

| | Forecast April 1, 1938 | Statistics Dec. 31, 1938 | | Forecast Over or Under |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Forward | _ 26 | ,888 | 26,888 | |
| Adjustment | | - 11 | | |
| Raised | | 739 | | 87 |
| Admitted | 319 | 429 | | - 110 |
| Reinstated | _ 375 | 381 | , | 6 |
| Gross Gain | _ 1 | ,520 | 1,549 | - 29 |
| Died | 515 | 480 | | 35 |
| Dimitted | 375 | 349 | | 26 |
| N. P. D | 482 | 859 | | -4377 |
| Expelled | - 6 | 5 | | 1 |
| Gross Loss | | ,378 | 1,701 | 305 |
| Net Gain | | 142 | | |
| Net Loss | | | 163 | -305 |
| Membership | . 27 | ,030 | 26,725 | - 305 |

This shows an error of one per cent in forecasting the membership on which the Grand Lodge collects per capita tax.

What will probably be the statistics of the membership at the close of the year 1939, on which the Finance Committee of 1940 will make up their budget of estimated receipts, can be calculated.

Using the experience of one, two, and three years, and averaging them, we get the following:

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, A. F. & A. M.

Forecast for December 31, 1939 Made April 7, 1939

Statistics to be released April 15, 1940

| | Α | | В | | C | | D | |
|----------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| Forward | | 26,725 | | 26,725 | | 26,725 | | 26,725 |
| Raised 7 | 758 | | 824 | | 777 | | 786 | |
| Admitted 5 | 521 | | 473 | | 435 | | 476 | |
| 1011110101010 | 193 | | 221 | | 275 | | 229 | |
| Gross Gain | | 1,472 | | 1,518 | | 1,487 | | 1,491 |
| Died 4 | 187 | | 504 | | 502 | | 498 | |
| Dimitted 3 | 355 | | 367 | | 363 | | 362 | |
| N. P. D 9 | 975 | | 846 | | 748 | | 856 | |
| Expelled | 5 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | |
| Gross Loss | | 1,822 | | 1,723 | | 1,619 | | 1,722 |
| Net Loss Net Gain | | 350 | | 205 | | 232 | | 231 |
| Membership | | 26,375 | | 26,520 | | 26,493 | | 26,494 |

These figures forecast a net loss of 231. In 1940, Freemasonry can show a net gain, as there are eight months yet to run in which lodge officers may set their house in order.

BUDGET

In preparing the budget we recognized that the appropriations in heading (A) Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education, (B) Salaries and (C) Masonic Dues, are expected to be for the full amount, while the appropriations (D) Sunday Expenses, (E) Out of State expense of Representatives, (F) Office expenses, Grand Secretary's Office, (G) Estimated Annual Expenses and Summer Expense and (I) Miscellaneous, are authorizations to spend so much thereof as may be needed, and no more.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master authorize and direct when the several appropriations shall be paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary, and furthermore, that the Grand Master have authority when he deems it advisable for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, to suspend the allotment made to any committee, activity or agency.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master, when he deems it for the good of the Grand Lodge, be authorized, upon written application being made to him, to give written authorization for this budget to be exceeded, or for any department agency or office incur out of the ordinary expenses not herein provided for.

Furthermore, whenever the Grand Lodge finances will permit, we recommend the Grand Lodge authorize the anticipation of any outstanding notes or obligations by payment before maturity.

A. OXFORD ORPHANAGE, M. & E. S. HOME, AND CHARITY

We have continued the appropriation for the Oxford Orphanage (adjusting \$100.00 interest), Masonic and Eastern Star Home, and Charity, the same as last year.

B. SALARIES

(1) We have reduced by \$600.00 the amount of clerical assistance to Grand Secretary, as his clerk is to be paid that amount for the Masonic Construction Company on that account.

C. SUNDRY EXPENSE

- (1) We have increased the item of Printing Proceedings from \$1,650.00 to \$2,150.00 to care for the estimated cost of printing the sketches of the Past Grand Masters, as ordered by the Grand Lodge.
- (2) We have reduced the allotment for the Lodge Service Commission from \$750.00 to \$250.00 owing to their splendid work which has been most effective, which will require less work and expenditure this year.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

- (1) We have included an item of \$300.00 for the Code Commission expense during the coming year as directed.
- (2) Also an item of \$150.00 for printing lodge returns which supply is thought would last three years.
- (3) Under the order of the Grand Lodge we have included an item of \$350.00 for the cost of providing Masonic Veteran Badges, and the expense incident thereto.

HELTON LODGE, No. 594

We approve the recommendation of the Lodge Service Commission that the \$150.00 unpaid dues by that lodge, which should have been met according to agreement, be allowed to be paid \$75.00 annually on March 10, 1940, and March 10, 1941.

ESTIMATED INCOME 1939

| 1. 26,725 Masons @ \$2.50 | _\$66,812.50 | |
|--|--------------|--|
| 2. Dues from prior years | • | |
| 3. 764 Initiates @ \$1.00 | 764.00 | |
| 4. 764 Initiates (Charity Fee) @ \$10.00 | 7,640.00 | |
| 5. Drewry Fund Interest | 1,250.00 | |
| 6. Permanent Fund Interest | 8,000.00 | |
| 7. Fines | | |
| 8. 764 Educational Books @ \$1.00 | 764.00 | |
| 9. Refund of Audits from Institutions | 462.50 | |
| 10. Miscellaneous | 100.00 | |
| Including | . 100.00 | |
| A. Interest on Arrears C. Dues Paid in Advance | | |
| B. Dimits D. All Other Receipts | | |
| · Total | \$85.842.50 | |

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA 1939 BUDGET

| A. OXFORD ORPHANAGE, MASONIC HOME AND | CHARITY. | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| | | |
| 1. Oxford Orphanage \$45,000.00 | 49,000.00 | |
| Interest on Building Debt. 1,000.00 | | |
| Payment on Debt 3,500.00 | | |
| | 11,000.00 | |
| 3. Charity | 1,000.00 | |
| | | \$61,500.00 |
| B. Salaries: | | ф01,500.00 |
| 1. Grand Secretary\$ | 3,600.00 | |
| 2. Grand Treasurer | 100.00 | |
| 3. Grand Tiler | 100.00 | |
| 4. Foreign Correspondent | 300.00 | |
| 5. Clerical Help (Grand Secretary) | 1,200.00 | |
| | | \$ 5,300.00 |
| C. MASONIC DUES: | | |
| 1. Masonic Service Association\$ | 800.00 | |
| 2. Grand Master's Conference | 25.00 | |
| 3. Grand Secretary's Guild | 10.00 | |
| 4. Masonic Relief Association | 140.00 | |
| D. SUNDRY EXPENSE: | | \$ 975.00 |
| 1. Grand Master's Expense\$ | 1,000.00 | |
| 2. Grand Secretary's Travel Expense | 500.00 | |
| 3. Grand Lecturers | 4,800.00 | |
| 4. Auditing | 600.00 | |
| 5. Grand Historian | 100.00 | |
| 6. Bonds | 125.00 | |
| 7. Printing Proceedings | 2,150.00 | |
| 8. Masonic Education | 100.00 | |
| 9. Lodge Service Commission | 250.00 | |
| | | \$ 9,625.00 |
| E. EXPENSES REPRESENTATIVES OUTSIDE OF ST | | |
| 1. Gr. Master's Conference—Gr. Master\$ | 50.00 | |
| 2. Gr. Master's Conference—Gr. Sec | 50.00 | |
| 3. Visit other Gr. Lodges—Gr. Master | 75.00 | |
| 4. Visit other Gr. Lodges—Gr. Secretary | 75.00 | |
| 5. George Washington Memorial | 50.00 | |
| 6. Masonic Service Association | 30.00 | |
| | | \$ 330.00 |
| F. EXPENSE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE: | | |
| 1. Rent\$ | 1,050.00 | |
| 2. Office Expenses | 600.00 | |
| | | \$ 1,650.00 |
| | | |

| G. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION EXPENSE: | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Expenses Grand Officers\$ 300.0 | 0 |
| 2. Expenses Past Grand Officers 200.00 | |
| 3. Expenses Dis. Dep. Gr. Masters 600.00 | |
| 4. Expenses Custodians and Lecturers 150.0 | |
| 5. Expense Others 50.00 | |
| 6. Per Diem Credentials Committee 30.0 | |
| 7. Past Grand Master's Jewel 100.0 | |
| 8. Past Grand Master's Apron 50.00 | 0 |
| | \$ 1,480.00 |
| H. DISTRICT DEPUTIES: | Ψ 2,20000 |
| 1. Visiting Lodges\$ 1,000.00 | 0 |
| 1. Visiting Lodges 1,0000 | _ |
| | \$ 1,000.00 |
| I. MISCELLANEOUS: | |
| 1. Contingent\$ 1,000.0 | |
| 2. Purchase Claudy Books 1,000.0 | 0 |
| 3. Interest on Drewry Fund Note 60.0 | 0 |
| 4. Code Commission Expense 300.0 | 0 |
| 5. Printing Lodge Returns 150.0 | 0 |
| 6. Masonic Veterans Badges 350.0 | 0 |
| | \$ 2,860.00 |
| A. Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Charity | \$61,500.00 |
| B. Salaries | |
| C. Masonic Dues | 975.00 |
| D. Sundry Expense | 9,625.00 |
| E. Expenses Representative Outside of State | 330.00 |
| F. Expense Grand Secretary's Office | 1,650.00 |
| G. Annual Communication Expenses | 1,480.00 |
| H. Summer Expense | |
| I. Miscellaneous | 2,860.00 |
| | \$84,720,00 |

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, P. G. M., P. T. WILSON, P. G. M., ROY F. EBBS, P. G. M., J. C. HOBBS, WM. B. HODGE, E. R. FORD, W. J. BUNDY,

The Grand Master announced that the hour of election had arrived and appointed the following tellers: H. L. Taylor, A. V. Chandler and H. M. Brandon.

The election resulted as follows:

- Grand Master______J. Edward Allen____Warrenton
 Deputy Grand Master_____Thomas J. Harkins_____Asheville
 Senior Grand Warden____CHARLES P. Eldridge_____Raleigh
 Junior Grand Warden____James E. Shipman___Hendersonville
 Grand Treasurer_____Herbert C. Alexander____Charlotte
 Grand Secretary_____John H. Anderson____Raleigh
- A. B. Andrews was elected a director of Oxford Orphanage for a term of five years to succeed himself.
- R. C. Dunn was elected a director of the North Carolina Masonic Foundation for a term of five years to succeed himself.

Ben Cone and J. Howard Brown were elected directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for a term of five years to succeed themselves.

- J. Edward Allen was elected as representative to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.
- J. Edward Allen was elected as representative to the Masonic Service Association.

JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

The Jurisprudence Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

DISPENSATIONS

1. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve all of the acts reported by the Grand Master under the subject of his message.

DISCIPLINE

2. We have carefully examined the correspondence submitted to us by the Grand Master relating to Richlands Lodge, No. 638, and we recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the action of the Grand Master as reported under this subject of his message.

DECISIONS

3. The decisions reported by the Grand Master are in full conformity with the law of this Grand Lodge and we recommend their approval.

QUITCLAIM DEED TO REAL ESTATE

4. We recommend the approval of the action taken by the Grand Master as reported by him under this subject, relative to the execution of a quitclaim deed to Robbinsville Lodge, No. 672.

GAMBLING

5. We recommend that the Grand Lodge adopt the resolution presented by the Grand Master, as follows:

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That it is inconsistent with the professions and purposes of Freemasonry for any Masonic Body to promote, participate in, or profit by any lottery, game of chance, door prize, or other device or activity whereby the individual participant may be able, through the element of luck or chance, to win a greater value than he pays, and each Masonic Body within the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is hereby enjoined to observe the letter and spirit of this Resolution.

Be it further Resolved, That all so-called collateral bodies, clubs or other organizations in North Carolina whose membership is related to or dependent on Masonic membership, or which in the public mind are likely to be regarded as Masonic organizations, are requested, and all individual Masons owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge are enjoined, to respect the purpose of this Resolution.

LODGES CONSOLIDATED

6. We recommend the approval of the consolidation of the following lodges as reported by the Grand Secretary:

Yadkin Lodge, No. 162, and Baltimore Lodge, No. 424, to be known as Yadkin Lodge, No. 162.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED

7. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the surrender of the charter of Winton Lodge, No. 327, as reported by the Grand Secretary.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS ISSUED

8. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the issuance of a duplicate charter to Relief Lodge, No. 431, as reported by the Grand Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE-APPROVED

- 9. We have considered the following proposals to amend the Code, referred to this Committee at the first session of the Grand Lodge yesterday, and we recommend the adoption of each of them, as follows:
- (a) RESOLVED, That Regulation No. 41 in regard to the compensation of the Grand Tiler be repealed and that the compensation of the Grand Tiler be fixed as provided for in Section 11 which provides the Grand Lodge shall annually fix the compensation by resolution.

(b) RESOLVED, That Regulation No. 264 (p. 55) be amended to make it read as follows:

Reg. 264. Annual dues shall be charged by all lodges to their members running concurrently with the calendar year, commencing on the first day of January each year, provided, however, that any member admitted to membership during the year may be required to pay all the pro rata part of such annual dues.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to mail a statement of dues to each member, at his last known address, not later than the fifteenth of January each year.

We recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment to Section 105 of the Code as presented at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge 1938 (Proceedings pp. 70, 123) to amend said Section 105 to make it read as follows:

Sec. 105. Same—How Remitted—Dues of one under suspension for nonpayment thereof can only be remitted by unanimous ballot. Remission of dues of one not under suspension may be determined by viva voce assent of a majority of those members who are present at a stated meeting.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE-DELAYED

10. We have received the following proposals to amend the Code, each of which will lie over until the Annual Communication of 1940 as provided for in Chapter XXX of the Code:

RESOLVED, That Section 82 of the Code be amended to make it read as follows:

Sec. 82; Same—WHEN ELECTED:

- (1) Each chartered subordinate lodge shall elect its officers annually at the first stated communication in December.
- (2) If any lodge shall fail to elect its officers at the time hereinbefore required, the Grand Master may thereafter grant a dispensation to such lodge to hold an election at a designated stated communication.
- (3) The officers may be installed at the same communication at which they are elected or as soon thereafter as practicable, and no dispensation is required therefor.

RESOLVED, That Section 101 of the Code be repealed and that the following be substituted therefor; making the said Section 101 read as follows:

SEC. 101: SAME—SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES—PROCEDURE:

- (A) When a member of a lodge changes his mail address, it is his duty to notify the Secretary of his lodge.
 - (B) On the first Monday in September each year the Secre-

tary shall forward to each member of the lodge who then owes the full amount of dues for any preceding year plus the full amount of dues for the current year (that is, those who then owe as much as two years' dues) an Official Notice of Delinquency by first class mail, in a sealed envelope with return address thereon, said notice shall be over the name of the Master and the seal of the lodge, attested by the written signature of the Secretary, and sent to the last known address of the member, informing him of the amount of the arrearage and the amount of the current dues then unpaid and notifying him that unless the same is paid by the first stated communication of the lodge in November (next following the date of the notice), or unless he shows cause at that stated communication why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, the lodge will at that time take action on his delinquency. (See also Sec. 147 form 13.)

A certificate of the Secretary, to be entered on the minutes of the lodge, to the effect that the provisions of this paragraph "B" have been fully complied with, shall be conclusive thereof and the lodge shall then have jurisdiction to act as hereinafter provided. (See also Sec. 147 form 14.)

A strict compliance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph "B" as to said notice is necessary before a lodge may suspend a member for non-payment of dues.

Payment in full of the arrearage due by the member, by or before the first stated communication in November, will satisfy and make void the said notice.

If no response is made to the Official Notice of Delinquency, the member is not subject to charges for un-Masonic conduct, but the lodge may act as hereinafter provided.

(C) At the first stated communication in November each year the Secretary shall report to the lodge the name of each delinquent member who, at that time, owes the full amount of dues for any preceding year plus the dues for the current year (that is, those who then owe as much as two years' dues), together with his certificate to the effect that the provisions of the preceding paragraph "B" have been fully complied with in respect to each member reported by him; which report and certificate shall be entered on the minutes of the lodge. (See also Sec. 147 form 14.)

At the same communication the lodge shall take action on each delinquent member whose name has been reported by the Secretary as heretofore provided, as follows:

- (1) For good cause, of which the lodge shall be the judge, it may remit all, or any part of the dues of any such member, as provided for in Sec. 105;
- (2) Or it may suspend him for non-payment of dues, subject, however, to the provisions of Sec. 102;

- (3) Or it may grant him an extension of time to a definite stated communication in which to pay the dues, subject, however, to the provisions of paragraph "D" below; which time may be extended for such period or periods as the lodge by a majority vote of the members present may determine, but in no event shall a total of such extensions exceed twelve months. The Secretary shall advise the member within five days by first class mail of each extension of time granted under this paragraph.
- (4) At the expiration of any period of extension granted hereunder the lodge may act as set forth in the foregoing paragraphs numbered 1, 2, or 3; subject, however, to the said limitation of twelve months for such extensions named in paragraph number 3, and also subject to the provisions of paragraph "D" hereafter.
- (5) The official Notice of Delinquency required in paragraph "B" above, shall be mailed on the first Monday in September each year regardless of any extension of time that may have been previously granted to any member hereunder. (See also Sec. 147 form 13.)
- (D) After due notice as provided in paragraph "B" above, and at the first stated communication in November each year, each subordinate lodge shall take definite action on those of its members who, at that time, owe the dues for two or more preceding years plus the dues for the current year (that is, those who at that time owe as much as three years' dues), as follows:
- (1) By remitting either all, or a part of the dues as provided for in Section 105;
 - (2) Or by suspending the member for non-payment thereof.
- (3) The lodge shall not in such cases grant a further extension of time in which to make payment.
- (E) The Secretary shall mail a notice to each member suspended for non-payment of dues within ten days after such suspension.
- (F) A lodge may suspend a member for non-payment of dues only at a stated communication by a majority vote of the members present, and as hereinbefore set forth.
- (G) Suspension for non-payment of dues is a suspension from all of the rights and privileges of Masonry, and is not to be confused with the suspension provided for in Sec. 206 (B), Chapter XXVII, which is a punishment for un-Masonic conduct.

RESOLVED, That Sec. 102 of the Code be repealed and that the following be substituted therefor; to make said Sec. 102 read as follows:

Sec. 102: Same: A member of a lodge who owes dues for the current year only, may not be suspended for non-payment thereof during the current year.

RESOLVED, That Sec. 128 of the Code be amended to make it read as follows:

SEC. 128: Same—FOR DEGREES AND ADVANCEMENT:

- (1) When a ballot is taken on a petition for the degrees, it is for the petitioner to become a Master Mason and a member of the lodge receiving his petition. (See also Sec. 129 and Sec. 133.)
- (2) However, at any time before the degree of Entered Apprentice is conferred on an elected petitioner, any member of the lodge, in open lodge, may request another ballot on the petition, which ballot shall be taken at the next stated communication held by the lodge and in all respects as provided in this Code for balloting on petitions for degrees. The advancement of the petitioner is thereby stayed until such ballot is taken.

If the ballot is unfavorable the petitioner is rejected and the fees must be returned to him. (See also Sec. 126 and Sec. 127.)

If the ballot is favorable the petitioner will stand in the same relation to the lodge as he did before it was taken.

The member making such request shall not be required to assign his reasons therefor, nor shall the name of any member be recorded in the minutes as having made the request.

The Secretary shall enter as the record in such a case, "A proper request was made in open lodge for a ballot on Mr. A. B., a petitioner for the degrees heretofore elected. This was continued to the next stated communication held by this lodge when the ballot will be taken, as required by the Code."

- (3) After initiation as an Entered Apprentice any objection to the advancement of a candidate to the degree of Fellow Craft or to the degree of Master Mason shall be only upon charges duly preferred in the manner provided in this Code and if charges are preferred against an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft his advancement is hereby stayed, pending trial of such charges as provided by this Code.
- (4) If on trial of the charges he is found not guilty he may be advanced as though no charges had been preferred, and if he is found guilty and suspended or expelled he may be advanced after reinstatement; but punishment by reprimand only shall not operate to stay advancement after the reprimand has been imposed, subject, however, to the provisions of Sec. 133.
- (5) An Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft not under charges for un-Masonic conduct, nor under legal disabilities, unless debarred by the provisions hereinbefore set forth, may be advanced on making suitable proficiency as required in Sec. 132. (See also Sec. 133.)

RESOLVED, That the following be added to Section 147 of the Code:

| (13) | OFFICIAL NOTICE OF DELINQUINCY |
|-----------------------|---|
| | Lodge, No, A. F. & A. M. |
| | , N. C., September, 19 (First Monday in September.) |
| Mr | |
| DEAR SIR AN | ND BROTHER: |
| of the Grand | ng with the requirements of Section 101 of the Code I Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., I herewith that the amount owing by you to this lodge on this ollows: |
| Ar | rearage—Dues for previous year \$ |
| Du | es for the current year \$ |
| An | nount due \$ |
| | hereby NOTIFIED that unless the amount due is paid the stated communication of this lodge, to be held on |
| cause at tha | t stated communication why you should not be sus- non-payment of dues, or the lodge will at that time on your delinquency. |
| You will accordingly. | l please take due notice hereof and govern yourself |
| | Fraternally, |
| (SEAL OF LO | DGE) Master. |
| ATTEST: | muster. |
| Secretary. | |
| The follo | owing notes are explanatory of the form and not part |

of it:

NOTES

- (1) This notice must be used in connection with Sec. 101 (B).
- (2) The notice and the name of the Master may be written, printed, or mimeographed, or by similar process, but the Secretary must sign his name and affix the seal of the lodge thereto.
- (3) It must be forwarded to the last known address of the member by first class mail, in a sealed envelope with return address Registration is not required, but it may be used.

RESOLVED, That the following be added to Section 147 of the Code:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

114

(14) SECRETARY'S REPORT OF DELINQUENT MEMBERS AND HIS CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 101

November _____, 19____ (The first stated communication in November)

To The Master, Wardens and Members of
______Lodge No. ____, A. F. & A. M.:

This is to certify that on September ____, 19____, and in full conformity to Section 101 of the Code, I mailed an Official Notice of Delinquency in all respects as required by that Section, to each of the following named members of the lodge, who on this date owe as much as two years' dues.

| NAME OF MEMBER | LAST KNOWN ADDRESS | AMOUNT OF ARREARAGE | CURRENT DUES | TOTAL DUE |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | Sec | retary. | | |

The following notes are explanatory of the form and not a part of it:

NOTES

- (1) The foregoing report and certificate of the Secretary must be used in connection with Section 101 (C).
- (2) List on the report only the members who, at the first stated communication of the lodge in *November*, owe as much as two years' dues; read the report and certificate to the lodge at that communication and enter it on the minutes.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

11. We recommend the adoption of the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence relative to the recognition of the Grand Lodge Occidental of the State of Jalisco, at Guadalajara, Mexico, and the Grand Lodge of Tamaulipas, at Tampico, Tamulipas, Mexico.

LODGE CHANGING MEETING PLACE

12. It appearing that Reg. 141 (p. 54) of the Code has been complied with in changing the meeting place of Helton Lodge, No. 594, from Sturgills, N. C., to Lansing, N. C., we recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

We commend the Grand Master on his wise interpretation of our laws, his faithful adherence thereto, and the excellent service he has rendered the Craft in our jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. Dunn, P. G. M., Chairman, Chas. B. Newcomb, P. G. M., Sec'y., Edgar W. Timberlake, P. G. M., Thomas J. Harkins, S. G. W., John S. McEachern, D. D. G. M., James W. Payne, J. G. D., Clyde H. Jarrett, G. S., Luther T. Hartsell, Jr., Herbert M. Foy,

Committee.

It was moved and carried that the amount of salary to be paid to the Grand Tiler be left to the Grand Master and Board of General Purposes.

It was moved and carried that the Grand Master continue to write the Foreign Correspondence for the coming year.

L. W. ALDERMAN

The sudden death of Brother L. W. Alderman was announced and Bro. Creasy K. Proctor, Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Bro. Alderman who had served the Orphanage for so many years.

It was moved and carried that the sincere appreciation of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina be extended to the Lodges of Greensboro for their many courtesies and excellent entertainment.

The Grand Master elect named the following members of the Masonic Temple Committee and they were approved by the Grand Lodge:

W. S. Liddell, J. Wallace Winborne, F. D. Winston, E. W. Yates, M. F. McKeel, Jr., E. W. Timberlake, R. T. Allen, A. B. Andrews, R. C. Dunn, F. I. Watson, J. H. Anderson, D. K. Medford, H. M. Foy and D. E. Bulluck.

The Grand Master announced his appointments and the following officers were duly installed by Grand Master Harry T. Paterson, with P. G. M. Roy F. Ebbs acting as Marshal.

| Grand Master | M. W. J. EDWARD ALLEN_Warrenton |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Deputy Grand Master | R. W. Thomas J. Harkins_Asheville |
| Senior Grand Warden | R. W. CHARLES P. ELDRIDGE_Raleigh |
| Junior Grand Warden | R. W. J. E. SHIPMAN_Hendersonville |
| Grand Treasurer | R. W. H. C. ALEXANDERCharlotte |
| Grand Secretary | R W John H. Anderson_: Raleigh |
| Grand Lecturer | W. Z. V. SNIPESDunn |
| Senior Grand Deacon | W. JAMES W. PAYNESalisbury |
| Junior Grand Deacon | W.Julius C. HobbsWilmington |
| Grand Marshal | WClyde H. JarrettAndrews |
| Grand Steward | W. WILLIAM J. BUNDYGreenville |
| Grand Steward | W.L. T. HARTSELL, JRConcord |
| | W. F. F. HARDINGRaleigh |

The Grand Master's apron was presented by P.'.G.'. M.'.Edgar W. Timberlake and the Past Grand Master's jewel by Grand Master J. Edward Allen.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

Grand Master.

ATTEST:

Johns Anduson
Grand Secretary.





GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

TABLE SHOWING GRAND LODGES THAT TRACE THEIR LINEAGE TO THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

| 1787 No. Carolina | = | 1 | NU | MBI | ER | LO | DGI | ES | ΑT | OR | GA | NIZ | AT | ON | A | ND | so | UR | CE | OF | TH | EIR | CI | IAR | TE | RS |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|------|------------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------|---------|------------|------------|----------|--------------|---------|-----------|----------------|-------------|------|
| 1887 No. Carolina | | | | G | RAN | ND | LOI | DGI | es 1 | IN I | NOF | тн | C | ARC | LI | NA | LIN | E | | - | OT | | | | ND | |
| 1813 Tennessee 8 - <t< td=""><td>Date of Organization</td><td></td><td>No. Carolina</td><td>Tennessee</td><td>Missouri</td><td>Alabama</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>Illinois</td><td>Wisconsin</td><td>Iowa</td><td>California</td><td>Oregon</td><td>Kansas</td><td>Nebraska</td><td>Washington</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Montana</td><td>So. Dakota</td><td>New Mexico</td><td>Kentucky</td><td>So. Carolina</td><td>Georgia</td><td>Louisiana</td><td>Dist. Columbia</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Ohio</td></t<> | Date of Organization | | No. Carolina | Tennessee | Missouri | Alabama | Arkansas | Illinois | Wisconsin | Iowa | California | Oregon | Kansas | Nebraska | Washington | Colorado | Montana | So. Dakota | New Mexico | Kentucky | So. Carolina | Georgia | Louisiana | Dist. Columbia | Connecticut | Ohio |
| 1813 Tennessee 8 | 1787 | No. Carolina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1821 Missouri 3 1 <td< td=""><td>1813</td><td>Tennessee</td><td>8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<> | 1813 | Tennessee | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1821 Alabama 1 5 - - - 1 1 1 - | 1818 | Mississippi | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 1830 Florida 1 | 1821 | Missouri | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1838 Arkansas 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 <td< td=""><td>1821</td><td>Alabama</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<> | 1821 | Alabama | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 1840 Illinois 4 2 1 2 1 <td< td=""><td>1830</td><td>Florida</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<> | 1830 | Florida | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 1843 Wisconsin 2 1 <t< td=""><td>1838</td><td>Arkansas</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<> | 1838 | Arkansas | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| 1844 Iowa 4 1 </td <td>1840</td> <td>Illinois</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | 1840 | Illinois | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| 1844 Iowa | 1843 | Wisconsin | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1850 California | 1844 | Iowa | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1851 Oregon 1 2 1 | 1850 | California | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 1853 Minnesota | 1851 | Oregon | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 1856 Kansas 3 | 1853 | Minnesota | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | 1 |
| 1857 Nebraska 2 1 | 1856 | Kansas | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| 1858 Washington | 1857 | Nebraska | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1861 Colorado | 1858 | Washington | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | l | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1865 Nevada | 1861 | Colorado | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1866 Montana | 1865 | Nevada | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 Idaho | 1866 | Montana | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1872 Utah | 1867 | Idaho | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 1874 Wyoming | 1872 | Utah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1875 So. Dakota | 1874 | Wyoming | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1877 New Mexico 3 3 2 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 - | 1875 | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1882 Arizona | 1877 | New Mexico_ | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1889 No. Dakota | 1882 | Arizona | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | |
| 1892 Oklahoma | 1889 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1892 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Compiled By HARRY T. PATERSON, Grand Master, Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1938.

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| S (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZION IN 1787 TO 1938 |
| FICER |
| GRAND OF |

| | Grand Master | Deputy Grand Master | Senior Gr. Warden Junior Gr. Warden | Junior Gr. Warden | Grand Treasurer | Grand Secretary |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1787 | Samuel Johnston | Richard Caswell | Richard Ellis | Michael Payne | Abner Neale | James Glasgow William J. Dawson |
| 1789 | Samuel | | Silas White Arnett | Lunsford Long | Stephen Cabarrus | William J. Dawson |
| 1790 | Samuel | James Glasgow | Stephen Cabarrus | Isaac Gulon | Frederick Hargett | Matthias Handy |
| 1792 | Wm. Richardson Davie | James | Lunsford Long | John Macon | Frederick Hargett | James Ellis |
| 1793 | | James | John Macon | John Louis Taylor | Frederick Hargett | Richard W. Freear |
| 1794 | Wm. Richardson | James | John Lewis Taylor | John Ingles | Walter Alvis | Richard W. Freear |
| 1795 | Wm. Richardson Davie | James | John Lewis Taylor | Montfort Stoken | John Macon | Robert Williams |
| 1797 | Wm. Richardson | James Glasgow | | Montfort Stokes | Richard W. Freear. | Robert Williams |
| 1798 | Wm. Richardson | John Haywood | Montfort Stokes | David Caldwell | Henry Potter | |
| 1799 | | John Louis Taylor | Montfort Stokes | Waighstill Avery | Henry Potter | |
| 1800 | William Polk | John Louis Taylor | Montfort Stokes | John Winslow | Henry Potter | |
| 1801 | | Montfort Stokes | Montiort Stokes | William Dully | William Boylan | Robert Williams |
| 1803 | John Louis Tay | Montfort Stokes | John Hall | William Duffy | | |
| 1804 | John Louis Tay | Montfort Stokes | John Hall | Robert Cochran | | |
| 1805 | | Montfort Stokes | Robert Cochran | William Duffy | | Robert Williams |
| 1806 | John Hall | Montfort Stokes | Robert Cochran | William Duffy | William Boylan | Robert Williams |
| 1808 | Rentamin Smith | Robert Williams | Geo Lee Davidson | Andrew Caldwell | William Boylan | Thomas I. Williams |
| 1809 | • • • | Robert Williams | Montfort Stokes | Calvin Jones | | Thomas L. Williams |
| 1810 | | Robert Williams | Calvin Jones | Geo. Lee Davidson | | Thomas L. Williams |
| 1811 | | Jeremiah Slade | Calvin Jones | Geo. Lee Davidson | | Alexander Lucas |
| 1812 | | | Calvin Jones | William Miller | | Alexander Lucas |
| 1813 | Fobert Williams | Jeremiah Slade | Calvin Jones | William Miller | William Boylan | Robert Williams |
| 1815 | | Jeremian Stade | Calvin Jones | William Miller | | Robert Williams |
| 1816 | | Kemp Plummer | Calvin Jones | William Miller | | _ |
| 1817 | Calvin Jones | John Winslow | James Iredell | Simmons J. Baker | | Alexander Lucas |
| 1818 | Calvin Jones | John Winslow | Louis Dicken Wilson. | Leonard Henderson | | _ |
| 1819 | John Adams Cameron | Trederick Noch | Louis Dicken Wilson | John C Ehringhams | William Boylan | Razaleel Gillett |
| 1821 | John Adams Cameron | Transition Transition | Jas. Strudwick Smith | _ | William Boylan | |
| 1822 | James Strudwick Smith | | Joseph H. Bryan | _ | William Boylan | Benjamin A. |
| 1823 | Robert Strange | | Thomas Clancy | Bazaleel Gillett | | |
| 1824 | • | Francis Lister Hawks | Thomas A. Pasteur | Bazaleel Gillett | | Alexander J. |
| 1825 | Hutching Gordon Burton. | Francis Lister Hawks | George E. Spruill | Louis Dicken Wilson | Benjamin A Barham | Alexander |
| 1827 | . = | John E Lewis | George E. Spruill | Jesse Speight | | Alexander J. |
| 1828 | Louis Dicken Wilson | John Owen | | Samuel F. Patterson. | Ą | John C. Sted |
| 1829 | Louis Dicken Wilson | | James Grant | Samuel F. Patterson. | | John C. |
| 1830 | Richard Dobbs Spaight | Samuel F. Patterson | George Blair | John Hill Wheeler | Benjamin A. Barnam | John C. Stedman |

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| ss D. Lehman 3. J. Leman 3. J. Christophers 3. Ghristophers 3. Ghristophers 3. Ghristophers 3. Ghristophers 3. T. Christophers 3. T. Christophers 3. T. Christophers 4. Bahn 4. Harrison 5. Harrison 6. Harrison 7. Bahn 7. Ba |
| Charles John J. William Willia |
| Dirk Lindeman Dirk Lindeman Dirk Lindeman Dirk Lindeman Dirk Lindeman Green W. Ligon Cel. W. D. Hutchings Cel. W. D. H |
| Dirk Linder Dirk Linder Dirk Linder Dirk Linder Dirk Linder Col. W. D. I Col. W. D. |
| Daniel Coleman. John G. Marshall. Edmund B. Freeman John G. Marshall. Edmund B. Freeman James Maclin. William B. Dunn. Duncan G. McRae. Davis Young. William F. Taylor. Talcott Burr. Peter Adams. Dob Hiatt. Joh Hiatt. John Kox. F. M. Cox. Daniel Coleman John Michols. John Nichols. John Nich |
| Rufus Haywood Daniel Coleman Daniel Coleman Daniel Coleman Henry Blount William W. Cherry John G. Marshall Daniel S. Crenshaw Thomas E. Pender Phineas W. Fanning Phineas W. Fanning Thomas E. Pender Thomas E. Pender Thomas E. Pender John H. Drake Thomas E. Pender John H. Drake William G. Hill Luke Blackmer John H. Drake William G. Hill Luke Blackmer Luke Blackmer Luke Blackmer John H. Drake William G. Lucas William E. Blake William E. Blackmer Luke Blackmer Luke Blackmer Luke Blackmer Luke Blackmer John H. Coleman John McCornick Robert W. Best Robert W. Best Robert W. Best Robert W. Batchelor John Nichols John Hardie Robert W. Hardie |
| Samuel F. Patterson. William Davidson. David W. Stone. Thomas L. B. Gregory Kenneth Rayner. William S. Baker. Thomas Loring. David Lowys Swain. David Lowys Swain. Clement H. Jordan. Clement M. Stone. William P. Taylor. Willi |
| 831 Richard Dobbs Spaight 832 Simmons Jones Baker 833 Samuel F. Patterson 834 Samuel F. Patterson 835 Lewis H. Martseller 836 Lewis H. Martseller 837 David W. Stone 839 David W. Stone 839 David W. Stone 840 Simmons Jones Baker 841 Daniel S. Crenshaw 842 John Hill Wheeler 843 John Hill Wheeler 844 Dinneas W. Familing 845 Phineas W. Familing 846 Phineas W. Familing 846 Phineas W. Familing 847 William F. Collins 848 William F. Collins 849 William F. Collins 840 William F. Collins 841 Annor T. Jerkins 842 John Artin 843 Milliams 851 Alonzo T. Jerkins 852 Alonzo T. Jerkins 853 Alonzo T. Jerkins 854 Milliams 855 Pleasant A. Holt 856 Pleasant A. Holt 856 Pleasant A. Holt 856 Lewis S. Williams 856 Lewis S. Williams 856 Lewis S. Williams 857 Lewis S. Williams 858 Lewis S. Williams 858 Lewis S. Williams 859 Lewis S. Williams 860 William G. Hill 862 H. Watson 863 John Nichols 864 John Nichols 877 George W. Blount 878 Horace H. Munson 877 Horace H. Munson 878 William R. Cox |
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GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1938 (Continued)

Grand Secretary Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry John C. Drewry John C. Drewry John C. Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry Drewry William H. John C. I John C. William John C. John C. William John C. William Donald v Donald v Donald v William John C. John C. John C. Donald William E. Anderson I. William E. Anderson I. William E. Anderson I. William E. Anderson II. Benjamin R. Lacy...
Benjamin R. Lacy... Leo. D. Heartt..... Leo. D. Heartt.... Leo. D. Heartt.... Leo. D. Heartt.... Leo. D. Heartt.... Leo. D. Heartt..... Leo. D. Heartt..... Leo. D. Heartt..... William E. Anderson William E. Anderson Heartt..... Darius Wiatt..... : Heartt..... William Simpson.... Simpson... William Simpson... William Simpson... Simpson... Simpson Simpson... Simpson... Simpson.... Simpson Simpson... Heartt.... Simpson... Grand Treasurer William Leo. D. William William William William William William William William William , Eeo. Leo. eo. Charles H. Robinson
William T. Kennedy
Samuel H. Smith.
Hezekiah A. Gudger
John W. Cotten
John W. Cotten
John W. Cotten
Francis M. Moye.
Francis M. Moye.
Francis M. Moye.
Richard J. Noble.
Richard J. Noble.
Walter E. Moore.
Walter E. Moore.
James A. Leach.
Beverly S. Royster
Henry Irwin Clark
Francis D. Winston
Samuel M. Gattis.
Samuel M. Hackett
Richard N. Hackett
William B. McKoy. F. M. Winchester...
F. M. Winchester...
John T. Alderman...
John T. Alderman...
F. P. Hobgood, Jr...
F. P. Hobgood, Jr...
Claude L. Pridgen...
Geo. S. Norfleet.... Henry A. Grady....
James C. Braswell...
J. Balley Owen....
James H. Webb....
Hubert M. Poteat... Senior Gr. Warden Junior Gr. Warden J. LeGrand Everett. John E. Cameron... Francis M. Moye.
Francis M. Moye.
Fichard J. Noble.
Walter E. Moore.
Walter E. Moore.
Beverly S. Royster
Henry Irwin Clark
Walter S. Liddell.
Walter S. Liddell.
Francis D. Winston.
Franc Geo. S. Norfleet.... Henry A. Grady.... James C. Braswell... J. Bailey Owen.... James H. Webb.... Hubert M. Poteat... Charles H. Robinson Charles H. Robinson Samuel H. Smith.... Samuel H. Smith.... Hezekiah A. Gudger. Hezekiah A. Gudger. John W. Cotten..... John W. Cotten..... Leon Cash...... J. LeGrand Everett.. Robert Bingham Geo. S. Norfleet.
Henry A. Grady.
James C. Braswell.
J. Balley Owen.
James H. Webb. John W. Cotten
John W. Cotten
Francis M. Moye
Richard M. Moye
Richard J. Noble
Richard J. Noble
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Richard J. Noble
Reverly S. Royster
Henry Irwin Clark
Walter S. Liddell
Walter S. Minston
Samuel M. Gattis
Samuel M. Gattis
Richard N. Hackett
William B. McKoy
William B. McKoy
William B. McKoy
Francis M. Winchester
John T. Alderman
Frank P. Hobgood, Jr. A
A. B. Alferman
Clark
Glande L. Fridgen James W. Reid
Fabius H. Busbee
Fabius H. Busbee
Charles H. Robinson
Charles H. Robinson
Samuel H. Smith Deputy Grand Master Hezekiah A. Gudger..... Hezekiah A. Gudger..... Leon Cash..... J. LeGrand Everett..... Hubert M. Poteat. Fabius H. Busbee Fabius H. Busbee Charles H. Robinson Charles H. Robinson Samuel H. Smith Samuel H. Smith Walter E. Moore
Walter E. Moore
Richard J. Noble
Beverly S. Royster
Henry Irwin Clark Walter S. Liddell
Walter S. Liddell
Francis D. Winston
Francis D. Winston
Samuel M. Gattis
Samuel M. Gattis
Richard N. Hackett
Richard N. Hackett
William B. MCKGO,
Francis M. Winchester
John T. Alderman.
Frank P. Hobgo J. Bailey Owen.
James H. Webb.
Hubert M. Poteat.
J. LeGrand Everett..... F. Grainger..... Robert Bingham..... Robert Bingham..... John W. Cotten...... Francis M. Moye..... Cotten..... A. B. Andrews, Jr...... George S. Norfleet..... Henry A. Grady......James C. Braswell..... Hezekiah A. Gudger. Hezekiah A. Gudger. Francis M. Moye.... Grand Master 1897 1898 1899 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923

| _ | _ | _ | _ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| W. Willson | W. Willsor | W. Willson | W. Willsor | Anderson | Anderson | Anderson | Anderson | Anderson | Anderson | | Anderson | Anderson | Anderson | Anderson |
| William W. v | William | | William | John H. | | John H. | | 7 | John H. | John H. | John H. | John H. | John H. | John H. |
| Benjamin R. Lacy | Benjamin R. Lacy | Benjamin R. Lacy | Benjamin R. Lacy | Benjamin R. Lacy | John J. Phoenix | John J. Phoenix | John J. Phoenix | John J. Phoenix | H. C. Alexander | H. C. Alexander | H. C. Alexander | H. C. Alexander | H. C. Alexander | H. C. Alexander |
| : | J. J. Phoenix | A. J. Harris | B. S. Royster, Jr | J. W. Winborne | P. T. Wilson | Roy F. Ebbs | C. B. Newcomb | J. G. Hudson | Watson N. Sherrod | Harry T. Paterson | J. Edward Allen | Thos. J. Harkins | | Jas. E. Shipman |
| J. H. Anderson | R. C. Dunn | J. J. Phoenix | E. W. Timberlake, J1 | B. S. Royster, Jr | H. C. Alexander | P. T. Wilson | Roy F. Ebbs | C. B. Newcomb | J. G. Hudson | Watson N. Sherrod. | Harry T. Paterson | J. Edward Allen | Thos. J. Harkins | C. P. Eldridge |
| John E. Cameron | : | R. C. Dunn | : | Jr | J. W. Winborne | nder | : | | : | J. G. Hudson | : | : | J. Edward Allen | : |
| Leon Cash | John E. Cameron | John H. Anderson | R. C. Dunn | John J. Phoenix | E. W. Timberlake, Jr | | lexander | /11son | Roy F'. Ebbs | Chas. B. Newcomb | :::::: | po. | aterson | J. Edward Allen |
| 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |

GRAND LODGES-MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

| GRAND LODGE | MONTH | GRAND MASTER and ADDRESS | GRAND SECRETARY and ADDRESS |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | The state of the s | | |
| Alabama | December | Ency F. YeildingFlorence | Guy T. SmithMontgomer |
| Arizona | March | ter | hman |
| Arkansas | November | t Kemp | . Thomas |
| California | October | Whitsell | lerFra |
| Colorado | September | | Patton |
| Connecticut | February | H. Desmond | |
| Delaware | October | E. VandegriftV | u |
| Dist. of Col. | December | 1 | |
| Florida | April | Ralph J. KishpaughWest Palm Beach | George W. HuffJacksonvill |
| Georgia | October | William M. SappDalton | Frank F. Baker |
| IdahoI | September | Clyde I. RushMesa | Curtis F. PikeBolse |
| Illinois | October | Everett L. LawrenceQuincy | R. C. DavenportHarrisbur |
| Indiana | May | William H. MorrisonIndianapolis | William H. SwintzIndianapoli |
| Iowa | June | | Charles C. HuntCedar Rapid |
| Kansas | February | Claud F. YoungFort Scott | Elmer F. StrainTopek |
| Kentucky | October | es P | Al. E. OrtonLouisvill |
| Louisiana | February | H | D. Peter Laguens, JrNew Orlean |
| Maine | May | F. Guiddings | Convers E. LeachPortlan |
| Maryland | November | L Hessey | Harry C. MuellerBaltimore |
| Massachusetts | December | h E. Perry | Frederick W. HamiltonBostor |
| Michigan | May- | Wirt I. Savery | F. Homer NewtonGrand Rapids |
| Minnesota | January | Ralph W. SanfordWillmar | John H. AndersonSt Pau |
| Mississippi | February | | Sid. F. Curtis |
| Missouri | September | Henry C. ChilesLexington | |
| Montana | August | A. Johnson | Luther T. HaubergHelens |
| Nebraska | June | Cen | Lewis E. SmithOmaha |
| Nevada | June | Elwood H. BeemerReno | E. C. PetersonCarson City |
| New Hampshire. | May | er | J. Melvin DresserConcord |
| New Jersey | April | 3. Imhoff | Isaac CherryTrenton |
| New Mexico | October | M. Bickel | Alpheus A. KeenAlbuquerqu |
| New York | May | Dana B. HellingsBuffalo | Charles H. JohnsonNew Yor |
| North Carolina | April | J. Edward AllenWarrenton | I. AndersonR |
| North Dakota | June | Robert E. TrousdaleMott | Walter L. StockwellFarg |
| Opto | October | > | Harry S. JohnsonCincinnat |
| Oklahoma | February | 42 | Claude A. SturgeonGuthri |
| Oregon | June | Frank C. HowellPortland | D. Rufus ChenyPortlan |
| Pennsylvania | December | Robert R. LewisPhiladelphia | Matthew Galt, JrPhiladelphi |
| Rhode Island | May | Harold W. BrowningProvidence | Harold L. McAuslanProvidence |
| South Carolina | March | S. Maner MartinClemson | O. Frank Hart Columbia |
| | | | |

| Wagner W. D. Swain Sloux Falls Memphis T. Earl Doss Salt Lake City Salt Lake City S. H. Goodwin Salt Lake City Burlington Archie S. Harriman Burlington James M. Citt Tacoma Wictoria Horace W. Tyler Tacoma Wheeling Ira Wade Coffman F. Weiler Charleston Washington Joseph M. Lowndes Salt Lake City Machington W. Citt Tacoma Wheeling Ira Wade Coffman F. Weiler Charleston Joseph M. Lowndes Stone Casper Joseph M. Lowndes Stone Stone Stone Milwaukee Cosper Joseph M. Lowndes Stone Stone Stone Market Mashington William F. Weiler Stone St |
|--|
| William H. Hirsch Lindsay B. Phillips Lee Lockwood Harold R. Waldo Charles F. Dalton Needham S. Turnbu W. Gale Matthews Henry Ahrens Clarence Hill |
| June-January December September-January June-June-June-June-June-June-June-June- |
| South DakotaTemesseeTexasUtahVermontVermontWashingtonWashingtonWashingtonWisconsinWisconsinWyoming |

GRAND SECRETARIES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

| GRAND SECRETAIN | | Colcons |
|---|--|---|
| Alberta Alpino, Switzerland British Columbia Brazil, Amazonas e Acre Brazil, Bahia Care Gara | J. W. H. Kemmis | Cargary |
| Alpino Switzerland | | Vancouver |
| British Columbia | Frank S. McKeeCavalca | nti Manaos |
| Brazil, Amazonas e Acre | _Dr. Elvira Dantas Cavalcas | Bahia |
| Brazil, Bahia | Gilberto B. Viella | |
| Brazil, BahiaBrazil, CearaBrazil, Minas Gereas | - Ale Covolcanti de Oliveira | a_Belo Horizonte |
| Brazil, Gara Brazil, Minas Gereas Brazil, Para Brazil, Parahyba Brazil, Pernambuco Brazil, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, Rio Grande Do Sul Brazil, San Paulo | Alv. Cavalcanti de Certei | redoPara |
| Brazil, Para | _Dr. Abel Nulles de l'eguelle | esParahyba |
| Brazil, Parahyba | _Augusto de Amieida Simi | • |
| Brazil, Pernambuco | Dr Edgard de Alencar | Rio de Janeiro |
| Brazil, Rio de Janeiro | DI. Eugura as | |
| Brazil, Rio Grande Do Sul | E P. Lima | San Paulo |
| Brazil, San Paulo Bulgaria Canada | | |
| Bulgaria | E. G. Dixon | Hamilton |
| CanadaChiliCalambia Barranguilla | Rudolfo Castro Oliveira | Santiago |
| Chili Colombia, Barranquilla Colombia, Bogota Colombia, Cartagena Costa Rica Cuba Cuscatlan of Salvador | Gualberto Barba | Barranquilla |
| Colombia, Barranquina | Dr. Alvardo Salcedo Gil | Bogota |
| Colombia Cortogens | Ernesto Ceballos Uribe | Cartagena |
| Costo Pice | Geo. F. A. Bowden | San Jose |
| Cuba | Luis Martinez Reyes | Havana |
| Cuscatlan of Salvador | Jose Lacayo Tellez | San Sarvador |
| Cuscatlan of Salvador | J. A. Vallejo Ycaza | Guayquii |
| Ecuador | Sydney A. White | London |
| Finland | _Arvo Aalto | Heisingiors |
| G O of Greece | _Prof. Alex Photiades | Atnens |
| G O of Netherlands | A. F. L. Fauble | Hague |
| G. O. of Netherlands | Carlos A. Zuniga | Tegucigalpa |
| Iroland | H. C. Shellard | Dublin |
| Jugo Slavia Manitoba Mexico, Ben. Juarez of Coahuila | | |
| Manitoha | _J. H. G. Russell | Winnipeg |
| Mexico, Ben, Juarez of Coahuila | Enrique Machado | Coanuila |
| Mexico Chihuahua | | |
| Mexico, Omnuanda | Feline Torres | Guaymas |
| | | |
| Mexico, Dei Pacifico | Jose Gomez Rodriguez | Tapachula |
| Mexico, Chiapas Mexico, Nuevo Leon | Jose Gomez Rodriguez | Tapachula Monterrey |
| Mexico, Del Pacifico Mexico, Chiapas Mexico, Nuevo Leon Mexico, El Potosi of San Luis- | Jose Gomez Rodriguez Remigio Veliz Filiberto Acevedo | Tapachula Monterrey _San Luis Potosi |
| Mexico, Ben. Juarez of Coahulla Mexico, Chihuahua Mexico, Del Pacifico Mexico, Chiapas Mexico, Nuevo Leon Mexico, El Potosi of San Luis. Mexico, Valle de | Jose Gomez Rodriguez Remigio Veliz Filiberto Acevedo Jose Prieto | Tapachula Monterrey San Luis Potosi Mexico City |
| Mexico, Chiapas | Jose Gomez Rodriguez Remigio Veliz Filiberto Acevedo Jose Prieto F. T. Berger | Tapachula Monterrey San Luis Potosi Mexico City Mexico City |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger | Mexico City |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger | Mexico City |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger | Mexico City |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger | Mexico City |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex, Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex, Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex, Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex, Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex, Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex, Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en. Arne Fladnes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger n. Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en. Arne Fladnes | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojing | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojing | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa Gonzalo Colmenares Toodoro M. Kelovy | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa Gonzalo Colmenares Toodoro M. Kelovy | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima |
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| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa Gonzalo Colmenares Toodoro M. Kelovy | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa Gonzalo Colmenares Toodoro M. Kelovy | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima |
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| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa. Gonzalo Colmenares Teodore M. Kalaw Rodolfo Ramirez Pabon Charles M. Williams W. W. Williamson Leslie P. Marks Pedro Donis O. | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima Manila San Juan Charlottetown Montreal Brisbane Guatemala City |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa. Gonzalo Colmenares Teodore M. Kalaw Rodolfo Ramirez Pabon Charles M. Williams W. W. Williamson Leslie P. Marks Pedro Donis O. | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima Manila San Juan Charlottetown Montreal Brisbane Guatemala City |
| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa. Gonzalo Colmenares Teodore M. Kalaw Rodolfo Ramirez Pabon Charles M. Williams W. W. Williamson Leslie P. Marks Pedro Donis O. | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima Manila San Juan Charlottetown Montreal Brisbane Guatemala City |
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| Mexico, York G. L | F. T. Berger Narciso Fernandez Bueng Alex. Troedsson Mohamed Rifaat W. J. Coombes Antonio Ortega B. R. D. Magee David Cunningham H. A. Lamb Eivend Lowig Hansen en Arne Fladnes James C. Jones Andres Mojica Alphonzo Sa. Gonzalo Colmenares Teodore M. Kalaw Rodolfo Ramirez Pabon Charles M. Williams W. W. Williamson Leslie P. Marks Pedro Donis O. | Mexico City gil Merida Copenhagen Cairo Paris Managua St. John Sydney Christchurch Oslo Trondhjem Halifax Panama Asuncion Lima Manila San Juan Charlottetown Montreal Brisbane Guatemala City |
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| GRAND LODGE | EL BOTOST SAN TITE | VALLE DE MEXICOVALLE DE MEXICO VERK G. L. | . FO | NATIONAL OF EGYPT | NEW BRITISHICK | NEW SOUTH WALES | NORWAY | NORWAY, G. L. Norske, Pol. | NOVA SCOTIA | PANAMA | TIGHT | DHILLIDDING 191 ANDS | POLAND | PORTO RICO | PRINCE EDWARD IS | QUEBEC | QUEENSLAND | REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA | SASKATCHEWAN | SCOTLAND | SOUTH AUSTRALIA | SWEDEN | TASMANIA | URUGUAY | VENEZUELA | VICTORIA | | Mesonic Federation Roumania | |
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LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA. WITH NAMES OF

| SECRETARIES AND MIN WHICH LODG | IASTICTION OF THE IASTERS, AND THEIR HES ARE SITUATED B | SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS | AKOLINA, WITH NAMES OF HE MASONIC DISTRICT RS IN PARENTHESIS |
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| NO., NAME and DISTRICT | POSTOFFICE | SECRETARY and ADDRESS | MASTER and ADDRESS |
| 1 St. John's (10) | Wilmington | Henry L. Taylor, Box 653, | J. B. Hinnant, Box 943, Wilmington |
| 2 Royal White Hart (4)3 St. John's (7) | HalifaxNew Bern | J. A. Dickens, Halifax. A. L. Hibbard, Box 1185, New Bern | M. H. Mitchell, Weldon A. A. Kafer, New Bern |
| | Kinston | R. G. Wooten, Kinston | W. O. Faulkner, Kinston |
| | Edenton | J. Edwin Bufflap, Edenton | J. R. Byrum, Edenton |
| | Fayetteville | W. L. Williams, Fayetteville R. S. Jones. Warrenton | K. W. Fritchard, Fayetteville H. C. Davis, R-2. Macon |
| _ | | O. A. Powell, Yanceyville | W. C. Jackson, Yanceyville |
| 13 St. John's (9) | Murfreesboro | U. S. Lee Murfreeshoro | 1. C. Burch, Kenansville H W Ponton Murfreesboro |
| Eagle (21) | Hillsboro | Chas. M. Walker, Hillsboro | H. W. Moore, Hillsboro |
| Statesvil | Statesville | | H. S. Douglass, Statesville |
| 31 Phalanx (27) | Charlotte | F. Wm. E. Cullinglora, 407 E. Trade St. Charlotte | Ben f. Houston, Charlotte |
| Stokes | Concord | H. Grady Gibson, Concord | A. H. Penninger, Concord |
| 39 Davie (2)40 Hiram (15) | LewistonBaleigh | Garvey Bazemore, LewistonRov B. Pool 1314 Mordecal Drive. | R. N. Hoggard, Lewiston W. F. Hodge, Water Dent., Raleigh |
| | | Raleigh | |
| 45 Liberty (33) | Wilkesboro | T. E. Story, Wilkesboro | W. A. Jennings, Pores Knob |
| | Jackson | Harvey D. Hart, Jackson | Rev. Ivev T. Poole, Jackson |
| Concord (18) | Tarboro | Dr. J. P. Keech, Tarboro | A. R. Wiggins, Tarboro |
| | Plymouth | John W. Darden, Plymouth | Harry H. McClain, Plymouth |
| 75 Widow's Son (1) | Camden Camden | S. E. Burgess, Belcross | F. P. Wood, Camden |
| | Greensboro | W. S. Mitchell, Greensboro | Henry L. Bridgers, Greensboro |
| 81 Zion (8) | Trenton | V. L. Pollock, Trenton R. C. Warlick Jacksonville | R. Brock, Trenton Jacksonville |
| Fellowship (14 | Smithfield | C. A Stallings, Smithfield | H. P. Johnson, Smithfield |
| | Nashville | A. S. Ballard, Nashville | Ches Bunting, Nashville |
| 90 Skewarkee (2) | Rutherfordton | | . 02 |
| 92 Joseph Warren (17) | Hookerton | A. C. Edwards, Hookerton | |
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| J. E. Green, R-5, Raleigh R. F. Royall, Clinton T. W. Summersett, Salisbury Daniel L. Bell, Pittsboro Charles O. Jordan, Washington F. T. Johnson, Hertford C. R. Wheatley, Beaufort H. W. Perkins, Goldsboro C. A. Harris, Roxboro Jakle Dunie, Lumberton Roy Keith, Holly Springs Wm. B. Piner, Wilson N. J. Crawford, 93 Merrimon Ave., Asheville E. T. Regan, Oxford | G. B. Harris, Franklinton N. C. Lee, Newton Grove W. Henry Overman, Gatesville J. A. Ausley, Mt. Gilead Wm. P. Bodgers, Franklinville Rev. Harvey A. Cox, Mayodan R. A. Mewborn, Snow Hill W. A. Kirk, Cooleemee J. B. Carter, Spray M. L. Sipes, Lincolnton Dr. W. H. Young, Burgaw B. H. Waddell, Bonlee Harley R. Cabe, Franklin Fred Swah, Murphy | F. A. Winston, Buffalo Jct., Va. James P. Lowder, Norwood S. D. Portert, Sanford B. C. Williams, Woodlaaf D. D. Chamblee, Zebulon B. S. Williams, R-2. Wake Forest Arthur L. Mangum, Bahama David L. Kelly, Yadkinville W. S. Earp, Selma I. G. Hicks, Hanes F. A. Manchester, Clearview Terrace, Asheville |
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| Millbrook Clinton Salisbury Pittsboro Washington Hertford Beaufort Goldsboro Lumberton Holly Springs Wilson Asheville | Franklinton Newton Grove Gatesville Mount Gilead Franklinville Madison Snow Hill Mocksville Leaksville Lincolnton Burgaw Bonlee Franklin Murphy | Comwall Norwood Sanford Cleveland Wakefield Rolesville Bahama Yadkinville Clayton, RFD Winston-Salem |
| Hiram (9) Fulton (25) Fulton (25) Columbus (1) Columbus (1) Perquimans Franklin (7) Wayne (6) Person (20). St. Alban's (Holly Spring) Mt. Lebanon Mt. Hermon | 123 Franklinton (19) 125 Mill Creek (9) 126 Gatesville (1) 127 Blackmer (24) 128 Barkmer (24) 129 Dan River (32) 132 Radiance (6) 134 Mocksville (30) 136 Leaksville (23) 137 Lincoln (28) 137 Lincoln (28) 143 Mt. Vernon (10) 145 Junaluskee (42) 145 Danaluskee (43) | Adonivar Pee Dee (Sanford Scotch-Ir White St Rolesville Knap of Yadkin (Archer (Winston |

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| LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — Continued | MASTER and ADDRESS | J. L. Parker, Colerain L. Thomas, Jonesboro J. R. Matthews, R-2, New Hill W. S. Henderson, Davidson H. F. Seawell, Jr., Carthage J. E. Wilder, Middlesex J. E. Wilder, Middlesex J. E. Wilder, Middlesex J. E. Wilder, Middlesex J. E. Wilder, Mightdale John T. Honeycutt, Shelby J. T. U. White, Kriightdale John T. Honeycutt, Shelby J. T. D. Rawlings, Weldon F. W. Dorger, R-7, Charlotte M. B. Wilson, Newton Grove J. H. Leder, Whiteville E. A. Southerland, Mt. Olive H. H. Hamilton, Randleman O. M. Brown, 2 Glenn Apts. Durham O. M. Brown, 2 Glenn Apts. Durham O. M. Breity, State Consv. Dept. Raleigh E. Smith, Morganton Raleigh G. O. Seifert, Henderson Chas. E. Exum, Jr., Box, 645, Rocky Mount E. Jack Fish, 571 Gutler St., Raleigh A. W. Kennedy, LaGrange H. Y. Atkins, Marion C. G. Mason, Harrellsville Dr. R. G. Smith, Ayden C. A. Price, Monroe R. Norris Hoyle, Newton Robert L. Thompson, Southport G. F. Ingram, Taylorsville F. A. White, Kenly |
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| | POSTOFFICE | Colerain Jonesboro Apex, Rt. 1 Davidson Carthage Hunts Asheboro Fair Bluff Clayton Weldon Weldon Whiteville Dunn, RFD Whiteville Mut Olive Randleman Durham Thomasville Morganton Raleigh Olin Henderson Henderson Rocky Mount La Grange Marion Marion Marion Marion Marion Moyock Harrelsville Gritton Southport Taylorsville |
| | NO., NAME and DISTRICT | Colerain (2) Buffalo (13) |
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| • | Herndon T. Huntley, Lenoir George I. Boyd, High Shoal O. M. Howell, RFD, Cana Lewis Osborne, Brevard I. A. Morris, Sviva | C. S. Hudgins, Cibsonville Joseph F. Jones, Mebane | V. J. Williey, Marshville J. M. Sears, R-3, Apex Rev. S. G. Barnes, Rose Hill | E. S. King, Wake Forest Roy E. Mills, China Grove George P. Reiman, Greenville W. S. Grant, 2991 Westover St | Winston-Salem E. N. Holcomb, Marshall Harold Morgan, Stocksville Ww. T. Corbyen, Stocksville | B. F. Coburn, Robersonville J. A. Chaffin, Union Grove I B. Rutte Amore | 9. Iv. Jouce, Aurora Pearl C. Scroggs, Hayesville C. S. Loving, Lillington A. R. Munn, Deep Run I R. Herndon Lamirhung | W. P. Baker, Raeford S. C. Barnes, R-2, Kenly C. L. Grainger, R-4, Eliz. City M. M. Harris, Jr., Elizabeth City L. E. Williams, 1520 Orange St., Wilmington | O. L. Bailey, Selma C. B. Shelton, Mt. Airy W. O. White, Middletown S. P. Wiley, Grantsboro Lindsay Norment, Rowland J. E. Anthony, Kings Mountain C. S. Hinnant, Pikeville W. A. Poole, Iron Station E. D. Cline, Hickory Chas. E. Harbison, High Point |
| W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Springs C. B. Hosaflook, Waynesville B. W. Barnett, Box 761, Charlotte. | J. E. Shell, Lenotr J. P. Hoffman, Dallas F. H. Bahnson, Farmington Henry R. Henderson, Brevard R. M. Gnaen, Styles | C. C. Hammer, Gibsonville Rev. W. M. Baker, Mebane | W. G. Gole, Marshville G. M. Beavers, Rt. 3, Apex A. B. Wells, Rose Hill | C. S. Barnes, Wake Forest J. E. Correll, China Grove Nash R. Joyner, GreenVille | Station, Winston-Salem. Carl R. Stuart, Marshall H. B. Brady, Stocksville | Earl M. Coburn, Robersonville W. B. Tutterrow, Union Grove | D. E. Lewis, Aufora | Edgar Hall, Raeford. W. L. Williamson, Rt. 1, Lucama. J. W. Jones, South Mills J. C. Munden, Elizabeth City Williamson, R. 1709 Ann St., | W. T. Woodard, Selma. J. C. Hill, Mt. Airy. R. S. Cox, Engelhard. J. L. Scott, Grantsboro. C. A. Alford, Rowland. P. F. Dilling, Kings Mountain. Jackson B. Scott, Pikeville. W. E. King, Denver. D. I. Miller, Hickory. C. M. Gueth, High Point. |
| Fuquay Springs | Lenoir Dallas Farmington Brevard | Gibsonville | Apex, Rt. 3 Rose Hill | Wake ForestGhina GroveGreenville. | Marshall Stocksville | Robersonville | Aurora Hayesville Lillington Pink Hill | Raeford Simms, RFD 1 South Mills Elizabeth City | Selma. Mt. Airy. Engelhard Bayboro. Rowland Kings Mountain. Pikeville Denver. Hickory. |
| Fuquay (16) Waynesville (41) Excelsion (27) | Hibriten (36) Gaston (28) Farmington (30) Dunn's Rock (38) | Tobasco (23) Bingham (21) | Green Level (16) Rehoboth (9) | Wake Forest (15) Eureka (25) Greenville (5) | French Broad (39) | Stonewall (5) Hunting Creek (29) | Clay (43) | Racford (12) | Selma (17) Granite (31) Granite (31) Battamuskeet (3) Rowland (11) Fairview (37) Rock Spring (28) Hickory (36) Numa F. Reid (23) |
| 258 259 261 | 262 263 265 267 267 | 271 | 277 | 282 283 284 | 292 | 236 239 239 | 307 307 307 307 | 316 317 317 319 | 320 322 328 331 335 339 340 341 |

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| ĭ | CODGES CINDER THE S | UNISDICTION OF TH | CINDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA CORCREGE | CAKOLINA — Continued |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| ž | NO., NAME and DISTRICT | POSTOFFICE | SECRETARY and ADDRESS | MASTER and ADDRESS |
| 348 352 | Stanly (25) | AlbemarleDurham. | R. C. Hill, Albemarle H. M. Brown, Box 1365, Durham | Wade M. Lowder, Albemarle Cabell B. Jones, Box 1851, |
| 356 | Fallston (37)Bakersville (40) | FallstonBakersville | T. A. Lee, FallstonJ. H. Pannell. Bakersville | Durnam M. L. Smith, Fallston Louev J. Gouge, Toecane |
| 358 359 | | East LaPortOriental | ! : | C. A. Hoyle, Cullowhee J. H. Pugh, Oriental |
| 363 356 | | Sugar GroveHuntersville | Richard E. Kelley, Boone Hugh L. McAuley, Huntersville | George G. Farthing, Valle Crucis J. H. Sims. Huntersville |
| 369 | Gastonia (28) | Gastonia | - 1 | J. S. Winget, Gastonia |
| 374 | | Troutman | įΕ̈́ | J. F. Owen, Troutman |
| 377 | | Youngsville | B. F. Bird, Grover | |
| 378 | | Salemburg | P. A. Bullock, Seaboard | Z. L. Davenport, Gumberry |
| 380 | | Wake Forest, Rt. 3 | S. M. Bailey, RFD 3, Wake Forest. | C. D. Davis, Raleigh |
| 381 | | Forest City | J. E. Caldwell, Forest City | I. Barber, Fores |
| 384 | Shawnee (3b)Reidsville (23) | Reidsville | Sumpler Moss, Long Island D. R. Young, Reidsville | W. F. Nash, K-3, Statesville C. S. Teasley. Reidsville |
| 386 | | Canton | Bruce G. Nanney, Canton | Gunner W. Bohnsdahl, Canton |
| 388 | Mooresboro (37) | Mooresboro | J. P. McSwain, Mooresboro | A. L. Calton, Lattimore |
| 390 | | Copeland | J. H. Collins, Rockford | Fi |
| 392 | | White Rock | A. A. Davis, Hope Mills P. B. Ray, RFD 3, Marshall | W. W. Bishop, Hope Mills B. G. Gunter, R-3, Marshall |
| 393 | Tally Ho (20) | Stem | O. G. Clayton, R-1, Stem W. H. McClain, P. O. Box 791 | L. D. Franklin, Stem R. I. Fryer, 613 Chestnut St |
| 200 | Beld Great | Curios | Vilmington | |
| 399 | Bald Creek (40) | Hamilton | ner | 4 02 |
| 401 | Joppa (44) | Old FortSiler City | H. M. Hensley, Old Fort | F. M. Bradley, Old Fort C. C. Brewer, Siler City |
| 404 | Denton (23) | Denton City Morehead City | io'i | F. Mitchell, D. Houston, More |
| 404 | N. Wilkesboro (33) University (21) | N. WilkesboroChapel Hill | Ira D. Payne, North Wilkesboro E. G. Harrington, Chapel Hill | George P. Johnson, Wilkesboro Dr. W. E. Caldwell, Chapel Hill |

| CAN S. H.T. Ch. | Winston-Salem J. Rush Thompson, Glade Valley B. L. Fox. R-2, Murphy W. C. Morgan, Bryson City P. P. Simpson, Stokesdale | HOHEO POHEO PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE | | HEREN SELECTION | sville. J. Cr. Cr. L. J. J. J. H.C. H.C. H.C. H.C. H.C. H.C. |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| J. V. Simpson, Burlington | J. D. Higgins, Sparta A. M. Simmonds, Murphy E. C. Gibson, Bryson City S. E. Adcock, Stokesdale | R. D. Porter, Benson | S. E. Potts, Highlands O. H. Lambert, Biscoe Victor Raxter, Marble | Asheville. C. M. Hodgin, Enffeld Z. V. Greene, Stony Fork Edwin Fincher, Clyde A. O. Bryan, Elkin W. B. Hartley, Blowing Rock R. F. Jarrett, Dillsboro R. C. Watkins, Cliffside F. L. Scroggins, Cramerton D. S. Wright, Jarvisburg I. R. Moore, Gulf | T. R. Moore, RFD 1, Waynesville B. C. Philpott, Jr., Lexington J. C. Lindsay, St. Pauls G. S. Porter, Chicod H. C. Reel, RFD 1, New Bern John F. Coats, Jr., Saluda |
| Burlington | Sparta Ranger Bryson City Stokesdale | Benson Piney Creek Vanceboro Lewisville | Highlands Biscoe Marble Ronda, RFD 2 Ramseur Biltmore | Enfield Deep Gap Clyde Clyde Bliwin Blowing Rock Dillsboro Cliffside Matthews Cramerton Coinjock Gulf | Canton, Rt. 2 Lexington St. Pauls Grimesland Arapahoe Spring Hope |
| Bula (21) Balley (17) Henry F. Grainger (20) Louisburg (19) Maxton (11) Potecasi (4) Harmon (30) | Sparta (34) | Relief (14) | Blue Ridge (42)Biscoe (24) | Enfield (4) | Sonoma (41) |
| 409 411 412 413 417 418 420 | 423 426 427 428 | 433 433 433 434 434 | 435 439 444 444 446 | 447 451 453 453 458 459 460 461 462 463 | 472 473 474 475 479 481 |

| Continued |
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| CAROLINA — |
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| Ň | NO., NAME and DISTRICT | POSTOFFICE | SECRETARY and ADDRESS | MASTER and ADDRESS |
|------------|------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| 483 | Traphill (33) | Traphill | | |
| 484 | Southern Pines (12) | Southern Pines | yd 1 | Thos. H. Craig, Pinehurst |
| 488 | Rich Square (4) | Rich Square | C A Elliott Rich Square | A. A. Bryan, Rich Square |
| 489 | Linville (40) | Newland | L. W. Sudderth, Montezuma | W. W. Braswell, Montezuma |
| 491 | Hominy (39) | Candler | 7 | W. A. Robbins, Rt. 1, Candler |
| 492 | Filot (31) | Pilot Mountain | W. A. Younge, Granam | W. E. Keen, Haw Kilver C. D. Ball. Jr. Westfield |
| 495 | d | Rockingham | John M. McNair, Rockingham | Wm. L. Allen, Rockingham |
| 496 | Mooresville (29) | Mooresville | E. A. Morrow, Mooresville | F. J. Jones, Mooresville |
| 498 | - 1 | Avden | P B. Taylor Ayden | I B. Fure. Avden |
| 499 | Creedmoor (20) | Creedmoor | W. J. Holmes, Creedmoor | W. T. O'Briant, Creedmoor |
| 200 | Raleigh (15) | Raleigh | J. W. Kellogg, Box 711, Raleigh | Clarence B. Shulenberger, |
| 501 | Red Springs (11) | Red Springs | G C Lang Red Springs | N M McManus Red Springs |
| 502 | Cookville (36) | near Henry | James E. Sain, Connelly Springs. | O. O. Rhoney, Vale |
| 504 | Luke McGlaughan (2) | Ahoskie | A. L. Copeland, Ahoskie | J. H. Copeland, Ahoskie |
| 505 | Cherryville (28) | Cherryville | George S. Falls, Cherryville | David P. Dellinger, Cherryville |
| 200 | Belhaven (3) | Belhaven | L. R. Smith. Belhaven | R. H. Ricks. Pantego |
| 515 | Whetstone (28) | Bessemer City | L. G. Rhyne, Bessemer City | Carl G. Carpenter, Bessemer City |
| 516 | Aulander (2) | Aulander | J. O. Jenkins, Aulander | R. A. Hollowell, Aulander |
| 517 | Farmville (5) | Farmville | C. F. Baucom, Farmvillle | M. W. Rollins, Farmville |
| 520 | _ | Fairfield | P. F. Swindell Fairfield | R. I. Jones. Fairfield |
| 521 | Wanchese (1) | Wanchese | L. D. Hassell, Manteo | Leo E. Midgett, Manteo |
| 524 | Pendleton (4) | Pendleton | W. H. Stephenson, Pendleton | is F |
| 525 | Rodgers (17) | Middlesex | J. J. Kemp, Middlesex | B. E. Strickland, Middlesex |
| 527 | Lucama (II) | Lucama | Wiley Lainm, Lucama | W. B. Jennings Fairmont |
| 529 | Andrews (43) | Andrews | Galusha Pullium, Andrews | Wm. D. Whitaker, Andrews |
| 530 | - | Charlotte | A. W. Cunningham, | T. C. King, 3933 Plaza Road, |
| 532 | Hamlet (12) | Hamlet- | go. | ims, |
| 534 535 | Camp Call (37) | Shelby, Rt. 5 | G. A. Green, Kru 3, Saelby B. Blanton, Ellenboro | Clay Blanton, Ellenboro |

| Chas. S. Ballard, Davidson L. M. Powell, Parkton M. E. Wilson, 606 Mayflower Drive | C. P. Huffine, Spencer J. E. Bailes, Mt. Holly H. D. Lambeth, Elon College H. J. Edge, Aberdeen H. H. Bryson, Glenville Clyde E. Oaks, Proximity Mfg. Co., | Greensboro E. A. Scott, Spruce Pine B. W. West, Hemp M. F. McLamb, Erwin Jese W. Stewart, Arrart John McGrady, N. Wilkesboro W. L. Patton, Swannanoa | T. E. Blythe, Waxhaw B. W. Fowler, Tabor City J. W. Taylor, Richlands Ira H. Johnson, Wendell R. R. Crater, Ronda John C. Morton, New Bern | Clarence Glover, Rt. 3, Bailey J. C. McNell, Champion H. R. Bellis, Salisbury E. H. Webb, Rt. 1, Monroe L. W. Cain, Casar James A. Ipock, Cove City T. B. Miller, Apex Alford Mathews, Autryville G. G. Mizell, Bethel A. C. Warlick, Ranlo Station, | Grasconia D. S. Cloninger, Maiden R. C. Deal, Stony Point Bryan Kirby, Sturgills C. O. Bollinger, Wallace G. F. Ellis, Bolton B. H. Winters, Elk Park E. Carr Speight, Rocky Mount P. S. White, Columbus |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| A. D. Cashion, Cornelius D. A. Sikes, Parkton Emory C. Fox, Box 1006, | J. E. Connell, Spencer. A. M. Smith, Mt. Holly. J. W. Barney, Elon College. H. S. Weaver, Abrardeen. H. R. Queen, Sylva. | B-Fairview St., Greensboro W. L. McNeill, Spruce Pine C. S. Lewis, Hemp. E. G. Purcell, Erwin E. G. Marion, Ararat H. H. Jennings, North Wilkesboro L. E. Reighard, 25 Buck. Court, | A. T. Steele, Waxhaw R. T. Bruton, Tabor City A. F. Barbee, Richlands J. T. Allen, Wendell J. K. Thorpe, Ronda Naw, Bernell, P. O. Box 703, | | Grady A. Hewitt, Maiden. S. N. Honeycutt, Stony Point J. O. Blivins, Lansing. A. J. Cavenaugh, Wallace J. H. B. Bordeau, Bolton J. H. Perkins, Elk Park E. C. Smith, Box 595, Rocky Mount. R. A. Leonard, Tryon |
| Cornelius Parkton Greensboro | Spencer. Mt. Holly. Elon College Aberdeen Glenville? Greensboro. | Spince Pine Hemp Erwin Ararat N. Wilkesboro, Rt. 1 | Waxhaw Tabor City Richlands Wendell Ronda New Bern | Balley—Statesville, Rt. 5—— Statesville, Rt. 5—— Champion—Salisbury— Wingate—Casar—Casar—Apex—Roseboro—Bethel—Lowell——————————————————————————————————— | Maiden Stony Point Sturgills Wallace Bolton Elk Park Rocky Mount |
| 8 Williams (27) | 3 Spencer (25) | 4 Vesper (40) 5 Elise (13) 8 Neil S. Stewart (14) 8 Ararat (31) 9 Sulphur Springs (33) 1 Swannanoa (38) | 2 Waxhaw (26) | Mt. Pleasant (17) | Maiden (36) |
| 538 541 542 | 543 544 549 550 551 552 | 554 555 556 558 560 561 | 562 564 565 566 566 568 | 569 571 573 578 578 584 584 585 585 589 | 592 593 594 595 598 598 602 605 |

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA - Continued

| z | NO., NAME and DISTRICT | POSTOFFICE | SECRETARY and ADDRESS | MASTER and ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| 606 607 609 613 613 613 614 617 624 629 629 629 629 629 629 629 629 629 629 | River Side (36) Chadbourn (10) Atkinson (10) Atkinson (10) Home (6) Found Peak (31) St. Patricks (6) Union (25) John H. Mills (19) Cannon Memorial (25) Belmont (28) Walnut Cove (30) Francis S. Packard (19) Francis S. Packard (19) Goldsboro (6) Yadkin Falls (25) Richlands (3) Proctorville (11) Bladen (11) | Catawba Chadbourn Atkinson Atkinson Fremont Round Peak Princeton Midland Epsom Epsom Walnut Cove Walnut Cove Walnut Cove Bediaboro Badin near Aurora near Aurora Proctorville | Charles B. Gilbert, Catawba G. Barbee, Zebulon G. Barbee, Zebulon G. L. Croom, Atkinson F. L. Croom, Atkinson F. P. Haynes, Rt. 6, Mt. Airy M. P. Young, Princeton A. P. Widenhouse, Midland C. O. Renn, Rt. 1, Henderson T. I. Graham, Box 2, Kannapolis. H. C. Setzer, Belmont M. O. Jones, Walnut Cove T. L. Gillikin Goldsboro D. E. Redditt, Aurora J. A. Nye, R-2, Fairmont J. A. Nye, R-2, Fairmont J. L. Brown, Box 302, | C. E. Little, Claremont V. C. Arnette, Chadbourn W. S. Cheeves, Zebulon J. S. Pate, Atkinson C. S. Davis, Rt. 1, Fremont S. J. Mays, Mt. Airy W. O. Green, Rt. 3, Monroe R. F. Renn, Rt. 1, Henderson R. J. Helsabeck, Walnut Cove C. J. Helsabeck, Walnut Cove J. F. Bobbitt, Norlina T. L. Blow, Goldsboro Ralph E. Bisel, Badin L. P. Jordan, Aurora S. J. R. Stone, Proctorville R. S. White, Elizabethtown W. C. McConneil, Controlled |
| 651 654 656 657 663 663 664 665 | Harmony (29) | Harmony West End Greensboro Rockwell Beulaville Black Mountain Asheville | Asheville. Wyatt W. Wall, West End. G. W. Covington, Box 240, Greensboro. P. J. Lyerly, Granite Quarry. A. W. Gresham, Beulaville. A. G. Callison, Black Mt. S. L. Smith, Garland. J. W. McRary, 198 Clingman Ave., | LOS CUIDETAIN CHIEF, ASHEVINE Rev. W. L. McSwain, Harmony W. L. Stubbs, Jackson Springs A. W. Craver, Jefferson Bidg., Greensboro R. W. Brown, Rockwell R. W. Brown, Roulaville R. R. Viverette, Black Mountain L. A. Warren, Garland A shaville |
| 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 | N. C. Lodge Research (26). Fort Bragg (14) Holland Memorial (28) Kernersville (30) Lovelady (34) Robbinsville (43) | Monroe. Fort Bragg Gastonia Kernersville Valdese W. Jefferson Robbinsville | Asheville. J. Ray. Shute, II, Monroe. Crowell W. Scarbrough, F. A. Board, Fort Bragg F. C. Abernethy, Box 175, Gastonia. F. P. Larkins, Oak Ridge W. K. Sawyer, Valdee. W. D. McMillan, West Jefferson. Arthur Ford, Robbinsville | Luther T. Hartsell, Jr., Concord Paul A. Reichle, 1st Obs. Bn., Fort Bragg V. G. Vinson, Gastonia Fred Vance, Kernersville Rev. John Pons, Rutherford Col. W. B. Austin, Jefferson J. K. Patterson, Robbinsville Fred C. Kinzie, Spindale |

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES For the Year Ending December 31st, 1938

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties

| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Hall, Currituck | 53 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 41 | 14 | |
| Widow's Son, Camden | 75 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 | | 2 |
| Perquimans, Perquimans | 106 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 53 | 53 | | |
| Gatesville, Gates | 126 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 44 | 38 | 6 | |
| Atlantic, Currituck | 238 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 17 | 16 | 1 | |
| New Lebanon, Camden | 314 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 37 | 37 | | |
| Eureka, Pasquotank | 317 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | 5 | | 3 | | 154 | 151 | 3 | |
| Currituck. Currituck | 463 | 6 | 4 | 4 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | | 72 | 77 | | 5 |
| Wanchese, Dare | 521 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | 10 | 1 | 6 | | 183 | 171 | 12 | |
| | | 26 | 23 | 19 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 36 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 648 | 619 | 29 | |

2—WINDSOR DISTRICT—Bertie, Chowan, and part of Hertford and Martin Counties

| Charity, Bertie | 5 | 4 | 4 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | | | 84 | 90 | 6 |
|---------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|-----|-----|----|
| Unanimity, Chowan | 7 | | 2 | 1 | | |] | 1 | 1 | 1] |] | 76 | 76 |] |
| Davie, Bertie | 39 | | | | | 1 | [| 1 | 1 | 3 | | 46 | 42 | 4 |
| Skewarkee, Martin | 90 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 99 | 97 | 2 |
| Coleraine, Bertie | 171 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 28 | 1 |
| Wiccacon, Hertford | 240 | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 2 |
| * Winton, Hertford | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | 22 | | 22 |
| Conoho, Martin | 399 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | 28 | 28 | |
| Luke McGlaughan, Hertford | 504 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 40 | 42 | 2 |
| Aulander, Bertie | 516 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 27 | 23 | 4 |
| | | 12 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 | 5 | 9 | | 480 | 455 | 25 |

^{*} Charter of Winton Lodge No. 327, surrendered July 23, 1938.

3-PLYMOUTH DISTRICT-Beaufort, Hyde, and Washington Counties

| | | 26 | 26 | 23 | 4 | 2 | · . | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 531 | 550 | | 19 |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|-----|--|---------|---|----|-----|-----|---|----|
| Richland, Beaufort | 638 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 24 | 26 | | 2 |
| Fairfield, Hyde | 520 | | 4 | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 32 | | 1 |
| Belhaven, Beaufort | 509 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 81 | 83 | | 2 |
| Mattamuskeet, Hyde | 328 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 11 | 45 | 46 | [| 1 |
| Aurora, Beaufort | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 37 | 38 |] | 1 |
| Atlantic, Hyde | 294 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 40 | 43 | [| 3 |
| Orr, Beaufort | 104 | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | 180 | 184 | | 4 |
| Perseverance, Washington | 59 | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | 98 | | 5 |

4—HALIFAX DISTRICT—Halifax and Northampton Counties and part of Hertford County

| | | 7 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 6 | | 7 | 15 | 14 | 602 | 604 | . 2 |
|---------------------------|-----|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Pendleton, Northampton | 524 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 1 | 54 | 54 | . |
| Widow's Son, Halifax | | | | | 6 | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | 74 | 76 | .1 : |
| Rich Square, Northampton | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 44 | 45 | . 1 |
| Enfield, Halifax | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | 128 | 124 | 1 |
| Potecasi, Northampton | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | | 72 | 72 | |
| Seaboard, Northampton | | | | | | | | | | 1 1 | 48 | 45 | 3 |
| Roanoke, Halifax | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 54 | 49 | 5 |
| King Solomon, Northampton | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 59 | 66 | . 1 |
| American George, Hertford | 17 | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | 39 | 44 | . 1 |
| Royal White Hart, Halifax | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 30 | 29 | 11 |

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges-(Continued)

5-GREENVILLE DISTRICT-Pitt County and part of Martin

| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
|--|---|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--|--|----------------------|----------|
| Grifton, Pitt Greenville, Pitt Stonewall, Martin Grimesland, Pitt Ayden, Pitt Farmville, Pitt Bethel, Pitt | 243 284 296 475 498 517 589 | 1 8 6 2 1 | 2 7 1 2 | 2 8 4 3 | 3 1 | 1 2 | | 1 1 3 2 5 1 | 3 1 3 2 | 3 4 1 1 1 | 5 | 70 183 56 49 36 84 71 549 | 66 190 57 46 33 80 69 541 | 3 3 4 2 | 7 1 |

6-KINSTON DISTRICT-Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties and part of Johnston County

| St. John's, Lenoir | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 148 | 158 10 |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|-----|------------|
| Jerusalem. Greene | 95 | 8 | 6 | 6 | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 20 | 25 5 |
| | 112 | 3 | 5 | 5 | | 2 | | | 3 | 4 | | 145 | 145 |
| Radiance, Greene | 132 | 13 | 13 | 13 | | | | | | 2 | | 40 | 51 11 |
| Mount Olive. Wayne | 208 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 53 |
| | 233 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 28 | 26 2 |
| Pleasant Hill, Lenoir | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | 31 | 33 2 |
| Harmony, Wayne | 340 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 32 | 34 7 2 |
| Home, Wayne | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 27 | 26 1 |
| St. Patrick, Johnston | 617 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 15 | 14 1 |
| Goldsboro, Wayne | 634 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 124 | 134 10 |
| | | 36 | 37 | 37 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 663 | 699 36 |

7-NEW BERN DISTRICT-Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties

| St. John's, Craven | 3 | 10 | 11 | 10 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 101 | 110 | | 9 |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|--------|---|----|---|-----|-----|---|----|
| Franklin, Carteret | 109 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | 88 | 85 | 3 | |
| Bayboro, Pamlico | 331 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | 81 | 78 | | |
| Mount Vernon, Pamlico | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | .47 | 44 | 3 | |
| Ocean, Carteret | 405 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | 91 | 92 | | 1 |
| Vanceboro, Craven | 433 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | | 2 | | 48 | 46 | | |
| Rainbow, Pamlico | 479 | . 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 17 | | |
| Doric, Craven | 568 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 17 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 240 | 261 | | 21 |
| Ionic, Craven | 583 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 35 | 38 | | 3 |
| | | 29 | 28 | 29 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 748 | 771 | | 23 |

8-JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT-Jones and Onslow Counties

| Zion, Jones LaFayette, Onslow * Pollocksville, Jones Sea Side, Onslow Richlands, Onslow | 81 | | | | 1 | . . | | ٠١. | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 49 | 46 | 31 |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-------|------|-----|----|---|---|---|----|-----|----|
| LaFayette, Onslow | 83 | | | | 1 | . . | | ٠١. | | | | 1 | 49 | 49 | |
| * Pollocksville, Jones | 175 | | | | | ٠. | | . | 19 | | | 1 | 19 | | 19 |
| Sea Side, Onslow | 429 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | ٠١. | | . 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 48 | 45 | 3 |
| Richlands, Onslow | 564 | 2 | | | 1 | ٠ ٠ | | ٠). | | | 1 | | 21 | 20 | 1 |
| | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 160 | |

^{*} Charter Pollocksville Lodge, No. 175, arrested March 15, 1938.

9-CLINTON DISTRICT-Duplin and Sampson Counties

| | 004 | 24 | 28 | 29 | | | · · · | 1 5 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 575 | 601 | | 26 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|-------|-----|---|-------|----|-----|------|-----|----|
| Garland, Sampson | 664 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 46 | | | 3 |
| Wallace, Duplin | 650 | 1 | 2 | _ | _ | 2 | | | | 1 | | 81 | 86 | | 5 |
| Rosendro, Sampson | อชอ | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | 47 | | | |
| * Coharie, Sampson Roseboro, Sampson | 379 | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 31 | | |
| Rehoboth, Duplin | 279 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 46 | | |
| Willigo, Sampson | 400 | | | | 1 | | | 1 2 | | 0.000 | | 25 | 24 | 1 | i |
| Mill Creek, Sampson | 125 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 28 | 26 | . 2 | |
| Hiram, Sampson | 98 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 4 | | 130 | 130 | | |
| St. John's, Duplin | | | 12 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 118 | 1301 | | 12 |

^{*} Coharie Lodge, No. 379-No returns.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 10—WILMINGTON DISTRICT—Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender Counties

| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membersh Previous Y | Present Membershin | Decrease | Increase |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|------|----------|--|--|----------|------------------------------|
| Vilmington, New Hanover prient, New Hanover Pabor, Columbus Accamaw, Columbus Thadbourn, Columbus | 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 612 | 6 2 1 3 7 4 2 | 5 2 3 7 5 4 | 4 2 1 3 7 5 4 1 1 | 4 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 3 2 2 | | 2 1 3 1 3 2 1 1 | 2 3 2 1 | 1 | 1 | 444 79 52 63 104 163 146 51 40 45 25 | 443 81 52 65 103 167 145 53 38 42 23 | 3 | 2 2 4 2 |

11-LUMBERTON DISTRICT-Bladen and Robeson Counties

| St. Alban's, Robeson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|----|-----|---|-----|-------|---------|------|------|-------|---|----|----|---|---|
| * Rowland, Robeson | 335 | | | 1. | 1 | | | ٠ĺ. | | | | ٠(. | [| 27 | 27 | | |
| Maxton Robeson | 417 | | ١ | 1 | . 1 | | 1 1 | И. | 1 1 | 11 : | LI . | 1 | 1 | 55 | 53 | 2 | |
| St. Paul's, Robeson | 474 | | | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 . | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 36 | | 5 |
| Red Springs, Robeson | 501 | | | 1 | | 1 | | ٠ . | | | 1 | ٠ ٠ | | 64 | | | |
| Fairmont, Robeson | 528 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | ١. | | 1 | | . [. | [| 35 | 36 | | 1 |
| Parkton, Robeson | 541 | | | 1 | . | | | ١. | | | . | 1 . | | 32 | 31 | 1 | |
| Proctorville Robeson | 643 | | 1 | 1 | 11 | | | . 1 . | | 1 | 11 | 1! | 1 | 24 | 23 | 1 | |
| Bladen, Bladen | 646 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | ١. | | | 1 | . | 1 | 37 | 37 | | |
| | | 8 | | | 0 | | | | 4 | | | 6 | 7 | | | | |

^{*} Rowland Lodge-No return.

12—ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—Hoke, Richmond and Scotland Counties and part of Moore County

| | | 9 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 566 | 563 | 3 |
|-----------------------|-----|---|---|---|----|---|--------|---|----|---|-----|-----|----|
| Elberta, Moore | 654 | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | 1 | | 41 | 40 | 1 |
| Roman Eagle, Moore | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | | 1 | | 47 | 44 | 3] |
| Hamlet, Richmond | 532 | 2 | | | 6 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 156 | 157 | |
| Rockingham, Richmond | 495 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 72 | 72 | |
| Southern Pines, Moore | 484 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | [| 88 | 90 | |
| Raeford, Hoke | 306 | | | | | 3 | 5 | | 2 | 2 | 58 | 54 | 4 |
| Laurinburg, Scotland | 305 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 104 | 106 | |

13—SANFORD DISTRICT—Chatham and Lee Counties and part of Moore County

| Columbus, Chatham | 102 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 4 | 53 | 52 | 11 |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|----|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Mount Vernon, Chatham | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 59 | 54 | 5 |
| Sanford, Lee | | | | | 3 | 10 | | | 3 | 4 | 205 | 217 | 12 |
| Buffalo, Lee | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 81 | 77 | 4 |
| Carthage, Moore | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 41 | 42 |] 1 |
| Siler City, Chatham | 403 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 91 | 91 | [|
| Gulf, Chatham | 465 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| Elise, Moore | 555 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 46 | 45 | 1 |
| | | 11 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 601 | 600 | 1 |

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 14—FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—Cumberland and Harnett Counties and part of Johnston County

| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
|---|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Phoenix, Cumberland Fellowship, Johnston Palmyra, Harnett Lillington, Harnett Lebanon, Cumberland Relief, Johnston * Mill Creek, Johnston Neil S. Stewart, Harnett ** Black River, Harnett Fort Bragg, Cumberland | 8 84 147 302 391 431 480 556 652 667 | | 7 4 1 3 5 | 8 3 1 4 5 | 2 2 2 2 | 2 2 1 1 1 | | 16 16 1 1 10 19 2 | 5 4 2 | 3 2 3 1 2 2 1 | 4 1 1 6 | 180 71 151 52 32 50 10 59 19 64 | 184 55 145 53 31 48 62 69 | 16 6 1 2 10 | 4 1 3 5 |

^{*} Charter Mill Creek Lodge, No. 480, surrendered Feb. 4, 1938.

15—RALEIGH DISTRICT—Part of Wake County, and part of Johnston County

| Hiram. Wake | 40 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 2 | | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 264 | 268 | | 4 |
|-------------------|-----|----|-------------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|-----|-----|---|---|
| Neuse, Wake | 37 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | 3 | | 43 | 40 | 3 | |
| White Stone, Wake | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 49 | 47 | 2 | |
| Rolesville. Wake | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 24 | 22 | 2 | |
| Archer, Johnston | 165 | [| | | | [] | | [] | | 1 | | 32 | 31 | 1 | |
| Granite, Johnston | 191 | | | 3 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | 29 | 31 | | 2 |
| Wake Forest, Wake | 282 | 1 | 1 2 2 | 1 | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 72 | 66 | 6 | |
| Raleigh, Wake | 500 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | 144 | 145 | | 1 |
| Wendell, Wake | 565 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | 3 | | 1 | | 74 | | 1 | |
| Zebulon, Wake | 609 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 36 | 39 | | 3 |
| | | 18 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 6 | · · · | 16 | 10 | 16 | 1 | 767 | 762 | 5 | |

16-APEX DISTRICT-Part of Wake County and part of Chatham County

| | | 14 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | | 8 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 698 | 688 | 10 | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|---|-----|---|----|---|-----|-----|----|---|
| Apex, Wake | 584 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 48 | 50 | | 2 |
| Green Level, Wake | 277 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 46 | 447 | 2 | |
| Fuquay, Wake | 258 | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | 3 | | 69 | 69 | | |
| Wm. T. Bain, Wake | 231 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 23 | 22 | 1 | |
| Wm. G. Hill, Wake | | | | | | 1 | | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 394 | 386 | 8 | |
| Cary, Wake | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 4 | 2 | | | 45 | 45 | | |
| Geo. Washington, Chatham | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 45 | 43 | 2 | |
| Holly Springs, Wake | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 29 | | 1 |

17—WILSON DISTRICT—Wilson County and parts of Nash and Johnston Counties

| Joseph Warren, Wilson | 001 | 0 | | | - | | | | | | | | | _ |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|---------|----|
| Joseph Warren, Wilson | 92 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 79 | 81 | 2 |
| Mount Lebanon, Wilson | 117 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | _ | 3 | | | | - |
| | 257 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | 163 | 162 1 | |
| Total an Milan | | | , | Э | 3 | 6 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 47 | 56 | 9 |
| Hatcher, Wilson | 310 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | - 1 | 30 | 24 6 | - |
| Selma, Johnston | 320 | 12 | 7 | 6 | | | 200 | | - | - | | | | |
| | | | | | ' | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 68 | 77 | 9 |
| Dedeson Masii | 411 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 66 | 66 | |
| Rodgers, Nash | 525 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | _ | _ | | | | |
| | 527 | | | - | | | | | | | | 40 | 40 | |
| Mount Pleasant Mark | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 34 | |
| Mount Pleasant, Nash | 569 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| , | - | - | | | _ | | | | | 1 | | 14 | 15 | 1 |
| | | 25 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 9 | | 8 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 541 | 555] | 14 |
| | _ | | | | | _ | | • | - | 7.1 | - | 041 | 001 | 14 |

^{**} Charter Black River Lodge, No. 652, arrested Mar. 19, 1938.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 18—ROCKY MOUNT DISTRICT—Edgecombe County and part of Nash County

| | | Nas | sh (| Cou | nty | y | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------|--|--------------------------------|---|----------|--|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
| Concord, Edgecombe Morning Star, Nash Central Cross, Nash Corinthian, Nash Spring Hope, Nash Queen City, Nash | 58 85 187 230 481 602 | 3 2 5 | 3 2 1 | 3 2 1 | 1 2 1 4 | 6 6 | | 3 4 4 11 | 2 1 1 1 | 3 | | 33 145 | 86 63 37 135 32 143 496 | 1 3 1 2 | 4 |
| 19—HENDERSON DISTR | ICT | —F | ran | kli | n, | Var | ıce | an | d ' | Wa | rrei | n C | ount | ies | |
| Johnston-Caswell, Warren Franklinton, Franklin Henderson, Vance Youngsville, Franklin Louisburg, Franklin Royal Hart, Warren J. H. Mills, Vance Francis S. Packard, Warren | 123 229 377 | 4 1 1 | 4 2 1 3 1 | 3 2 3 1 | 1 1 | 1 2 2 1 | | 5 | ···· 2 ··· 2 ··· 1 | 2 2 3 1 1 | i | 122 31 57 47 41 49 | 116 29 57 52 42 49 | 6 2 | 5 1 |
| | | 7 | - | | - | | | _ | | _ | _ | 1 | | | |
| 20—OXFORD DIST | | | | | | | | Per | | | oui | | | | |
| Person, Person Oxford, Granville Adoniram, Granville Granville, Granville Tally Ho, Granville Henry F. Grainger, Granville Creedmoor, Granville | 113 122 149 380 393 412 499 | | 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 1 | 2 | | 38 26 23 28 32 | 149 38 24 22 27 31 | 1 1 1 | |
| 21—DURHAM DISTRICT—A | lam | anc | e, 1 | Dur | har | n, | Ora | ng | e aı | nd | Ca | swel | l Co | unt | ies |
| Caswell Brotherhood, Caswell Eagle, Orange Knap of Reeds, Durham Eno, Durham Bingham, Alamance Durham, Durham University, Orange Bula, Alamance Thos. M. Holt, Alamance Elon, Alamance | 11 19 158 210 272 352 408 409 492 | 2 1 3 21 2 8 | 3 2 3 19 1 6 1 | 3 1 5 19 | 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 5 1 | 2 1 1 4 2 | i i | 1 6 3 22 6 | 1 2 1 2 2 1 | 3 5 3 1 4 8 1 3 | 1 4 | 109 158 55 187 73 340 96 194 34 | 109 148 55 189 69 333 91 195 34 45 | 4 7 5 | 2 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | - | 1000 | | | |
| 22nd 23—GREENSBORO DISTRIC | | | | | | | | | d R | ock | ing | | | | |
| Greensboro, Guilford Dan River, Rockingham Leaksville, Rockingham Thomasville, Davidson Tobasco, Guilford Numa F. Reid, Guilford Reidsville, Rockingham Denton, Davidson Stokesdale, Guilford Lexington, Davidson Corinthian, Guilford Revolution, Guilford Guilford, Guilford | | 1 1 1 4 3 5 | 3 1 4 3 | 4 4 2 2 3 2 4 3 | 1 1 1 1 3 1 | 3 1 11 2 7 | | 16 11 3 1 2 7 6 4 | 3 1 5 | 1 1 4 2 1 1 2 3 3 | 2 | 40 161 99 43 227 149 60 75 165 233 179 | 40 162 101 42 209 147 57 77 166 232 176 95 | 2 3 | 1 2 2 1 |

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT—Montgomery and Randolph Counties

| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
|--|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---|--|------------|-----------------|
| Blackmer, Montgomery Hanks, Randolph Balfour, Randolph Randleman, Randolph Biscoe, Montgomery Marietta, Randolph | 127 128 188 209 437 444 | 2 2 2 2 1 1 | 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 | 1 1 3 1 1 2 | 1 2 1 1 | ··· 2 | | 1 4 6 | 1 1 2 | 3 2 2 | | 39 36 72 27 120 43 | 73 24 | | 1 1 1 2 |
| 25—SALISBURY DISTRI | CT- | 10 —Ca | 10 aba | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stokes, Cabarrus Fulton, Rowan Pee Dee, Stanly Scotch-Ireland, Rowan Eureka, Rowan Stanly, Stanly Spencer, Rowan Andrew Jackson, Rowan Union, Cabarrus | 32 99 150 154 283 348 543 576 618 626 637 | 6 6 2 6 11 2 6 1 | 6 7 1 3 6 11 3 3 1 10 | 6 7 1 2 4 11 4 4 1 | 1 10 1 5 1 | 1 2 1 | ::: | 1 1 2 4 | 3 1 2 1 4 2 1 1 | 3 2 1 4 8 4 2 1 | 1 3 1 2 1 | 226 240 51 93 92 203 166 181 43 172 104 25 | 227 254 48 90 97 209 167 177 45 183 | 3 3 | 5 6 1 |
| 26-MONROE DIS | STR | ICI | - | Ans | on | an | d 1 | Uni | on | Co | un | ties | | | |
| Kilwinning, Anson Monroe, Union Beaver Dam, Union Waxhaw, Union Meadow Branch, Union N. C. Lodge Research, Union | 562 578 | 2 | | 1 | 2 3 5 | | | | 2 1 2 | 1 2 1 | | 37 30 | 117 42 40 30 25 | 4 | |
| 27—CHARLOTT | E D | ISI | RI | CT- | -м | leck | cler | bu | rg | Cot | ınt | y | | | |
| Phalanx, Mecklenburg Mecklenburg, Mecklenburg Long Creek, Mecklenburg Excelsior, Mecklenburg * Craighead, Mecklenburg Matthews, Mecklenburg Joppa, Mecklenburg Williams, Mecklenburg | 530 | 5 8 | 10 | 5 10 | 10 17 | 7 8 | | 6 8 20 10 4 | 3 4 10 1 | 9 5 | 5 | 25 29 424 36 | 40 30 453 25 29 434 31 | 9 11 | 1 |
| * Craighead Lodge, No. 366—No | retur | | 22 | 20 | 35 | 47 | ••• | 48 | 18 | 20 | 7 | 1459 | 1475 | | 1 |

| Lincoln, Lincoln | 137 | | 1 | | | 9 | 1 | 1 | | 91 | 1 1011 | 1171 | 41 |
|--------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|---|---|---|----|-----|-------|--------|------|-----|
| Gaston, Gaston | 263 | 1 | . 3 | | | - | | 4 | ::: | 2 | 121 | | |
| Rock Springs, Lincoln | | | | 1 | | | | 9 | | 2 | | 53 | 10 |
| Gastonia, Gaston | 341 | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 27 | 1 |
| South Fork, Gaston | 309 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | 44 | 6 | 1 | 277 | 229 | 481 |
| Sharmanilla Gaston | 463 | | 3 | 3 | | | | 5 | 1 | . 1 | 70 | 67 | 31 |
| Cherryville, Gaston | 505 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | i | | 1 | 1 | | 76 | |
| Whetstone, Gaston | 515 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 1 1 | | |
| Mount Holly, Gaston | 544 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 4 | | 52 | 49 | 3 |
| Lowell, Gaston | 590 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Belmont, Gaston | 600 | - | 2 | Ţ | 1 | | | 3 | | 1 | 78 | 761 | 2 |
| Holland Memorial, Gaston | 041 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | 13 | 3 | 3 | 115 | 99 | 16 |
| Honand Memorial, Gaston | 668 | 9 | 8 | 8 | | 2 | | 4 | | 1 1 | 63 | | 5 |
| | | 24 | 26 | 23 | 5 | | | - | | - 1 1 | | | |
| | | | 20 | 23 | Э | 1 | | 91 | 14 | 13 2 | 1019 | 936 | 831 |

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 29—STATESVILLE DISTRICT—Alexander and Iredell Counties

| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Statesville, Iredell | 27 226 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 155 20 | 157 24 | | 2 |
| Wilson, Iredell | 253 | 1 | 4 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 90 | 91 | | 1 |
| Lee, Alexander | | * | - | - | 1 | - | | 1 | - | 1 | | 21 | 20 | | |
| Campbell, Iredell, | 374 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | -1 | ::: | 15 | 18 | -1 | 3 |
| Grassy Knob, Iredell | 471 | 2 | 1 | 1 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 11 | | 30 | 31 | | 1 |
| Mooresville, Iredell | 496 | | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | | | 11 | 11 | | 87 | 87 | | - |
| Snow Creek, Iredell | 571 | 1 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | | | | î | | 24 | 26 | | 2 |
| Stony Point, Alexander | 593 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | | 1 | 2 |] | | 37 | 39 | | 2 |
| Harmony, Iredell | 651 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | î | | | | 23 | 24 | | 1 |
| | | 22 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 12 | | 8 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 502 | 517 | | 15 |

30—WINSTON-SALEM DISTRICT—Davie, Forsyth, Stokes and Yadkin Counties

| | | 26 | 26 | 30 | 14 | 7 | | 21 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 969 | 975 | . | 6 |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|-----|-------|------|---|
| Kernersville, Forsyth | 669 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | |] | 36 | 37 . |] | 1 |
| Walnut Cove, Stokes | | | | | 1 | 4 | [| [| | 1 | [| 49 | 53 | [| 4 |
| West Bend, Forsyth | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | 33 | 36 . |] | 3 |
| Harmon, Yadkin | 420 | | 1 | 1 | | | [| 2 | (| | | 19 | 18 | 1 . | |
| Salem, Forsyth | 289 | | 10 | 12 | 3 | | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 246 | 252 . |] | 6 |
| Farmington, Davie | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 21 | 20 | 1 . | |
| Winston, Forsyth | 167 | | 4 | 4 | 5 | | | 10 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 387 | 376 | 11]. | |
| Yadkin, Yadkin | 162 | | | 3 | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 61 | 64 |] | 3 |
| Mocksville, Davie | 134 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | | 117 | 119 | | 2 |

Yadkin, No. 162, and Baltimore, No. 424, consolidated Aug. 1, 1938.

31-ELKIN DISTRICT-Surry County

| | | 17 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 7 | | 42 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 432 | 400 | 32 | |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|---|----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|
| Round Peak, Surry | 616 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | | 45 | 36 | 9 | |
| Ararat, Surry | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 17 | | 1 |
| Pilot, Surry | 493 | | | [] | | | [| 6 | 3 | 4 | · [| 65 | 52 | 13 | |
| ** Rusk, Surry | 456 | | | | | | 1 | 14 | 1 | | | 14 | | 14 | |
| Elkin, Surry | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 82 | | 7 |
| * Rockyford, Surry | 430 | | | | | | | 15 | | | [| 15 | [| 15 | |
| Copeland, Surry | 390 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 39 | 45 | | 6 |
| Granite, Surry | 322 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 163 | 168 | | 5 |

^{*} Charter of Rockyford Lodge, No. 430, arrested March 14, 1938.

32nd DISTRICT Eliminated

| 33-WILKESBORO DISTRIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cot | inty |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|-------|-------|------|
| Liberty, Wilkes | 45 | 2 | 1 | 1 | l | l | 1 | l | 8 | l | 1 | 74 | 67 | 71 |
| North Wilkesboro, Wilkes | 407 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 99 | 93 | 6 |
| Clingman, Wilkes | 440 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 18 | 18 | |
| Ashler, Watauga | 451 | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 37 | 37 | |
| Trap Hill, Wilkes | 483 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 28 | 28 | |
| Sulphur Springs, Wilkes | 560 | | | | | | 1 | | | | [[| 13 | 13 | |
| Ronda, Wilkes | 566 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1] | 21 | 21 | |
| Mount Pleasant, Wilkes | 573 | | | | | | [| | | 1 | [[| 32 | 31 | 1 |
| | | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 5 | 13 | 3 | | 322 3 | 308 1 | 4 |

Liberty Lodge, No. 45, and Moravian Lodge, No. 353, consolidated March 12, 1938, as Liberty Lodge, No. 45.

^{**} Charter of Rusk Lodge, No. 456, arrested March 14, 1938.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges-(Continued)

34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT—Alleghany and Ashe Counties and part of Watauga County

| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
|--|--|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|------|----------|--|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Snow, Watauga Elk, Ashe * Scottsville, Ashe Sparta, Alleghany Pincy Creek, Alleghany ** Crumpler, Ashe Helton, Ashe *** Ashe, Ashe | 363 373 385 423 432 467 594 671 | 3 4 | 3 5 3 | 3 5 3 | 8 | 1 | | 25 1 19 2 | | 2 | | 62 18 25 33 28 19 35 34 | 34 | | 9 15 6 |

- * Charter of Scottsville Lodge, No. 385, arrested Feb. 4, 1938.
- ** Charter of Crumpler Lodge, No. 467, arrested March 15, 1938.
- *** Ashe Lodge, No. 671-No return.

35th DISTRICT Eliminated

36—HICKORY DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties and part of Watauga County

| Catawba Valley, Burke | 217 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 12 | 2 | | | 109 | 97 | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|--------|---|----|---|-----|-----|----|---|
| Catawba, Catawba | 248 | | | | | | 3 | | 2 | | 102 | 97 | | |
| Hibriten, Caldwell | 262 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 202 | 202 | | |
| Hickory, Catawba | 343 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 11 | 4 | 3 | | 176 | 164 | | |
| Shawnee, Catawba | 382 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 23 | | | |
| Blowing Rock, Watauga | 458 | | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | |
| Cookville, Catawba | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | | |
| Maiden, Catawba | 592 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 58 | 59 | | 1 |
| Riverside, Catawba | 606 | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 62 | 57 | 5 | |
| Lovelady, Burke | 670 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 50 | 52 | | 2 |
| | | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 30 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 843 | 813 | 30 | |

37-SHELBY DISTRICT-Cleveland County

| Cleveland, Cleveland | | | | 7 | | 20 | 5 | | 8 | | 170 | 186 | .1 | 16 |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|----|--------|---|----|---|-----|------|-----|----|
| Fair View, Cleveland | 339 | 1 | | | 1 | | 11 | | [] | 1 | 86 | 76 1 | OÌ. | |
| Fallston, Cleveland | 356 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 27 | 29 | . | 2 |
| State Line, Cleveland | 375 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 45 | 43 | 2 . | |
| Mooresboro, Cleveland | 388 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 81 | 77 | 41. | |
| Lawndale, Cleveland | 486 | 5 | 6 | 6 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 55 | 61 | ٠ أ | 6 |
| Camp Call, Cleveland | 534 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 58 | 63 | ١. | 5 |
| Casar, Cleveland | 579 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 22 | 23 | | 1 |
| | | 18 | 20 | 18 | 4 | 24 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 544 | 558 | .1 | 14 |

38—HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties and part of Buncombe

| | | | - | | - | | | | • | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---|-----|-------|---|---|----|----|---------|---------|----|----------|----------|-----|
| Dunn's Rock, Transylvania | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 11 | 121 | 124 | 3 |
| Kedron, Henderson | 387 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | | | 131 | 128 | 3 |
| Biltmore, Buncombe | 446 | | | • • • | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 |] | 114 | 113 | |
| Swannanoa. Buncompe | 561 | 9 | 21 | 9 | | | | | | | | 40 | 34 | 6 |
| Jell L. Nelson, Polk | 605 | | - 1 | | | | 13 | 2 | | | | 39 62 | 39 59 | |
| Black Mountain, Buncombe | 663 | | | | 2 | | | 6 | · · · i | · · · i | - | 62 | 56 | 6 |
| | | 7 | 71 | 7 | 8 | _ | | 20 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 569 | | 16[|
| | | - | - | - | - | _ | | | 0 | 9 | | 909 | 999 | 10 |

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

| 39—ASHEVILLE DISTRIC | C T — | -Ma | dis | on. | Co | unt | y | and | pa | rt | of | Bun | con | ıbe | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|--|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---|---|------------------------------------|----------|
| Name of Lodge and County | Number | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | Rejected | Membership Previous Year | Present Membership | Decrease | Increase |
| Mount Hermon, Buncombe Blackmer, Buncombe French Broad, Madison Vance, Buncombe White Rock, Madison Hominy, Buncombe John A. Nichols, Buncombe West Asheville, Buncombe 40—SPRUCE PINE DIST | 491 650 665 | 3 2 16 | 3 1 1 2 14 | 1 | 2 3 | | | 12 1 1 1 1 2 5 35 | 8 1 1 1 | 2 1 2 17 | 2 | 824 | | 3 1 2 1 1 1 | 2 |
| Bakersville, Mitchell Bald Creek, Yancey Linville, Avery Vesper, Mitchell Cranberry, Avery | 357 397 489 554 598 | 2 9 3 | 1 4 3 6 | 2 3 3 6 | 2 1 2 | 4 2 1 3 3 | | 4 7 6 | 2 | 1 1 | | 43 51 51 53 82 280 | 42 46 49 59 89 | 1 5 2 | 6 7 |
| 41—WAYNESV | ILLI | E D | TST | rri | СТ | _н | av | woo | a c | 011 | ntx | , | | | |
| Waynesville, Haywood Pigeon River, Haywood Clyde, Haywood Sonoma, Haywood | 259 386 453 472 | 4 1 | 5 | 5 1 | 3 | 6 1 | i | 7 9 4 1 | 1 | 4 1 1 1 | 2 | 150 154 61 43 | 144 54 43 | 1 | |
| | _ | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | | | | 1 | 7 | | | 394 | 14 | |
| 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluska, Macon Unaka, Jackson East LaPort, Jackson Oconee, Swain Blue Ridge, Macon Dillsboro, Jackson Glenville, Jackson | 145 268 358 427 435 459 | 1 3 4 8 | 1 2 4 10 1 2 | 1 2 4 8 1 1 | 6 | 1 3 2 | | 2 4 4 10 | 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 7 1 7 1 | 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 | | 78 66 60 105 38 37 28 | 82 64 58 102 38 35 26 | 2 3 2 | Ţ |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 43—MURPHY DISTRIC Cherokee, Cherokee Clay, Clay Montgomery, Cherokee Marble Spring, Cherokee Unaka, Cherokee Andrews, Cherokee | 146 301 426 439 506 529 | 4 1 2 2 38 4 | 4 3 3 1 38 | 4 2 3 1 41 3 | 2 1 4 | 1 4 2 | | 8 4 17 | 1 1 1 | 3 1 1 | 1 2 | 76 58 37 38 26 83 | 71 63 40 34 65 74 | 5 | 39 |
| Robbinsville, Graham | 672 | 55 | 55 | | 36 | 9 | | | 7 | | 4 | | 379 | | |
| | STI | 55 RIC | 55 | 57 M c | 36 | 9 well | L a | 29 nd | 7 Ru | 5 the | 4 | 318 | 379 | nti | |

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES

For Year Ending December 31, 1938, by Districts

| DISTRICT | | 101 1001 = | | | | | | | | | | | -,- | | 1 | - |
|--|-----|----------------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|----|-------------------------|-------|------|----------|
| Elizabeth City | | DISTRICT | Initiated | Passed | Raised | Admitted | Reinstated | Expelled | Suspended | Withdrawn | Died | | Membershi Previous Y | | | Increase |
| 2 | 1 | Flizabeth City | 26 | | | 5 | 7 | 1 | 36 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 3 plymouth | 2 | Windsor | | | 10 | 5 | | 1 | 30 | | | | | | 23 | 19 |
| 4 Halifax 18 12 17 4 3 13 9 10 5 549 5417 8 | 3 | Plymouth | | 26 | 23 | | 6 | | 7 | | | - | | | | |
| 6 Kinston 36 37 16 11 1 6 8 13 4 663 699 36 7 New Bern 29 28 29 14 21 20 9 12 4 748 771 23 3 1 1 21 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 1 186 160 26 28 8 10 21 1 121 121 121 121 21 20 1 11 14 12 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 4 8 12 9 16 6 1 4 6 6 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 4 | Halifax | | | | | 3 | | | - 9 | | 5 | | | 8 | |
| 6 Rinston | 5 | Greenville | | | | | | ī | | 8 | | | | | | |
| New Berlin | | Kinston | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | 23 |
| Sacks Sack | | New Bern | 3 | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | 26 | -== |
| 10 Wilmington | | Clinton | | | 29 | 7 | 5 | | | | 5 | | | | | 26 |
| 11 Lumberton | | Wilmington | 25 | 26 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 12 Rockingham | | Lumberton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . 0 |
| 13 Sanford | | Rockingham | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| 14 Fayettevine 18 17 18 13 6 16 10 16 1 767 762 5 762 5 16 Smithfield 14 11 10 5 4 4 8 5 16 1 698 688 10 17 Wilson 25 21 18 13 9 8 4 14 2 2 541 555 14 11 10 5 4 4 8 5 16 1 698 688 10 17 Wilson 25 21 18 13 9 8 4 14 2 2 541 555 14 11 505 496 9 9 18 Rocky Mount 10 6 6 4 13 11 7 14 1 505 496 9 9 19 Henderson 7 12 10 5 10 10 7 9 2 457 456 1 1 20 Oxford 7 4 5 3 6 4 7 2 386 377 9 23 86 377 9 21 Durham 37 36 37 18 10 1 47 13 29 7 1293 1268 25 21 Durham 23 Greensboro 45 35 38 15 35 41 26 28 3 1824 1817 7 337 334 3 3 24 Asheboro 10 10 9 6 4 11 4 7 337 334 3 3 32 5 Salisbury 56 56 55 23 5 10 16 25 8 1596 1628 32 18 50 1628 32 7 5 8 10 5 10 391 386 5 5 16 25 8 1596 1628 32 7 7 5 8 10 5 10 391 386 5 16 25 8 1596 1628 32 37 5 8 10 5 10 391 386 5 16 25 8 1596 1628 32 37 5 8 10 5 10 391 386 5 16 3 9 14 7 39 38 5 5 10 16 25 8 1596 1628 < | 13 | Sanford | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | |
| 15 | | Fayetteville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 Smithheld 25 21 18 13 9 8 4 14 2 541 555 14 18 18 18 18 19 | | Raleigh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | Smithheld | | | | 13 | | | | | | 2 | 541 | 555 | | 14 |
| Redefine | | Wilson | | | | 4 | | | | | 14 | 1 | 505 | | | |
| 10 | | Henderson | | | | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Durham | | Oxford | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reidsville | | Durham | | | | | 10 | 1 | 47 | 13 | 29 | 7 | 1293 | 1268 | 25 | |
| 23 Greensboro | | Reidsville | | | | | 0.5 | | 41 | 00 | 20 | 21 | 100/ | 1017 | . 7 | 1 |
| 24 Asneboro 56 56 55 23 5 10 16 25 8 1596 1628 32 25 Salisbury 23 7 5 8 10 5 10 391 336 5 5 27 Charlotte 19 22 20 35 47 48 18 20 7 1459 1475 1475 1475 1475 1475 15 15 15 10 14 13 2 1019 936 83 1 26 26 26 23 5 7 91 14 13 2 1019 936 83 1 15 30 Winston-Salem 26 26 30 14 7 21 10 14 5 969 975 15 30 Winston-Salem 26 26 30 14 7 21 10 14 5 969 975 - 6 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | | Greensboro | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| 25 Salistry | | Asheboro | 10 | | | | | | | | | a | | | | 32 |
| 19 22 20 35 47 48 18 20 7 1459 1475 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | 5 | |
| 24 26 23 5 7 91 14 13 2 1019 936 83 | 26 | Monroe | 19 | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | 16 |
| 22 18 18 8 12 8 7 8 1 502 517 15 | | Gastonia | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 83 | |
| 30 Winston-Salem | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 1 | | | | |
| 17 11 14 10 7 42 8 13 2 432 400 32 | | Winston-Salem | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 Yadkinville Ellminated 33 Wilkesboro 6 5 4 3 - 5 13 3 - 322 308 14 - 34 Jefferson 11 11 11 15 8 47 - 2 1 254 239 15 - 35 Boone Eliminated 8 3 - 30 7 14 1 843 813 30 - 36 Hickory 18 20 18 4 24 - 16 5 11 1 544 558 - 14 37 Shelby 18 20 18 4 24 - 16 5 11 1 544 558 - 14 38 Hendersonville 7 7 7 8 4 20 6 9 4 569 553 16 - 39 Asheville 16 14 15 14 21 35 11 | | Elkin | | | | | 7 | | 42 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 432 | 400 | 32 | |
| Boone | 32 | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | 200 | 200 | 1 14 | |
| Boone | | | | | | | | | 47 | 13 | 3 | | | | | |
| 36 Hickory | | | | | | | 0 | | 41 | | | 1 | 204 | 239 | 1 13 | |
| 37 Shelby 18 20 18 4 24 16 5 11 1 544 558 14 38 Hendersonville 7 7 7 8 4 20 6 9 4 569 553 16 39 Asheville 16 14 15 14 21 17 2 824 811 13 40 Spruce Pine 17 14 14 5 13 20 4 3 280 285 5 41 Waynesville 5 5 5 6 3 7 1 21 1 7 2 408 394 14 42 Sylva 18 20 17 8 6 20 7 11 1 412 405 7 43 Murphy 55 55 55 57 36 9 29 7 5 4 318 379 6 44 Rutherfordton 6 6 5 27 2 2 21 1 403 402< | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 30 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 843 | 213 | 30 | 1 |
| 38 Hendersonville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 Asheville 16 14 15 14 21 35 11 17 2 824 811 13 40 Spruce Pine 17 14 14 5 13 20 4 3 280 285 5 41 Waynesville 5 5 6 3 7 1 21 1 7 2 408 394 14 42 Sylva 18 20 17 8 6 - 20 7 11 1 412 405 7 43 Murphy 55 55 57 36 9 29 7 5 4 318 379 61 44 Rutherfordton 6 6 5 27 2 2 21 1 403 402 1 | | Hondersonville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 Spruce Pine 17 14 14 5 13 20 4 3 285 5 41 Waynesville 5 5 6 3 7 1 21 1 7 2 408 394 14 42 Sylva 18 20 17 8 6 20 7 11 1 412 405 7 43 Murphy 55 55 57 36 9 29 7 5 4 318 379 61 44 Rutherfordton 6 6 5 27 2 2 21 1 403 402 1 | | | 16 | | | 14 | | | | | 17 | | | | | |
| 41 Waynesville 55 5 66 3 7 1 21 1 7 2 408 394 14 42 Sylva 592 55 57 36 9 29 7 5 4 318 379 61 44 Rutherfordton 6 6 5 27 2 2 2 2 11 403 402 1 | | Spruce Pine | | | 14 | 5 | 13 | | | | 3 | | 280 | | i | 5 |
| 42 Sylva 18 20 17 8 6 20 7 11 1 412 405 7 43 Murphy 55 55 57 36 9 29 7 5 4 318 379 61 44 Rutherfordton 6 6 5 27 2 2 2 2 11 403 402 1 | | Waynesville | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 Rutherfordton 6 6 5 27 2 2 22 11 403 402 1 | 42 | Sylva | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 1000000101010101 | | Murphy | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Totals for State 764 735 739 429 383 5 863 349 491 89 26878 26721 157 | | | | | _ | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | Tot | tals for State | 764 | 735 | 739 | 429 | 383 | 5 | 863 | 349 | 491 | 89 | 26878 | 26721 | 157 | |

TIMES OF MEETING OF SUBORDINATE LODGES ARRANGED BY DISTRICTS

| | 1—ELIZABETH CITY | DISTRICT—Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, ank and Perquimans Counties |
|-------------------|------------------|--|
| | | |
| NO. | | |
| 53 | Hall | Currituck First Saturday |
| 75 106 | Perguimens | CamdenThird Friday PerquimansEvery Tuesday |
| 126 | Gatesville | Gates First and Third Thursday |
| 238 | Atlantic | CurrituckFirst and Third Thursday |
| 314 | New Lebanon | CamdenFirst Friday |
| 317 | Eureka | Pasquotank Every Tuesday |
| 463 | Currituck | GatesFirst and Third Thursday CurrituckFirst and Third Thursday CamdenFirst Friday PasquotankEvery Tuesday CurrituckSecond Monday DareFirst and Third Thursday |
| 521 | | |
| | 2—WINDSOR DISTR | ICT—Bertie, Chowan, and part of Hertford and Martin Counties |
| 5 | Charity | BertieFirst and Third Monday |
| 7 | Unanimity | ChowanEvery Thursday |
| 39 | Davie | Chowan Every Thursday Bertie First Thursday Martin Second and Fourth Tuesday Bertie Friday before 2nd and 4th |
| 90 | Skewarkee | MartinSecond and Fourth Tuesday |
| 171 | | |
| 240 | Wiccacon | Hertford |
| 399 | Conoho | MartinFirst Tuesday |
| 504 | Luke McGlaughan | MartinFirst Tuesday HertfordFirst Thursday BertieFirst Friday |
| 516 | | |
| | | CT—Beaufort, Hyde, and Washington Counties |
| 59 | Perseverance | WashingtonEvery Tuesday BeaufortFirst and Third Tuesday |
| 104 294 | Orr | BeaufortFirst and Third Tuesday |
| 300 | Aurora | HydeFirst and Third Thursday BeaufortSecond and Fourth Monday |
| 328 | Mattamuskeet | Hyde Second and Fourth Wednesday |
| 509 | Belhaven | BeaufortSecond and Fourth Tuesday |
| 520 | Fairfield | HydeFirst and Third Tuesday |
| 638 | | HydeSecond and Fourth Wednesday BeaufortSecond and Fourth Tuesday HydeFirst and Third Tuesday BeaufortFirst before 2nd and 4th Sunday |
| | and | RICT—Halifax and Northampton Counties part of Hertford County |
| 2 | Royal White Hart | HalifaxFirst and Third Wednesday HertfordFirst and Third Tuesday Northampton First Tuesday HalifaxFirst Tuesday |
| 17 | American George | HertfordFirst and Third Tuesday |
| 56 | King Solomon | Northampton First Tuesday |
| 203 | Roanoke | HalifaxFirst Tuesday |
| 378 418 | Betagesi | Northampton First Monday |
| 410 | Potecasi | Northampton First Monday Northampton Friday at 7:30 before 2nd Sunday and Saturday at 2:30 before 4th Sunday |
| 447 | Enfield | HalifaxFirst and Third Monday |
| 488 | Rich Square | Northampton Second Thursday |
| 519 | Widow's Son | HalifaxSecond and Fourth Thursday |
| 524 | Pendleton | HalifaxFirst and Third Monday NorthamptonSecond Thursday HalifaxSecond and Fourth Thursday NorthamptonSecond Tuesday |
| | | STRICT—Pitt County and part of Martin |
| 243 | Grifton | PittFirst Wednesday |
| 284 296 | Greenville | Montin First and Third Monday |
| 475 | Grimesland | Pitt First and Third Wonday |
| 498 | Avden | Pitt Third Tuesday |
| 517 | Farmville | Pitt First and Third Monday Martin First and Third Monday Pitt First and Third Tuesday Pitt Third Tuesday Pitt Second Thursday 11:00 A. M. and |
| 589 | | Fourth Thursday 7:30 P. M. PittFirst Monday Third Thursday |
| | | ICT—Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties |
| | and | part of Johnston County |
| 4 | St. John's | Lenoir Second and Fourth Monday |
| 95 | Jerusalem | GreeneSecond Tuesday |
| $\frac{112}{132}$ | wayne | Greene Second Tuesday Wayne First and Third Monday Greene First Friday at 11:00 A. M. |
| 132 | radiance | Greene Trist Friday at 11.00 A. M. |
| | | |

| Times of Lizeoning - | |
|---|----------|
| 6-KINSTON DISTRICT-Greene, Lenoir and Wayne | Counties |
| and part of Johnston County (Continued) | |

| | LODGE | COUNTY | TIME OF MEETING |
|--|---|---|---|
| NO. | EODGE | Wayna | First and Third Tuesday First and Third Thursday Second Thursday 2:30 P. M. |
| 208 | Mount Olive | wayne | First and Third Thursday |
| 233 | Lenoir | Lenoir | Second Thursday 2:30 P M |
| 304 | Pleasant Hill | Lenoir | Birst and Third Thursday |
| 340 | Harmony | Wayne | First and Inite Indisday |
| 613 | Home | Wayne | Second Monday |
| 617 | St. Patrick | Johnston | First and Third Wednesday |
| 634 | Goldsboro | Wayne | First and Third Thursday Second Thursday 2:30 P. M. First and Third Thursday Second Monday First and Third Wednesday Second and Fourth Monday |
| | | | |
| | WEW BERN DISTR | ICT_Carteret. | Craven and Pamlico Counties |
| | -NEW BEICK DISTRE | 101 0111111, | - 1 Tourselle III educadous |
| 3 | St. John's | Craven | Second and Fourth Wednesday First and Third Monday |
| 109 | Franklin | Carteret | First and Third Monday |
| 331 | Bayboro | Pamlico | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 359 | Mount Vernon | Pamlico | Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 405 | Ocean | Carteret | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 433 | Vancehoro | Craven | Second and Fourth Wednesday Fourth Wednesday Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 479 | Painbow | Pamlico | Fourth Wednesday |
| 568 | Dorig | Craven | Second and Fourth Friday |
| 583 | Tonic | Craven | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 203 | 101116 | Oraven | Decoma uma rourum rusum, |
| | | DICEDICE To | nes and Onslow Counties |
| | | | nes and Onslow Counties |
| 81 | Zion | Jones | .Third Thursday _Wednesday after 1st Monday and |
| 83 | I o Povette | Onslow | Wednesday after 1st Monday and |
| 03 | Larayette | Olisiow | Wednesday after 3rd Saturday |
| 429 | Seaside | Onelow | Third Saturday |
| | Richlands | Onglow | First Thursday |
| 564 | Richianus | Olisiow | -First Indisday |
| | O CLINTON DIS | TRICT_Dunlin | and Sampson Counties |
| | | | |
| 13 | St. John's | Duplin | First and Third Thursday |
| 98 | Hiram | Sampson | First and Third Tuesday |
| 125 | Mill Creek | Sampson | First Friday and Thursday |
| | | - | First and Third Tuesday First Friday and Thursday before 3rd Sunday |
| 206 | Mingo | Sampson | -1st Saturday 10:00 A. M. and 3rd Thursday 7:30 P. M. |
| | | • | 3rd Thursday 7:30 P M |
| 279 | Rehoboth | Duplin | Friday night before 2nd Sunday -Wed. before 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Thursday |
| 379 | Coharie | Sampson | Wed before 1st and 2rd Sunday |
| 585 | Rosehoro | Sampson | First and Third Thursday |
| 595 | Wolless | Danipoon | - First and Time Indisday |
| | | Ininin | Monday often 1st and 2nd Conda |
| | Pouloville | Duplin | - Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday |
| 658 | Beulaville | Duplin | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday |
| | Beulaville Garland | Duplin | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday |
| 658 664 | Garland | Duplin Sampson | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday |
| 658 664 | Garland | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunsv | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover |
| 658 664 | 10—WILMINGTON DIS | DuplinSampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender C | - Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - First and Third Tuesday - Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover Counties |
| 658 664 | 10—WILMINGTON DIS | DuplinSampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender C | - Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - First and Third Tuesday - Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover Counties |
| 658 664 1 138 | 10—WILMINGTON DIS St. John's | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender C New Hanover Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover Counties -Second Tuesday |
| 658 664 1 138 190 | 10—WILMINGTON DIS St. John's King Solomon | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover Jounties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday |
| 658 664 1 138 | 10—WILMINGTON DIS St. John's King Solomon | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover Jounties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 | 10—WILMINGTON DIS St. John's King Solomon | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover Jounties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday |
| 658 664 1 138 190 207 | 10—WILMINGTON DIS St. John's King Solomon | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover Jounties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -First and Third Friday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -First and Third Friday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -First and Third Friday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -First and Third Friday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -First and Third Friday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -First and Third Friday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington Orient Tabor Waccamaw Chadbourn Atkinson | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunst and Pender C New Hanover Pender Columbus Brunswick New Hanover New Hanover Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties -Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second and Fourth Thursday -First and Third Friday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday -Tuesday before Third Sunday -Second Wednesday -Third Tuesday -Third Tuesday -Second Monday -Second Monday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington Orient Tabor Waccamaw Chadbourn Atkinson II—LUMBERTON I | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover New Hanover Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties .Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second and Fourth Thursday -First and Third Friday .Third Tuesday .Third Tuesday .Third Tuesday -Tuesday before Third Sunday -Second Wednesday -Third Tuesday -Second Monday -Second Monday |
| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 612 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington Orient Tabor Waccamaw Chadbourn Atkinson II—LUMBERTON I | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover New Hanover Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Pender | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties .Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second and Fourth Thursday -First and Third Friday .Third Tuesday .Third Tuesday .Third Tuesday -Tuesday before Third Sunday -Second Wednesday -Third Tuesday -Second Monday -Second Monday |
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| 1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 612 114 335 417 474 474 501 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington Orient Tabor Waccamaw Chadbourn Atkinson 11—LUMBERTON I St. Alban's Rowland Maxton St. Paul's Red Springs Feirment | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover New Hanover Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Robeson Robeson Robeson Robeson Robeson | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -Second And Fourth Thursday -First and Third FridayThird TuesdayThird Tuesday -Third Tuesday -Tuesday before Third Sunday -Second Wednesday -Third Tuesday -Second Monday -Second Monday -Second And Fourth Thursday -First Tuesday -Second and Fourth Thursday -Second and Fourth Thursday |
| 658 664 1 138 190 207 249 395 563 596 607 612 114 335 417 474 501 528 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington Orient Tabor Waccamaw Chadbourn Atkinson 11—LUMBERTON I St. Alban's Rowland Maxton St. Paul's Red Springs Feirment | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover New Hanover Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Robeson Robeson Robeson Robeson Robeson | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -Second And Fourth Thursday -First and Third FridayThird TuesdayThird Tuesday -Third Tuesday -Tuesday before Third Sunday -Second Wednesday -Third Tuesday -Second Monday -Second Monday -Second And Fourth Thursday -First Tuesday -Second and Fourth Thursday -Second and Fourth Thursday |
| 658 664 1 1 138 190 207 249 319 563 596 607 612 114 335 417 474 501 528 541 | St. John's King Solomon Fair Bluff Lebanon Pythagoras Wilmington Orient Tabor Waccamaw Chadbourn Atkinson 11—LUMBERTON I St. Alban's Rowland Maxton St. Paul's Red Springs Feirment | Duplin Sampson STRICT—Brunsv and Pender Columbus Columbus Brunswick New Hanover New Hanover Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus Robeson Robeson Robeson Robeson Robeson | -Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday -First and Third Tuesday -Second and Fourth Monday wick, Columbus, New Hanover counties Second Tuesday -Second Friday -Second Friday -Second And Fourth Thursday -First and Third FridayThird TuesdayThird Tuesday -Third Tuesday -Tuesday before Third Sunday -Second Wednesday -Third Tuesday -Second Monday -Second Monday -Second And Fourth Thursday -First Tuesday -Second and Fourth Thursday -Second and Fourth Thursday |
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12—ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—Hoke, Richmond and Scotland Counties and part of Moore County

| | ai | id part of Moor | e County |
|---|--|---|--|
| NO. | LODGE | COUNTY | TIME OF MEETING |
| 140. | | | |
| 305 | Laurinhurg | Scotland | First Tuesday |
| 306 | Dooford | Uoko | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| | Canth and Division | Tioke | Direct and Whind Manday |
| 484 | Southern Pines | Moore | First and Imra Monday |
| 495 | Rockingham | Richmond | First and Third Monday |
| 532 | Hamlet | Richmond | Second and Fourth Friday |
| 550 | Roman Eagle | Moore | First Tuesday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Monday First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Friday First and Third Thursday First and Third Tuesday |
| 654 | Elherta | Moore | First and Third Tuesday |
| 001 | Bioci walling | 1110010 | -1 1150 and 1 mid 1 desday |
| | | | |
| | 13—SANFORD DISTRI | CT—Chatham a | and Lee Counties and part of |
| | | Moore Co | ounty |
| | | | · · |
| 102 | Columbus | Chatham | First and Third Tuesday Saturday before 2nd Sunday and |
| 143 | Mount Vernon | Chatham | Saturday before 2nd Sunday and |
| | | | Thursday before 2nd Sunday and Thursday before 4th Sunday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Monday First and Third Tuesday Seriday before 1st and 3rd Sunday Thursday before Third Sunday First and Third Tuesday |
| 151 | Sanford | T.00 | Second and Hourth Threaders |
| 172 | Buffelo | Too | First and Third Many |
| 181 | Conthons | 1/ | -First and Third Monday |
| | Cartnage | Moore | First and Third Tuesday |
| 403 | Siler City | Chatham | -Friday before 1st and 3rd Sunday |
| 465 | Gulf | Chatham | -Thursday before Third Sunday |
| 555 | Elise | Moore | First and Third Tuesday |
| | | | will live I debady |
| | 14 | rampram a | |
| | 14—FAYETTEVILLE D | ISTRICT—Cum | berland and Harnett Counties ton County |
| | and | part of Johnst | ton County |
| | D1 | ~ | |
| 8 | Phoenix | Cumberland | Second Friday |
| 84 | F'ellowship | Johnston | First and Third Thursday |
| 147 | Palmyra | Harnett | Second Friday First and Third Thursday First and Third Tuesday Front Monday |
| 302 | Lillington | Harnett | Every Monday |
| 391 | Lebanon | Cumberland | First and Third Wader and an |
| 431 | Poliof | Iohnston | Finat Enider |
| 556 | Noill C Ctowart | TTownsta | -First Friday |
| | Neili S. Stewart | Harnett | Second and Fourth Friday |
| 667 | Fort Bragg | Cumberland | Every Monday Every Monday First and Third Wednesday First Friday Second and Fourth Friday First Tuesday |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | 15—RALEIGH DISTR | | |
| | 15—RALEIGH DISTR | ICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 40 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 40 97 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 191 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 191 282 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 191 282 500 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 191 282 500 565 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 191 282 500 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 191 282 500 565 | | CICT—Part of | Wake County, and part of |
| 97 155 156 165 191 282 500 565 609 | Hiram | Wake | Wake County, and part of unty First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 M1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. MFirst Saturday 1:00 P. MSecond and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst Tuesday |
| 97 155 156 165 191 282 500 565 609 | Hiram Neuse White Stone Rolesville Archer Granite Wake Forest Raleigh Wendell Zebulon APEX DISTRICT—Part | Wake Wake Johnston Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake | Wake County, and part of unty First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 M1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. MFirst Saturday 1:00 P. MSecond and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst Tuesday |
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| | Times of Meeting | g of Subordi | nate Lodges (Continued) |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 11 | | | and parts of Nash and Johnston |
| 17- | -WILSON DISTRICI- | Counties (Cor | ntinued) |
| NO | . LODGE | COUNTY | TIME OF MEETING |
| 411 525 | Bailey Rodgers | Nash Nash | Second and Fourth Monday 2nd Saturday 10:30 A. M. and 4th Monday night |
| 527 | | ***** | Saturday before 2nd Sunday and |
| 569 | Mount Pleasant | _ Nash | Thursday before 4th SundayFourth Saturday 2:30 P. M. |
| | | | lgecombe County and part of |
| | | Nash Cou | inty |
| 58 | Concord | Edgecombe | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 85 | Morning Star | Nash | Second and Fourth Tuesday Second Saturday 2:00 P. M. |
| 187 230 | Central Cross | Nash | Second and Fourth Thursday |
| 481 | Spring Hope | Nash | Second and Fourth Thursday First Friday First and Third Thursday |
| 602 | Queen City | Nash | -First and Third Thursday |
| 19_ | | | Warren and part of Vance County |
| | I-buston Commell | Worren | First and Third Monday |
| 10 123 | Johnston-Caswell | Warrell | First and Third Tuesday |
| 229 | Handerson | Vance | First and Third Tuesday Frist and Third Tuesday Frist and Third Tuesday First and Third Tuesday |
| 377 | Youngsville | Franklin | Friday before 1st and 3rd Sunday |
| 413 | Louisburg | Franklin | First and Third Tuesday |
| 497 | Royal Hart | . Warren | Second and Fourth Monday |
| 624 | J. H. Mills | Vance | Second and Fourth Monday Saturday at 2:30 before 2nd Sun. |
| | | | and Saturday at 7:30 before 4th Sunday |
| 620 | Francis S Packard | Worren | Second and Fourth Thursday |
| 030 | Francis S. Fackaru. | . warren | Second and Pour in Thursday |
| 20— | OXFORD DISTRICT— | Granville and l | Person Counties and part of Vance |
| 113 | Person | Person | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 122 | Oxford | Granville | First and Third Monday Saturday before Fourth Sunday |
| 149 | Adoniram | Granville | |
| 380 | Granville | Granville | at 2:30 Fourth Saturday 2:00 P M |
| 393 | Tally Ho | Granville | Fourth Saturday 2:00 P. M. First Saturday 3:00 P. M. and |
| | | | Second Monday night |
| 412 | Henry F. Grainger | Vance | Second Monday night Saturday before 2nd SundayMon after 2nd and 4th Sunday |
| 499 | Creedmoor | Granville | Mon after 2nd and 4th Sunday |
| 21— | DURHAM DISTRICT— | Alamance, Dur | ham, Orange and Caswell Counties |
| 11 | Caswell Brotherhood_ | Caswell | _First and Third Monday |
| 19 | Eagle | Orange | First and Third MondaySecond and Fourth FridayWednesday after Third SundayFirst and Third Tuesday |
| 158 | Knap of Reeds | Durham | Wednesday after Third Sunday |
| 210 | Eno | Durham | -First and Third Tuesday |
| 272 352 | Durbom | Alamance | Monday after Third Sunday |
| 408 | University | Orange | Second and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth MondaySecond and Fourth Monday |
| 409 | Bula | Alamance | Second and Fourth Monday |
| 492 | | | |
| 549 | Elon | Alamance | Third Wednesday |
| 23- | -GREENSBORO DISTR | ICT—Davidson | , Guilford, Rockingham Counties |
| 76 | Greenshoro | Guilford | Second and Harris III. |
| 129 | | | |
| 130 | | | |
| 214 | | | |
| 271 | | | |
| 344 384 | | | |
| 404 | Denton | Davidson | Second Monday First and Third Friday |
| 428 | STOKESONIE | (+1111ford | This are a second and a second as a second |
| 473 | | | |
| 542 | Corinthian | Guilford | - Second and Fourth Friday - Second and Fourth Monday |
| 552 | Revolution | Guilford | First and Third Wednesday |
| 6 56 | Guillord | Guilford | Second and Fourth Monday First and Third Wednesday First and Third Monday |
| | | | |

| | Times of Meeting | or Bubbluin | ate Louges (Continued) |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|---|
| | 24—ASHEBORO DIST | RICT-Montgon | nery and Randolph Counties |
| NO | | COUNTY | TIME OF MEETING |
| NO. | LODGE | COUNTY | TIME OF MEETING |
| 127 | Blackmer | Montgomery | First Tuesday |
| 128 | Hanks | Randolph | Third Saturday First and Third Monday Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Second and last Friday First Saturday |
| 188 | Balfour | Randolph | First and Third Monday |
| 209 | Randleman | Randolph | Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday |
| 437 | Biscoe | Montgomery | Second and last Friday |
| 444 | Marietta | Randolph | First Saturday |
| | 25—SALISBURY DIST | RICT—Cabarrus | , Rowan and Stanly Counties |
| 00 | | | |
| 32 | Stokes Fulton | Caparrus | - First Monday |
| 99 150 | Pag Dag | Rowan | Every Friday |
| 154 | Sootah Traland | Bowen | First and Third Thursday |
| 283 | Fureke | Powan | Fri. before 2nd and 4th Sunday First and Third Monday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 348 | Stanly | Stanly | First and Third Friday |
| 543 | Spencer | Power | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 576 | | | |
| 618 | Union | Cabarrus | Saturday before 2nd Sunday |
| 626 | Cannon Memorial | Cabarrus | First and Third Tuesday |
| 637 | Yadkin Falls | Stanly | First and Third Monday |
| 657 | Keller Memorial | Rowan | Saturday before 2nd Sunday First and Third Tuesday First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Monday |
| | | | |
| 1 | 26-MONROE I | DISTRICT—Anso | on and Union Counties |
| 64 | Kilwinning | Anson | Second and Fourth Thursday First and Third Thursday Tuesday before First Sunday First Tuesday Fourth Friday Every Tuesday |
| 244 | Monroe | IInion | First and Third Thursday |
| 276 | Beaver Dam | Union | Tuesday before First Sunday |
| 562 | Waxhaw | Union | First Tuesday |
| 578 | Meadow Branch | Union | Fourth Friday |
| 666 | N. C. Lodge Research | Union | Every Tuesday |
| | | | |
| | | | -Mecklenburg County |
| 31 | Phalanx | Mecklenburg | _ Every Tuesday |
| 176 | Mecklenhurg | Mecklenhurg | First and Third Tuesday |
| 205 | Long Creek | Mecklenburg | Fourth Saturday |
| 261 | EXCEISIOF | Meckienburg | First and Third Monday |
| 366 | Craighead | Mecklenburg | -First and Third Friday |
| 461 | Matthews | Mecklenburg | - Second and Fourth Thursday |
| 530 | Joppa | Mecklenburg | First Friday Second and Fourth Friday |
| 538 | Williams | Mecklenburg | Second and Fourth Friday |
| | 28—GASTONIA D | ISTRICT_Gast | on and Lincoln Counties |
| 100 | | | |
| 137 | Lincoln | Lincoln | First Monday |
| 263 | Gaston | Gaston | Second Monday First and Third Monday |
| 341 369 | Rock Springs | Lincoln | First and Third Monday |
| 462 | Courth Floris | Gaston | Second Friday Second and Fourth Friday First Monday |
| 505 | Charryville | Gaston | Eirst Monday |
| 515 | Whatstone | Gaston | Fourth Tuesday |
| 544 | Mount Holly | Gaston | First and Third Monday |
| 590 | Lowell | Gaston | First and Third Friday |
| 627 | Belmont | Gaston | Second and Fourth Monday |
| 668 | Holland Memorial | Gaston | Fourth Tuesday First and Third Monday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Monday Second Thursday |
| | | | |
| | 29—STATESVILLE I | DISTRICT—Alex | ander and Iredell Counties |
| 27 | Statesville | Iredell | First and Third Tuesday |
| 226 | Wilson | Iredell | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 253 | Lee | Alexander | Fri. before 2nd and 4th Sunday |
| 299 | Hunting Creek | Iredell | First and Third Tuesday Saturday on or before full moon Fri. before 2nd and 4th Sunday Saturday before 4th Sunday 2:30 P. M. Second and Fourth Wednesday Friday before Fourth Sunday Each Tuesday First and Third Saturday Friday before 1st and 3rd Sunday |
| 054 | G1-11 | T1-11 | 2:30 P. M. |
| 374 | Campbell | iredell | second and Fourth Wednesday |
| 471 | Grassy Knob | redell | Friday before Fourth Sunday |
| 496 | Show Crool- | Tredell | Eight and Thind Cotons |
| 571 | Stony Boint | Alexander | Friday before 1st and 2rd Company |
| 593 651 | Harmony | Tradail | Friday before 1st and 3rd Sunday Saturday before Second Sunday |
| 001 | mai mony | Tredent | avaiday before become builday |

Times of Meeting of Subordinate Lodges (Continued)
30-WINSTON-SALEM DISTRICT-Davie, Forsyth, Stokes and
Yadkin Counties

| | | ~~~~ | TIME OF MEETING |
|--|--|--|---|
| NO. | LODGE | COUNTY | |
| 134 | Mocksville | Davie | First and Third Friday First and Third Monday Second Monday First Tuesday First Tuesday First Saturday |
| 162 | Vadkin | Yadkin | First and Third Monday |
| 167 | Winston | Forsyth | Second Monday |
| 265 | Farmington | Davie | First Tuesday |
| 289 | Salem | Forsyth | First Tuesday |
| 420 | Harmon | Yadkin | First Saturday First and Third Friday First and Third Wednesday First Monday |
| 434 | West Bend | Forsyth | First and Third Friday |
| 629 | Walnut Cove | Stokes | First and Third Wednesday |
| 669 | Kernersville | Forsyth | First Monday |
| | | | |
| | 31—ELF | IN DISTRICT- | -Surry County |
| | | | |
| 322 | Granite | Surry | Good Thursday |
| 390 | Copeland | Surry | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 454 | EIKIN | Surry | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 493 | Pilot | Surry | First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Saturday |
| 558 | Ararat | Surry | 2:00 P. M. |
| 616 | Bound Book | Surry | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 010 | Round Peak | Surry | Baturday on or before run moon |
| | WILL TERROPO DISTRI | Off William Con | nter and next of Wataura County |
| 33— | | | nty and part of Watauga County |
| 45 | Liberty | Wilkes | First and Third Thursday Second and Fourth Friday |
| 407 | North Wilkesboro | Wilkes | Second and Fourth Friday |
| 440 | Clingman | Wilkes | Sat. after full moon 2:00 P. M. |
| 451 | Ashler | Watauga | First Friday |
| 483 | Trap Hill | Wilkes | -Fourth Thursday |
| 560 | Sulphur Springs | Wilkes | First Saturday |
| 566 | Ronda | Wilkes | Tuesday before Third Sunday |
| 573 | Mount Pleasant | Wilkes | Sat. after full moon 2:00 P. M. First Friday Fourth Thursday First Saturday Tuesday before Third Sunday Third Saturday |
| | | | |
| 34- | JEFFERSON DISTRICT | —Alleghany, As | she and part of Watauga County |
| | | | |
| 363 | Snow | Watauga | Third Seturday |
| 373 | Elk | Alloghony | First Thursday night and Third |
| 423 | Sparta | Anegnany | Seturdey efternoon |
| 432 | Piney Creek | Alleghany | Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday |
| 594 | Helton | Ashe | Second and Fourth Friday |
| 671 | Ashe | Ashe | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 011 | 110110 | 110110 | . Doctoria uria i durini i account |
| | | | |
| 36—HICKORY DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties | | | |
| | 36—HICKORY DISTRI | CT-Burke, Cal | dwell and Catawba Counties |
| | and | part of Watau | ga County |
| 217 | and | part of Watau | ga County |
| 217 248 | and | part of Watau | ga County |
| | and Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten | part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday |
| 248 | and Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten | part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday |
| 248 262 | and Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten | part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 | and Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten | part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday |
| 248 262 343 382 | and Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten | part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville | part of Watau Burke Catawba Catawba Catawba Watauga Catawba | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 | catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 | Catawba Valley Catawba | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 | catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady | part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 | Catawba Valley Catawba | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 | Catawba Valley Catawba | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady 37—SHELBY Cleveland Fairview | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Frouth Friday First Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 202 339 356 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady 37—SHELBY Cleveland Fairview Rellyten | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 202 339 356 375 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady 37—SHELBY Cleveland Fairview Rellyten | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 202 339 356 375 388 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady 37—SHELBY Cleveland Fairview Rellyten | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 202 339 356 375 388 486 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady 37—SHELBY Cleveland Fairview Rellyten | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 202 339 356 375 388 486 534 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady 37—SHELBY Cleveland Fairview Rellyten | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday |
| 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 606 670 202 339 356 375 388 486 | Catawba Valley Catawba Hibriten Hickory Shawnee Blowing Rock Cookville Maiden Riverside Lovelady 37—SHELBY Cleveland Fairview Rellyten | part of Watau Burke | ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Frouth Friday First Monday |

38—HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties and part of Buncombe

| Counties and part of Buncombe | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--|
| NO. | LODGE | COUNT | Y | TIME OF MEETING |
| 267 387 | Dunn's Rock Kedron | Transylv | vania. | Second and Fourth Friday |
| 446 482 | Biltmore Saluda | Polk | | Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| 561 605 | Swannanoa Jeff L. Nelson | Buncom | be | First Thursday Second and Fourth Monday First Friday |
| 663 | Black Mountain | Buncom | be | First Friday |
| | | | | County and part of Buncombe |
| 118 | Mount Hermon | Buncom | be | First Thursday |
| 170 292 | French Broad | Madison | be | First and Third Tuesday |
| 293 | Vance | Buncom | be | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 392 | White Rock | Madison | | Saturday on or before full moon |
| | | | | Saturday on or before full moonSaturday on or before full moon May to Nov 1:00 P. M. Nov. to May 10:00 A. M. |
| 491 | Hominy | Puncom | ho | May 10:00 A. M. |
| 650 | John A. Nichols | Buncom | be | Second Thursday |
| 665 | West Asheville | Buncom | be | First Monday |
| | 40—SPRUCE PINE DIS | TRICT— | Avery | y, Mitchell and Yancey Counties |
| 357 | Bakersville | Mitchell | | Saturday before First Monday and Third Saturday |
| 397 | Bald Creek | Yancey_ | | Saturday after full moon |
| 489 | Linville | Avery | | Second and Fourth Thursday First and Third Thursday |
| 554 | Vesper | Mitchell | | First and Third Thursday |
| 598 | Cranberry | Avery | | First and Third Tuesday |
| | | | | ICT—Haywood County |
| 259 386 | Waynesville Pigeon River | Haywood | d | First Friday |
| 453 | Clyde | Haywood | 1 1 | Second Tuesday |
| 472 | Clyde Sonoma | Haywood | ii | First Thursday |
| | 42—SYLVA DISTRIC | CT—Jack | son, | Macon and Swain Counties |
| 145 | Junaluskee | Macon | | First and Third Tuesday |
| 268 | Unaka | Jackson. | | Second and Fourth Monday |
| 358 427 | Conso | Jackson. | | First and Third Saturday |
| 435 | Blue Ridge | Macon | | First and Third Wonday |
| 459 | Dillsboro | Jackson | | First and Third Thursday |
| 551 | Glenville | Jackson. | | First and Third MondayFirst and Third FridayFirst and Third ThursdaySaturday on or before full moon 2:00 P. M. |
| | | | | |
| 140 | | | | erokee and Clay Counties |
| 146 301 | Cherokee | Clay | e | First Monday Saturday on or before full moon |
| 426 | Montgomery | Cheroke | ρ. | Second Saturday 1:30 P M |
| 439 | Marble | Cheroke | e | Saturday on or before full moon |
| 506 | Unaka | Cheroke | e | Saturday before full moon |
| 529 | Andrews | Cheroke | e | Saturday on or before full moon Saturday before full moon First Monday Tirst Tuesday |
| 672 | Robbinsville | Granam | | arrst Tuesday |
| | | | | cDowell and Rutherford Counties |
| 91 | | | | n_First and Third Tuesday after First Monday |
| 237 | Mystic Tie | McDowe | 11 | First and Third Friday |
| 381 401 | Forest City | Rutheric | ora | Second and Fourth Friday |
| 460 | Cliffeide | Rutherfo | ord | Second and Fourth Friday Mon. after 2nd and 4th Sunday |
| 535 | Hollis | Rutherfo | ord_ | Saturday before 4th Sunday |
| 673 | Spindale | Rutherfo | ord | Saturday before 4th Sunday Second and Fourth Tuesday |
| | - | | | and the second s |



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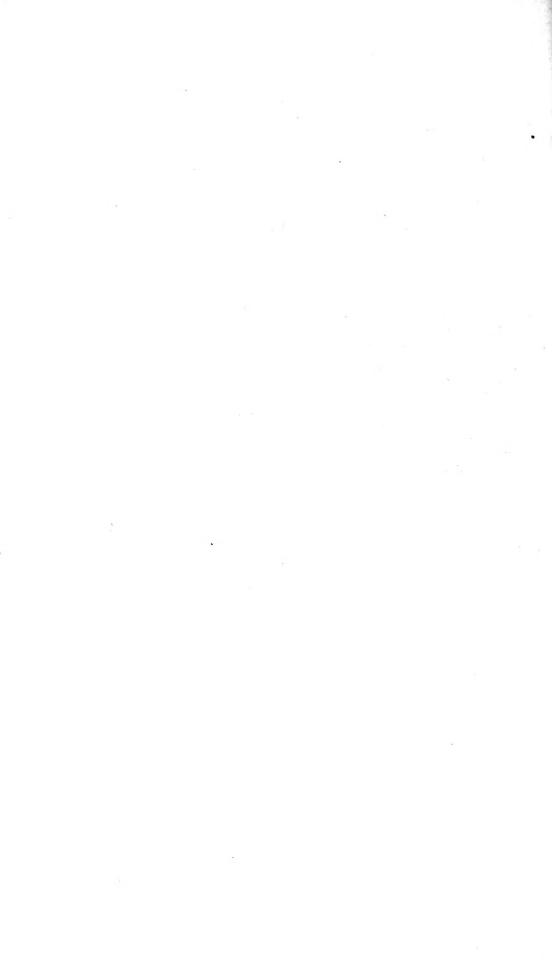
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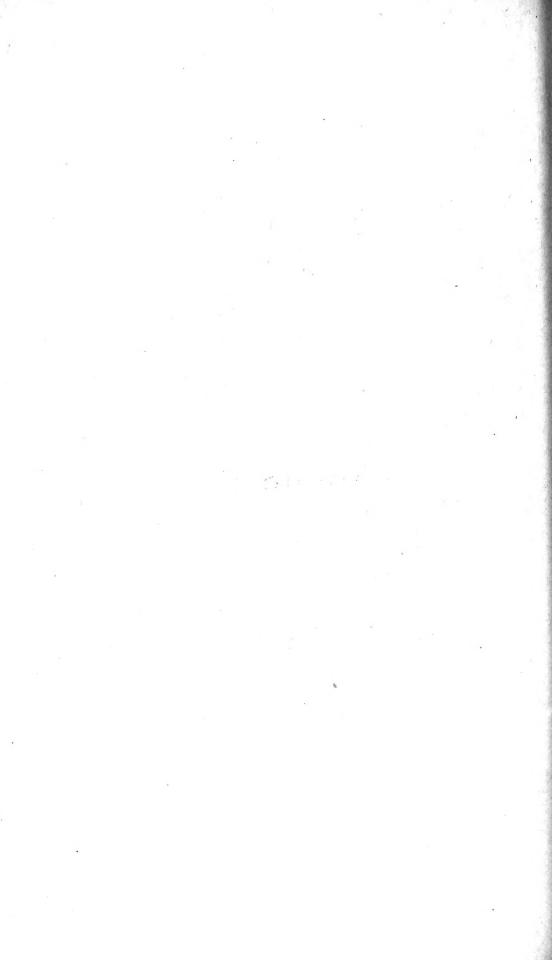
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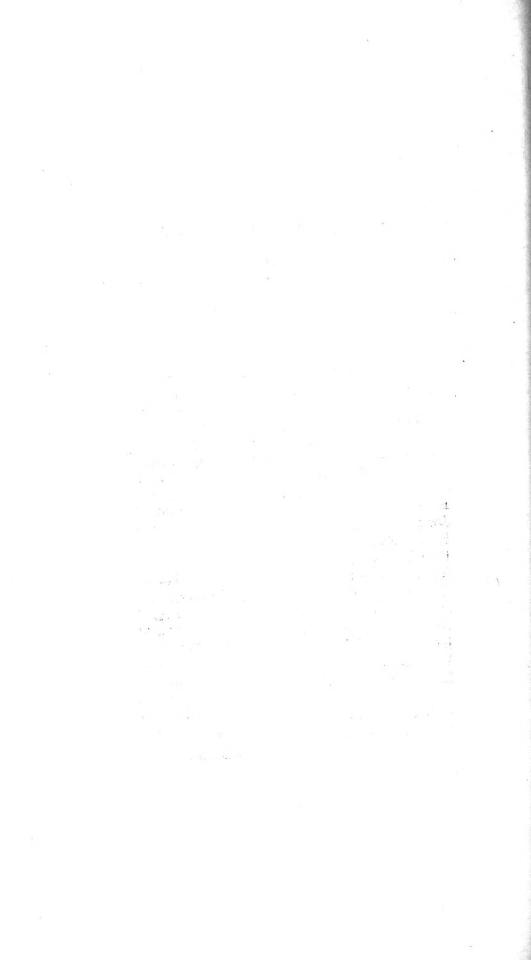
Appendix



SKETCHES OF GRAND MASTERS

1841-1888

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Last year the task of collecting suitable biographical sketches of all the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina from its organization up to 1840 was undertaken as a part of the Sesqui-centennial observance by this Grand Lodge. At that time, it was informally understood that in the new year the work thus begun would be carried forward. Pursuant to that understanding, it has been the happy task of the undersigned to request distinguished Masons to write the several sketches of the group of Grand Masters who served from 1841 to 1890.

At the Annual Communication of 1939, The Grand Lodge of North Carolina took note of this project and formally requested the undersigned to carry this project to its completion, ratifying thus the informal status of the work.

The several writers, and this editor, are well aware of the fact that the preparation of these sketches has already been delayed too long. The compilation of anything like a satisfactory biographical sketch of some of the distinguished men who have faithfully served this Grand Lodge is practically impossible because the sources of reliable information have long since disappeared. The longer the delay in the compilation of these facts, the more difficult it is to get them. We are greatly indebted to the several distinguished Masons for their paintaking labors in sifting facts from traditions, truths from distortions, history from rumors.

It should be noted that not all of the authors were able to finish at this time the tasks which they were asked to undertake and which they accepted and will later complete. Past Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb will prepare the sketches of Horace H. Munson and P. W. Fanning, both former residents of Wilmington; District De-

puty Grand Master D. S. Johnson will prepare the sketch of Clement H. Jordan, who is listed as a resident of Roxboro; Senior Grand Warden Dr. Charles P. Eldridge is collecting the facts concerning the life of P. A. Holt, who was once a resident of Graham; John S. McEachern, District Deputy Grand Master, is preparing the sketch of Alfred Martin, late of Wilmington; Past Grand Master Harry T. Paterson is to give us the sketch of Charles C. Clark, of New Bern; and Julius C. Hobbs, J. G. D., will have the sketch of C. H. Robinson, who was a citizen of Wilmington. These will be included with the final collection of sketches and their absence from the proper chronological order is thus explained.

Each writer have been free to write in his own distinctive style, presenting the facts and observations as he thinks they will be most effective. We have not deemed uniformity to be either necessary or even a virtue. The information available about some of the subjects has been very meagre, of course.

J. Edward Allew

DANIEL SANFORD CRENSHAW

Twentieth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By Edgar W. Timberlake, P. G. M. (282)

The Crenshaws were originally from England and came to America early in the eighteenth century. One ettled in Georgia, and from him have sprung many prominent families of that State. Another, James Crenshaw, settled in North Carolina and married Mary Smith, and from them have descended many distinguished citizens of this State.

William Crenshaw, fourth son of James Crenshaw, married Sallie Brodie Martin, a member of another prominent North Carolina family, and was the father of Daniel Sanford Crenshaw. It is of interest to note, in this connection, that Major John Martin Crenshaw, one of Wake County's distinguished citizens, and a younger brother of General Daniel Sanford Crenshaw, was the first student enrolled in Wake Forest College when that institution was established in 1834.

Daniel Sanford Crenshaw, eighth child of William Crenshaw and his wife, Sallie Brodie Martin, was born at the old Crenshaw Home Place, in Wake County, about three miles southwest of the Town of Wake Forest, on the first day of January, 1816. Here he was reared, and here were fully developed those fine traits of character which came to him as a heritage from his distinguished forbears.

No information is available as to where General Crenshaw received his education, but he is said to have been a man of learning, broad information, and excellent judgment. He was prominent in the life of his community, and took an active interest in all matters relating to its welfare. He was for a number of years Adjutant-General of the North Carolina State Militia, and served with distinction in the army of the Confederacy during the War Between the States.

On June 10, 1841, General Crenshaw was married to Seigniora Macon Martin, of Franklin County, granddaughter of the distinguished statesman, Nathaniel Macon. Eight children were born to General and Mrs. Crenshaw. They were Madeline Martin, Eliza White, Medora Brodie, Sanford Crittenden, Daniel Graham, Seigniora Alice, Alsey Macon, and William Robert Dargan. Seigniora Alice and Alsey Macon died in infancy, and William Robert Dargan died a young man unmarried. All of the others married, and, upon their deaths, left descendants, many of whom are now residing in North Carolina.

It is but natural that a man of General Crenshaw's type should have early become interested in the philosophy and teachings of Freemasonry. He was made a Mason in Wake Forest Lodge, No. 97 (now Neuse Lodge, No. 97, at Millbrook, N. C.) in

1837, and was elected Master in 1839. He first appears in the records of the Grand Lodge as a representative of Wake Forest Lodge, No. 97, at the Annual Communication in December, 1837. He must have soon attained to a position of prominence in Grand Lodge affairs, for he was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1839, and was advanced to the station of Senior Grand Warden in 1840. He was elected Grand Master in December, 1841, and filled that high office with success and distinction.

During the period between 1850 and 1855 General Crenshaw acquired extensive land interests in South Carolina and moved to Cheraw in that State in order to give his personal attention to those interests. He died of pneumonia, in Cheraw, on July 19, 1865, and is buried there.

General Crenshaw may be rightfully accorded a place in the ranks of North Carolina's distinguished citizens.

JOHN HILL WHEELER

Twenty-first Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By Luther T. Hartsell, Jr., Grand Steward (32)

John Hill Wheeler occupies a unique position, for it was his lot to be the first native historian of North Carolina. Before him Lawson was an Englishman, Brickell an Irishman, Williamson, a native of Pennsylvania, and Martin was born in France. They had published various volumes relating to the history of North Carolina, but it was nearly two hundred years after the first settlement on North Carolina soil before a native son gave to North Carolinians a history of their state.

His family is traced to Sir Francis Wheeler, an English admiral who was granted land by Charles II. His first ancestor born on American soil was his grandfather, John Wheeler, who came to Murfreesboro soon after the Revolution. John Hill Wheeler was born in Murfreesboro, Hertford County, N. C., August 2, 1806. He attended Hertford Academy and received his preparation for college under Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman; was graduated from Columbian University, now George Washington University, in 1826, and received his A. M. Degree from the University of North Carolina in 1828. He studied law under Chief Justice Taylor and was licensed to practice in 1827. The same year, when he was twenty-one years of age, John Hill Wheeler was elected to the legislature from Hertford County, and served through the sessions of 1827, 1828, 1829 and 1830.

In 1831 Wheeler was appointed by the President as secretary to the Board of Commissioners under the treaty with France to adjudicate claims of American citizens for spoliations under the Berlin and Milan decrees. His duties lasted for a period of three years. He was appointed superintendent of the Branch Mint of the United States at Charlotte in January, 1837, and held that position until 1841, the end of the Van Buren administration. Wheeler moved from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford on the Catawba River, in Lincoln County, in 1842, which from that time became his North Carolina home. In 1842 he was elected Treasurer of the State of North Carolina and was succeeded in 1844 by Major Charles L. Hinton. For the next seven years he was engaged in the preparation of his "History of North Carolina", which was published in 1851.

In 1852 the subject of this sketch was a member of the house of commons from Lincoln County. President Pierce appointed him minister to Nicaragua in 1853. He received his commission on August 2, 1854, his forty-eighth birthday, and landed at San Juan del Norte in December of the same year. While he was so serving his country, Wheeler was arrested and imprisoned and his

execution under orders from Ponciano Corral, provisional president of Nicaragua, was eminent when an attack on the city by his friends under Captain Scott forced his release. Wheeler's health became impaired by reason of the climate, and he was allowed to return home and resigned in 1857.

In 1857 Wheeler took up his residence in Washington and remained there until the War Between the States. Upon the outbreak of the war he was too old to be of active service, however, he returned to North Carolina, and in 1863, under a resolution of the North Carolina General Assembly, sailed for Europe to collect additional material for a new edition of his history. He collected much new material, but his new edition was never prepared for publication.

In addition to his "History of North Carolina" in two volumes, Wheeler also published the "Legislative Manual and Political Register" in 1874, and his "Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians" was published post-humously in 1884. With the compilation of all his valuable data relating to his native state, Colonel Wheeler was not a true historian. He had little idea of the relative importance of facts, and his work is rather a source book than a history. However, his "History" is perhaps quoted today more often than all others.

Colonel Wheeler was first married to Miss Mary Brown of Washington, D. C. To them was born one daughter, who married George N. Beal. His second wife was Miss Ellen Sully, daughter of the distinguished artist, Thomas Sully, of Philadelphia. She had two sons—Charles Sully Wheeler, who served in the Federal Navy, and Woodbury Wheeler, who was a captain in the Confederate army. They were both lawyers and resided in Washington.

Colonel Wheeler died in Washington, D. C., December 7, 1882, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

The Masonic life of John Hill Wheeler began in American George Lodge, No. 17, at Murfreesborough, North Carolina, when he was twenty-one years of age. His first appearance at Grand Lodge was during his twenty-second year, and while serving in the legislature at Raleigh. He attended the communications of Grand Lodge each year, beginning December 5, 1828, and ending with the communication of 1831. In 1828 and 1829 he served on the Committee on Returns of Subordinate Lodges. During the communication of 1829, which continued for nine days, he had the distinction of filling four offices on as many different days by protem. appointments: those of Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal, and Grand Treasurer.

On December 14, 1829, he was elected Junior Grand Warden, but transmitted his letter of resignation to Grand Lodge on December 19, 1830, because he had never served his lodge as Master. In 1832 he was Senior Warden of American George Lodge, and in

1833 he served as Master. There is no record of Wheeler's attendance at Grand Lodge from December 15, 1831, until he was elected Grand Master in 1842, thereby becoming the twenty-first Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina. He was again elected in 1843. During his two years of service as Grand Master he was also Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

Colonel Wheeler died in Washington, D. C., the day before Grand Lodge met in December, 1882. No notice of his death was received at that communication. No communication of Grand Lodge was held in 1883, but in the proceedings of the communication held in January, 1884, there appears a page, "To the memory of John H. Wheeler, Past Grand Master, born August 2, 1806, died December 7, 1882".

Robert Bingham, Grand Master, in his address to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, at eight o'clock, p. m., on January 8, 1884, said:

"The Great Reaper has gathered other sheaves; but they were ripe for the sickle, being harvested when the lengthened shadows of the late evening pointed toward the morning."

"P. G. M. John H. Wheeler died in Washington, D. C., December 7th, 1882, at the age of 76, full of years and of honors. He was buried by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia."

WILLIAM FRANCIS COLLINS

Twenty-third Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By J. Edward Allen, Grand Master (10)

William Francis Collins, twenty-third Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born in Nash County, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1807, and died on October twenty-sixth, 1867, at his residence near Ridgeway, Warren County. He served two terms as Grand Master, in the years 1848-1849-1850.

He was the oldest child of Michael Collins, of Warren County. His mother was born Elizabeth Drake, and was descended from the line of the great Sir Francis Drake, famed for his record in the reign of Elizabeth, Queen of England, as commander and navigator.

The future Grand Master Collins was educated at private academies at Hilliardston and Warrenton. The latter academy had been famed for its distinguished record since 1789, and its fame continued to grow until its merger into the public school system of the state in 1922, under the leadership of many distinguished educators. After his preparatory education, he received a partial military education at Middleton, Connecticut.

In 1833, William F. Collins was married to Sarah A. Williams, the daughter of Charles Williams of Haywood, in Chatham county. To this union were born six children, of whom one died when small. Mary married William Clegg of Louisiana, and there were four children. Elizabeth married Major Henry Massie Miller, and there were two children, one of whom, Henry Watkins Miller, was Vice-President of the Southern Railway, and the other is Assistant Dean of Women at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.—Mrs. Mary Miller Gibson. Florence married John D. Williams, and there were two children, one of whom is the wife of Albert S. Guerard of Berkeley, California, formerly of Asheville, and well known to North Carolina Masons. William F. Collins, Jr., and Katherine died early and but little is known of them.

In 1836, William Francis Collins was elected Comptroller of the State of North Carolina, which position he filled until 1851, a period of fifteen years consecutively.

The beginnings of the Masonic record of Grand Master Collins are unfortunately shrouded in mystery. It seems almost certain that he was initiated, passed and raised in Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, of Warrenton, between 1828 and 1836. This lodge did not enjoy a continuous existence as an active lodge. Several times it ceased work, and it is thought at one time its records were removed to Raleigh and were lost in this process, so that what the lodge did during that period is not a matter of record

nor has it been since a very early period. It is interesting to note that when George Badger Harris, of Henderson, a scant dozen miles away from Past Grand Master Collins' home, was called upon to write his obituary notice less than a year after his death, Brother Harris could not find any record of the initiation, passing or raising of the subject; nor could he find any trace of the records of Johnston-Caswell Lodge, for the period of his membership therein. It is known that he affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of Raleigh, on October seventeenth, 1842, during the period of his service as State Comptroller, and six years before he became Grand Master.

After his service to the State as Comptroller terminated in 1851, Brother Collins retired to Ridgeway, and lived an uneventful life for a number of years. He fell a victim to disease which made him an invalid for a long time prior to his death in 1867. The records show that the remains were escorted from Ridgeway by a delegation of the brethren and buried in the City Cemetery at Raleigh, with due Masonic honors.

The eulogy delivered by Brother George Badger Harris before the Grand Lodge on December 8, 1868, concludes with the following:

"If our brother had foibles, let the dark dread mantle of the grave, if not that christian virtue so continually set before us and inculcated in our Lodge room, Charity, hide them forever from our view. I bear in mind, my brethren, that memorable scene in which the blood-thirsty rabble had seized upon the frail Magdalene and hurried her, covered with shame fresh from her crime, into the presence of the meek and lowly Jesus. I see almost the fiendish delight exhibited on the countenances of the multitude as they crowd around the Saviour to see if he will confirm the sentence of the Mosaic law—but the divine finger is tracing characters upon the ground—and had the infuriated crowd but read the impress there, doubtless they would have seen the sweet, simple words, 'mercy and forgiveness;' but not so, they clamor for the master to pass sentence—when he who spoke as never man spoke, lifted up himself and meekly answering, said, 'let him that is without sin amongst you cast the first stone.' I knew our deceased brother well, he was a man of the kindest heart, and noblest and most generous impulses. The cry of the widow and orphan, and the distressed, went not to his ears but it met with a generous response. One prominent trait alone distinguishes the character of the man—his passionate fondness for little children. Rarely, if ever, did he pass a little child, without stopping to caress it, and children, wherever he was known, looked upon him as a second father.

ALONZO THOMAS JERKINS

Twenty-fourth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By CHARLIE A. SEIFERT (1)

Alonzo T. Jerkins, twenty-fourth Grand Master, was born in New Bern on June 2, 1807, and died on April 7, 1895. His birthplace was on Johnson street, near Craven. His father was Thomas Jerkins, who had been a seafaring man from Beaufort County, but who retired from the sea and became a shipowner and merchant in New Bern, a prominent property owner and influential in the life of the county. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a Miss Sears, who died in 1824, while Alonzo was still a student in the University of North Carolina. The Alumni Register shows that the young man did not return to the University after the year of his mother's death. His father, who after his experiences at sea was commonly known as Captain Jerkins, died in 1855 at the Jerkins Mansion at the age of seventy-three years.

Brother Jerkins was a successful business man and active in public life. He is recorded as having served in the North Carolina legislature as a member of the House of Commons in 1850, his colleague and close friend being a former schoolmate, Dr. John Hill, of Goldsboro. There is no record of other political service. The entire section in which he resided was accustomed to going to A. T. Jerkins for advice. He was esteemed to be a man of extraordinary common sense and business acumen. He was interested in community enterprises. His former residence is still one of the show places of New Bern, being occupied by J. E. Slater. But little is known of his activities in the town of New Bern, but it is said that he taught school there for a time, assisted by his wife. Corroboration of this tradition seems impossible.

He was first married to a lady whose first name was Sara, but we have no other record except that she was born on July 20, 1809, and died Sept. 13, 1874. His second wife was Susan Carr, born March 14, 1836, who survived him, living until February 18, 1911. We have no record of any descendants.

Alonzo Thomas Jerkins was initiated an Entered Apprentice on April 22, 1846, passed on April 25th, and raised on May 7th, of the same year. The record before us indicates that he was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, of which he became Worshipful Master in 1848. Two years later, in 1850, he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and was again elected to the same high office in 1851 and 1852. It thus appears that he became Grand Master four years after being raised.

Such is the outline of the biography of him who served as Grand Master for three years beginning in 1850. It is not easy,

after nearly ninety years, to discover the records of the facts in such profusion as to write the biography of a business man who did not get often into contemporary printed records and the state's press; he lives in action and not in recording that which is done for the purposes of the historian. All that is mortal of him remains buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, of New Bern, in the family burying place, which is surrounded by an iron fence; and near him sleeps the remains of the woman who was his life's companion until he came to an advanced age, and of the other who was his wife after the death of the first Mrs. Jerkins and who survived him. His contribution to the aesthetic life of New Bern remains in the old home, one of the show places there referred to already; and doubtless there are monuments in the commercial prestige of New Bern in that territory, to his business sagacity, integrity and progressiveness.

LEWIS SLAUGHTER WILLIAMS

Twenty-eighth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By W. H. HALLIBURTON, P. M. (530)

Lewis Slaughter Williams was born in Concord, N. C., on Christmas day in the year 1825. He was the son of Henry Williams and Nancy Alamond Williams. His grandparents came from Germany with Scotch-Irish immigrants who settled, first in the State of Pennsylvania in the counties of York and Lancaster, and then peopled what is now known as Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan counties and the Pee Dee section of the Carolinas. He was the youngest of four children, two brothers and one sister. His parents moved from Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1827, to southwest Virginia, stopping in Tennessee at a place now known as Kingsport. The family resided there for two years. that place the Williams family moved to Jonesville, in Lee county, Virginia, and Lewis resided there until 1836 when he moved to Charlotte to live with his older brother, the late Henry B. Williams, who was postmaster and one of the town's most prominent merchants. Lewis went to school in the winter and clerked for his brother in the summer or assisted at the post office. ready to enter Davidson College, but was persuaded to engage in business instead, and became associated with his brother, he and his brother being among the most prominent merchants of the entire Piedmont section. It was in 1840 that Lewis became a full partner of Henry B. and the firm name became H. B. and L. S. Williams.

Lewis Slaughter Williams received his degrees in Masonry in Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, in 1848, being initiated March 27, passed April 19, and raised April 24. He demitted from his Mother Lodge on April 23, 1866, at which time he resided in New York. September 17, 1901, he reaffiliated with Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, and was a life member at the time of his death on June 14, 1915. He served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina 1859-1860. The Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1916 carries the following:

"On St. John's Day, June 24, 1915, Past Grand Master Lewis S. Williams, of Charlotte, after an unusually long life of usefulness and devotion to duty, was called from labor to refreshment. While known to very few of us who are here today, he was a Mason who ably served his people and his country through many years of active service and in old age remained a pattern and a patron of every manly virtue. The oldest living Past Grand Master, 1859-1860, he was the representative of a day and generation that finds few survivors in the land of the living. During his long life he probably saw more change and development come

upon the world than had been previously accomplished since the dawn of creation."

Lewis S. Williams was a member of The Hornets Nest Riflemen in 1862, of which the late John Bryce was the first captain and Lewis Williams lieutenant, succeeding Mr. Bryce as captain just before the beginning of hostilities. He had been colonel of the County General Military Company which all the counties at that time had. When war was commenced, the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, under Captain Williams, were ordered to Raleigh. The company was selected to go to Fort Caswell to relieve the Wilmington company. Later when other companies arrived the Hornets were recalled to Raleigh. The company was in the first regiment formed in this section for the war. The Hornets were later ordered to Richmond for special service. For a time they were stationed around Richmond and later ordered to Yorktown.

While at Yorktown Colonel Williams' health failed and he developed a serious malady. He was ordered by the regimental doctor to go to Rock Bridge Alum Springs. He telegraphed his wife and body servant to meet him there. Mrs. Williams, accompanied by the servant, arrived at Richmond in the course of several days—the travel conditions were not pleasant for a lady. The cars were crowded with soldiers, many of whom were excited and disorderly. Colonel Williams had been Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, being elected in 1859. Mrs. Williams becoming nervous on the train by reason of the disorderly soldiers, rose and asked if there were any Masons on the train—instantly a dozen or more men were on their feet and, responding to Mrs. Williams' inquiry, they learned of her husband's prominence in Masonry. They formed a body guard for her and commanded the disorderly soldiers to desist. They accompanied Mrs. Williams to her husband.

When the battle of Bethel was fought, Colonel Williams was in the hospital in Petersburgh. As soon as he was able to travel he and Mrs. Williams went back to Rock Bridge Alum Springs. Colonel Williams later returned to Yorktown but was too feeble to endure service, and the six months' special service for which his company had enlisted being up, he was compelled by his ill health to resign and return home.

Colonel Williams married two of the most prominent women of their state. His first wife, Miss Lucy Dillard, was a daughter of Colonel Dillard of Henry County, Virginia. His second wife was Miss Sarah Cordelia White, youngest daughter of the late William Elliott White and Sarah Wilson White of Fort Mill, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C. Colonel Williams' first wife lived only a few months. His second marriage occurred in April, 1861. His second wife died in 1864, leaving one child, Sarah Adelaide Williams, who was but two years old when the mother died.

Colonel Williams was one of the most prominent citizens of Charlotte and foremost in many phases of the city's life. He was a gentleman of the old school, a Chesterfield in manners, his courtly address, his grace of speech and manner being proverbial. His deference to women was that characteristic of the palmiest days of Southern chivalry. He was a man of the highest honor, despising a lie with all of his soul, and in his slightest statement adhering strictly to the fact. He was a man of splendid mind; sharp, quick, analytical, comprehensive in its power to grasp. He was, withal, a man of ready wit, tactful to a degree, and possessing a remarkable memory, a memory that recalled accurate details of events occurring when he was a mere child. He recalled, for instance, the shower of stars in 1833, and remembered how his mother called the family on the porch to witness the awe-inspiring spectacle.

The following is taken from the Charlotte Observer issue of

June 25, 1915:

"Colonel Lewis Slaughter Williams, father of Mrs. J. P. Caldwell, and for many years one of Charlotte's most prominent citizens, died yesterday morning at 6:10 o'clock at the Tryon Hotel, where he had been critically ill for some time. For several days it had been realized that he could not survive. A stroke of paralysis affecting his right side early last Friday morning presaged the end. He would have been 90 years old on December 25th.

"From the hour of his paralysis until his death Colonel Williams did not regain consciousness. The remains are at the home of Mr. Sanders on South Tryon street. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church and will be conducted with Masonic honors. Junior Grand Warden C. L. Pridgen, acting as Grand Master, will conduct this part of the service. The Masons will assemble at the Masonic Temple on South Tryon street at 4:30 o'clock and will march as an escort of honor to the church and cemetery. Rev. Dr. D. H. Rolston, pastor of the First Church, will be assisted by Rev. Dr. A. A. McGeachy, pastor of the Second Church.

"The death of Colonel Williams is more than the death of a single individual. It marks the end of an era insofar as the city is concerned. He was the last of the old regime in Charlotte and combined in his personality all of the notable elements that featured the generation of the olden times. He loomed big upon the horizon hereabouts in the 40's and 50's, and after the war was one of the most influential and substantial citizens of this section of the state. Colonel Williams was twice honored by being elected to the office of Grand Master of North Carolina Masons in the late 50's, and he was the oldest Mason in service in the state and probably the oldest Grand Master in the United States. He was the oldest deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of this city and was the oldest charter member of the Second Church. He remembered meeting Andrew Jackson and Jenny Lind. He intro-

duced gas into Charlotte and did many other things of interest in the community.

"Colonel Williams had a nature that was honest to the core. He was high-minded, a man of keen speech and conduct, and he was absolutely fearless. He read widely and in his earlier days traveled extensively. Masonry was a passion with him. made a Mason at the age of 21 in a little building standing on the corner now occupied by the Tryon Drug store. He was one of the most popular and honored men of Masonry this state has known. No Mason in the state did more for the cause of Masonry or helped more Masons than did he. He was the oldest living Mason in the state and in the South. His was the unique distinction of having assisted in making the first money for the Masonic Temple in this city, the sum having been made at a great fair in the latter 60's in the First Presbyterian Church-yard. In recognition of his service to Masonry and of the fact that he was the oldest Mason in the state Phalanx Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of Charlotte, in December, 1914, made him an honorary member for life. He received a card stamped with the official seal of the Lodge signed by Knox W. Henry, Secretary, stating that his dues are paid to December 31, 1924. The last time Colonel Williams was out was on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple, when he was a prominent figure at the exercises."

Colonel Williams was the oldest living deacon of the First Presbyterian church, having been elected to that office in the late 50's. He was the oldest living charter member of the Second Presbyterian church, and was prominently instrumental in organizing it. A record in Colonel Williams Bible shows that he and his wife "connected" themselves with the First Presbyterian church October 22, 1853. He was one of six men who purchased the organ formerly used in the First Church, it being procured from a Masonic Lodge in Charleston, S. C. It was the first pipe organ ever in Charlotte.

The following is taken from an editorial appearing in The Charlotte Observer of June 25, 1915:

"Verily, a landmark was removed from Charlotte in the death of Colonel Lewis S. Williams. He had spent nearly 80 years of his life in this city, during which time generations had grown up and passed off. Colonel Williams was a man of spirited personality and had moved in an atmosphere of unbroken popularity. He retired from business activities about 12 years ago, but up to that time he had been identified conspicuously with the social and commercial life of Charlotte. His years carried him through some of the most eventful periods in the history of this city and section, with all of which his name was linked, and 'wearing the marks of many years well spent,' he has passed into the vale."

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In the same issue of the Charlotte Observer appears this Lodge notice:

"Every Mason in the city is requested to meet at the Masonic Temple at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Brother, L. S. Williams."

"(Signed) G. K. Hummel, Master, "Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M."

WILLIAM G. HILL

Twenty-ninth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By J. RAY. SHUTE, II, P. M., Grand Historian (666)

William Geddy Hill was born in Raleigh 11 September 1806, and died there 4 May 1877, being one of the most beloved Masons and citizens of the state during his life. In his honor William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, of Raleigh, was chartered 7 December 1864, during his life-time.

William G. Hill was educated at the Raleigh Male Academy, University of North Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania, from the last of which he graduated in 1827 with the Doctor of Medicine degree, after an intermittent absence and training under private physicians. He was one of the outstanding medical practitioners of his day and enjoyed a wide-spread and deserved popularity and practice. He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of North Carolina and the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, serving both organizations as president. For more than a score of years he served Edenton Street Methodist Church as a steward and in all community activities he was deeply interested and ever active.

It is primarily of the Masonic life of William G. Hill that we are interested in this microscopic sketch. He was initiated, passed and raised in Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of Raleigh, in February, 1830, from which he demitted the following May to become a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, at Pittsborough, to which community he had removed and lived a few years. In March, 1842, he reaffiliated with Hiram Lodge and served as Master thereof in 1846-1847 and in 1856. Dr. Hill served Grand Lodge as Senior Grand Warden during the terms 1849-1851 and was elected Grand Master 3 December 1861, declining reelection at the expiration of his term. He was Representative of the Grand Lodges of Vermont and also Mississippi near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. During his term as Grand Master the country was torn asunder with the strife of the War Between the States and many were his problems as the head of North Carolina Masonry. Elsewhere we have noted his attitude toward military lodges and here we will not discuss the matter. Under his guidance a Masonic relief association was formed in Raleigh to render aid to soldier Masons and many pages could be written of the charitable services rendered in that field.

Unfortunately the early records of Raleigh Royal Arch Chapter, No. 10, are lost, so that it is impossible to state when William G. Hill was exalted; however, he served that body as High Priest for many years and in Grand Chapter he served as Deputy Grand High Priest from 1848-1851 and in 1868 was elected Grand High

Priest, serving for one term.

Whether or not Brother Hill belonged to other Masonic bodies is not known, as no records have been found to indicate the fact; however, the Grand Chapter *Proceedings* of 1877 state that he was not only a Royal and Select Master, but served the Council at Raleigh as Illustrious Master.

Few men and Masons have enjoyed the love and esteem that Dr. William G. Hill did during, and after, his life-time. A man, who as a young man imbibed freely of whiskey and then suddenly quit, lived to become a champion of sobriety and clean-living. It is recorded that he rose in Grand Lodge on one occasion and stated: "Why, Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Stewards, in their extravagant expenditures, furnish enough refreshments to keep themselves drunk the entire session, enough to make the whole Grand Lodge drunk on the night of the banquet, and then have enough left to keep Hiram Lodge drunk the balance of the year."

Great Mason, lovable citizen, properous physician and God-fearing churchman, William G. Hill will live forever in the hearts of his friends and brethren.

ELI FAUCETTE WATSON

Thirtieth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By J. S. STEARNS, P. M. (666) K. Y. C. H.

Eli F. Watson was born March 4, 1811, in Alamance County, North Carolina. There is no available record of his elementary education, only that he graduated in the year 1835 in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

He returned to his native county, Alamance, and began the practice of his profession and became a noted physician. His practice covered a portion of five counties—Alamance, Caswell, Orange and Guilford—and he evidently reached the zenith of his career professionally, fraternally and politically just before and during the War between the States. It is recorded that he had a large and, most likely, a lucrative practice, thereby enabling him to give liberally of his time and sustenance to worthy causes. Dr. Watson's work carried him into the homes of all classes of people and he was evidently a beloved servant to mankind.

In 1862-1863 he was further drafted into service of his fellowman, by being elected to the State Legislature. He served the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of North Carolina as Grand High Priest, four years beginning 1859. He was received into the Order of High Priesthood in 1860. His number was 41. He was present at the reorganization of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters in Wilmington, N. C., in the year 1860, and is recorded as a member.

This information has been taken from various sources and is given to show the activity of this greatly admired servant of the people of his beloved County and State during the most troublous period in the history of our State. Dr. Watson's mind failed him in the last years of his life. He evidently lived several years in this condition, waiting calmly and quietly for the last summons which came on the 19th of October, 1897. He sleeps beneath the sod of his native Alamance.

The author is indebted to Brother R. B. Studebaker, Histotorian of Eagle Lodge, No. 19, Hillsboro, N. C., for the Masonic record of Dr. Watson, taken from the minutes of Eagle Lodge.

"At a regular meeting of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, Hillsboro, on the 2nd August, 1832.

Present, J. J. Freeland, W. M.

C. L. Cooley, S. W.

Wm. Nelson, J. W.

"An Entered Apprentice Lodge was then opened in due form. The Petition of Eli F. Watson was read, balloted for and received and he was initiated accordingly. No further business appearing, the Lodge was then closed in due form.

"G. Laws, Secretary."

"At a regular meeting of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, Hillsboro, held on August 30th, 1832.

"The Petition of Brother Eli F. Watson was read.

"A Fellow Craft Lodge was then opened and the petition of E. F. Watson was received, balloted for and he was Past (passed) accordingly."

"At a Called Meeting of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, October 4th, 1832.

"Then was opened a Master Masons Lodge in due form. * * * The petitition of Bro. Eli. F. Watson was then read and balloted for, received and he was Raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, accordingly."

He served as Junior Deacon during the year 1833.

He was elected Treasurer for 1835 but was absent a large part of the time as a pro tem. Was listed in the roll of officers.

He was irregular in attendance thereafter but must have been held in high esteem by the brethren for he was "Appointed as a Delegate to the meeting of the Grand Lodge to be held at Raleigh, December 5th, 1842." Upon his return he made a report of the proceeding, "Which was well received by the brethren and was given the thanks of the Lodge by the Master."

(Quoted from the records of Eagle Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., Hillsboro, N. C., Organized as Eagle Lodge, No. 19, October 12th, 1791. Number 71 used from 1819 to 1933, when original number restored).

It will be seen here that young Watson affiliated with Eagle Lodge during his Sophomore year in the Medical College. This was not unusual in those days, nor was it unusual for a prominent Mason to be affiliated with more than one Masonic Lodge.

It is difficult to find a connection between the Masonic record of Dr. Watson, from 1842 when he was recorded as a representative of No. 71 in the Grand Lodge, and 1862 when he was installed as Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, to serve two terms in office. He is listed as a Charter Member of old Alamance Lodge, No. 133, and served as Master for several years. A later record shows evidence of his affiliation with Bula Lodge, No. 409, at Burlington, N. C., but very little is known of his record with this Lodge because a fire destroyed the records and minutes which would, most likely, have given quite an interesting period in the life of this notable Mason.

JOHN McCORMICK

Thirty-first Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By Thomas J. Harkins, 33°, D. G. M. (118)

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, December 6, 1864, to December 5, 1865.

Born April 12, 1825, on the McCormick plantation near Barbecue Church, about three miles from Swan's Station in what was then Cumberland County, now a part of Harnett County. The oldest son of Daniel and Mary Smith McCormick. Of Scotch descent. His grandparents, John and Mary McDonald McCormick, natives of Scotland, came to America in 1796 and settled in the northern section of Cumberland County; the grandfather, John McCormick, being about 30 years of age at the time.

Spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. When about 21 years of age (1846) entered Donalson Academy at Fayetteville, and about 1849 took up the study of medicine in the office of Drs. B. and B. W. Robinson, Fayetteville, noted physicians in that section of the state. Completed medical education at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and for the remainder of his life practiced his profession in Lee, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, specializing in surgery and women's diseases. In the early days of his practice, when anesthetics were unknown or not available, it is said of him that he prescribed whiskey or rum in sufficient quantities to partially intoxicate the patient upon whom he was about to operate. He was a recognized leader in his profession. In 1870 he was made a director of the North Carolina Insane Asylum.

October 31, 1866, he married Grissilla McNeil Atkins, daughter of John L. and Mary Jane Atkins of Summerville, Harnett County. Constructed substantial home on "Rock Hill" which was surrounded by his large farm. Here he lived, operated his farm, which included a saw mill and a grist mill, practiced his profession and served his neighbors far and near. On one occasion a flattering offer was made him to move to Fayetteville to take up the practice of a very prominent and successful physician of that city who had died. The character of the man is revealed in the answer he gave to the proposal: "No! If I go what will my neighbors do without me."

Dr. McCormick and his wife were blessed with seven children, Anna, John, Jr., Lewis and Archie, all of whom died unmarried; and Mary who married John Hugh Harmon and now resides Route 3, Fayetteville, N. C.; Grissilla, who married Grover C. Cameron and now resides Route 1, Broadway, N. C.; and James N. who married Mary Belle Morris and now resides Route 3, Jonesboro, N. C.

Dr. McCormick was prominent and useful to his state and people politically as well as professionally. He served as Senator in the General Assembly of North Carolina during the Civil War and again in 1886-87. A newspaper article concerning him published in 1886 relates that "Dr. McCormick is a distinguished Mason and was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1864. Has taken the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Scottish Rite; he is a man of strong conviction and belongs to that class of men who were prominent in ante-bellum days, and is still awake to the interests of North Carolina. He has caught the progressive spirit of the age and has made an able representative."

Masonic activities: John McCormick received the Blue Lodge degrees sometime prior to November 8, 1856, in Buffalo Lodge, No. 172, Jonesboro, N. C. Grand Lodge Proceedings 1856 record him as member of this lodge. Charter member of Pine Forest Lodge, 186, organized Nov. 8, 1856, and was its first Master. Served as Master of this Lodge 1857-8-9-1860 and 1862. Was Senior Deacon of this Lodge 1861 and Tiler in 1866. Was admitted to Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, Fayetteville, February 19, 1886, and demitted from this lodge January 20, 1888. Readmitted to Pine Forest Lodge, No. 186, March 3, 1888. Remained in this lodge until his death October 7, 1894.

December 5, 1865 "McCormick Lodge," No. 228, Broadway, Moore County, N. C., was chartered and named in honor of John McCormick, the subject of this sketch. This lodge consolidated with Sanford Lodge, 151 (date of consolidation not available), as did Pine Forest Lodge, No. 186, in 1924. Was member of Phœnix Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Fayetteville, N. C. First record of membership in this chapter 1858. Remained member of Phœnix Chapter until his death.

Grand Lodge activities: Dec. 1, 1862, represented Phænix Lodge, No. 8, Pine Forest Lodge, 186, and Cove Creek Lodge, No. 215, in Grand Lodge session. Grand Sword Bearer. Address of Grand Master William G. Hill referred to committee of which subject was member. Committee reported Dec. 2. Dec. 2, 1862, elected Senior Grand Warden. Installed Dec. 3. Dec. 7, 1862, introduced resolutions referring to Lodges No. 3 and 172. Attended Grand Lodge sessions Dec. 8, 9, 1862, and filled his station as S. G. W.; Dec. 9, introduced resolution which was adopted, increasing salary of Grand Secretary to \$400 per year. Attended G. L. sessions 1864, filled station, and served on committees. Elected G. M. Dec. 6, 1864. Installed G. M., Dec. 7. Dec. 4 and 5, 1865, presided over sessions of Grand Lodge. Delivered his address as G. M. His successor Edwin G. Reade was installed G. M. morning of Dec. 6, 1865.

G. M. McCormick in 1865, according to Bridges Masonic Governors of N. C., conferred upon Governor W. W. Holden the honor of making him a Mason "at sight". Governor Holden became affiliated with New Light Lodge, No. 215, Wake County.

Attended sessions of Grand Lodge 1870, 1880, 1884, 1887, and served on various committees and joined in numerous reports of committees.

The records of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, according to the information furnished by Walter R. Reed, 33°, Secretary General, show that the Scottish Rite degrees, 4th to 32nd inclusive, were communicated to Brother McCormick by A. G. Mackey in December, 1864. The residence of Brother McCormick at that time was given as Oak Hill, N. C. The records further disclose that a Latin patent of Brother Mc-Cormick's standing as a 32° Mason was issued and forwarded to him on April 15, 1886. The original of this patent was signed by Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander, and is now in the Masonic Library and Museum at the Masonic Temple in Greensboro, N. C., having recently been placed there by one of Brother Mc-Cormick's daughters. Deposited with this patent there is also the criginal of a resolution in beautiful Spencerian hand, dated February 3, 1865, and issued by Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, at Fayetteville, N. C., and signed by the officers of that Lodge. This resolution extends the thanks of the lodge to Brother McCormick for being present and installing the officers of the lodge for the year 1865. There is also in the library at Greensboro a document in the handwriting of Brother McCormick, and signed by him, in which he sets forth a brief analysis of the twenty-nine degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. A greater portion of this analysis is expressed by drawings of symbols, signs, and letters, which show that Brother McCormick was a student of the Scottish Rite degrees. Some of Brother McCormick's children who are still surviving are sure that he received a 33°, and some old written reference indicates that he had received the 33°, but no official records have been found that would tend to verify the fact.

During practically the whole of his active life, Brother Mc-Cormick was a Deacon in the Barbecue Presbyterian Church and participated in the religious activities of his community. Died Oct. 7, 1894, and was buried in the family cemetery beside the body of his wife, "in the shadow of Rock Hill," the old home site. Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1895 appropriates a page inscribed to John McCormick's memory in these words: "An upright Man and a Faithful Officer."

EDWIN GODWIN READE

Thirty-second Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By J. W. WINBORNE, P. G. M. (237)

Here in America the War of 1812 was only four months old, abroad Napoleon was leading his tragic retreat out of Russia leaving behind him the recently charred ruins of Moscow, when Edwin Godwin Reade was born to Robert R. and Judith Gootch Reade early one Thursday morning (November 13, 1812) at Mount Tirzah, Person County, North Carolina. The same year Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith and Justice Thomas S. Ashe, both of whom followed him on the Supreme Court, were born.

His father died when he was a small child. With the meager estate left her, his mother, an educated and wise woman of marked piety, turned to the task of raising three orphan sons. From her Edwin secured a rudimentary education, as he busied himself on the farm, at a carriage and blacksmith shop, and in a tanyard. Later he attended two seminaries, operated by ministers; at the second of the two (where he served as assistant teacher to Dr. Alexander Wilson) he was prepared for college entrance. However, in order to remain at home so that he might help his mother, he secured the loan of some law books from a retired lawyer and began the study of law. The kindly lawyer, Benjamin Sumner, examined him from time to time, but he was largely self-taught. Thus, at twenty-three he secured his license and began the practice of law, at Roxboro.

The forthright, courageous, and independent character of Reade was shown clearly by an early incident. Realizing that he was unknown in public life, he prepared a strong speech indicting the administration of President Jackson. Without previous public announcement, at the June term of court when the candidates declared themselves, he made an excellent impression with his speech, declaring himself a Whig candidate for the General Assembly. This so surprised the Democrats that they withdrew one of their candidates and substituted a strong, young candidate, James M. Williamson, Judge Dick's brother in law. An interesting, able and vigorous speaking campaign followed. Although only eleven votes had been cast against Jackson at the previous election, young Reade lost by only a hundred votes. Apparently he had not even hoped for victory; he had, however, achieved his primary purpose—he had launched his public career with credit to himself, had attracted very favorable attention in his community, and had widely extended the range of his acquaintance. Soon he had established himself, not only at the bar of his own county, but also in the courts of Granville and Orange. His meticulous faithfulness to business confided to him, his power as an advocate

and his skill as an examiner of witnesses carried him early to the front rank of the bar of his day in the State.

Throughout his public life, he seemed to achieve new honors, not so much because of his political views as in spite of them. In 1855, without his knowledge or solicitation, the Whig-American party nominated him for Congress against the able and popular Democrat, John Kerr. He was elected, his own county—normally Democratic two to one—gave him a tremendous majority. Failing to find the life of a Congressman congenial, he declined to run a second time, but returned to the practice of law. Soon he quit this to accept appointment as a magistrate and to act as chief magistrate of the county court.

Reade opposed secession and in 1861 friends of the Union prevailed upon him to seek election to the convention sought to determine the question. He was elected by a large majority, but the convention was defeated. When it shortly became clear that the State would secede, he declined to seek election to the convention called for that purpose. However, once the State seceded he cast his lot with his State. In 1863 he was elected judge of the Superior Court, but before he took office, Governor Vance appointed him Senator to the Confederate Congress (caused by the resignation of George Davis to become Attorney General of the Confederacy). At the end of this term, he took his seat on the Superior Court. When the offices were vacated at the end of the War, Provisional Governor Holden re-appointed him and he continued to ride the circuit until the winter of 1865, when he was elected by the General Assembly to the Supreme Court to serve with Chief Justice Person and Justice Battle. He was the last survivor of the Justices elected by the General Assembly.

At the close of the War he was elected, almost unanimously, to the Contitutional Convention (only fifteen votes were cast against him). Without realizing his personal popularity or indicating that he sought the office, an informal ballot (taken without nominations) gave him the largest vote and, by acclamation, he was elected president of the Convention.

The towering stature of the man, which rose above party differences was revealed in 1868, when, upon the nomination of both political parties, he was elected to the Supreme Court in the first popular election of the justices of that Court. He served until the expiration of his term in 1878. He had invested his moderate fortune in the Raleigh National Bank. At the end of his term on the Court, he was elected President of this bank, whose stock was then selling at 75 cents on the dollar. His careful management soon carried the value of the stock to par, and when the bank was rechartered as the National Bank of Raleigh (Justice Reade continuing as President), the stock was selling at a premium. Thus, to his accomplishments as statesman, jurist, and scholar (the University of North Carolina in 1865 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws), he proved the unusual range of

his powers by adding an unusual display of financial and business acumen at an age when most men, in his position, would have been content to contemplate such a rich, full life in the quiet repose

of an easy-chair.

Though often honored by high political offices, Justice Reade, certainly in his maturer years, was the recipent of honors thrust upon him rather than an active seeker for such honors. Twice he declined nominations for Congress. After he entered upon service on the bench, he ceased all participation in politics, even refusing to vote. When approached, at the instance of Seward, to become a member of Lincoln's cabinet, he tactfully but firmly refused.

He was twice married, first to Emily A. L. Moore, of Person County, (of the family of General Moore of Revolutionary fame and of Bishop Moore of the Episcopal church) and after her early death in 1871, he married Mrs. Mary E. Parmele, a widow, of Beaufort County. He had no children.

He was Grand Master of the Freemasons of North Carolina during his first and second years on the Supreme Court (1866-67). He delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the

Oxford Orphan Asylum.

He was the author of the "Pickle Rod Letters" in support of temperance and of the "Vindication of the Legal Profession", a devastating reply to Dr. William Hooper, a clergyman. He at one time delivered the literary address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College. He addressed the North Carolina Bar Association at Asheville in 1884, and at Raleigh, at the close of his term as President of the Association, in 1886.

Justice Reade early joined the Presbyterian church and remained active throughout his life, serving as an elder for more than thirty years. His was a simple faith and his life was one of strict probity. His charities were numerous but were always made quietly and without pretension, and to his relatives he was unusually generous. In manner he was plain, unostentatious, conscientious, and straight-forward, and dignified, courteous to strangers and affable with his friends. He was a tall, poised, and rather handsome man, who dressed in quiet good taste. but few enemies, but those few carefully avoided him in order to escape the burning vitriol of his indignation. His courage, moral and physical, was extraordinary, and was coupled with a very strong will. He wrote and spoke with persuasiveness and power. Though not given to florid oratory, he spoke with simplicity and logic and with a force which made him the equal of any trial advocate at the bar of North Carolina. His opinions reveal him as an industrious and accurate judge, who spoke out sharply according to his convictions, always clear in his own mind and equally cogent in leading others to the same view. There is a blunt, driving, sledge-hammer force in his opinions and a courageous willingness to face and grapple with the true issues in a case, which brings a thrill

to the ear of every true student of the judicial process. His was a judicial mind which found in the appellate opinion the proper medium for his full powers. Perhaps no better proof of this can be offered than an excerpt from his reasons for declining, as a member of the Supreme Court, to advise the General Assembly as to the terms of the legislators elected in 1868. Chief Justice Pearson and Justice Dick signed a memorandum opinion, but Justices Settle, Rodman and Reade declined to answer. Justice Reade faced the question in the following words: " * * * * Under this constitutional prohibition I do not think it a mere question of propriety, and that I may or may not answer at pleasure. I think it is substantially an interference with the legitimate business of the Legislature, and that the Constitution forbids it. I think it is much clearer under the new Constitution than under the old. The new Constitution not only establishes the Court, but prescribes its duty. And it does not make it the duty of the Court to give its opinion to the Legislature, except in the instance of claims against the State. And is not the requiring it in this one instance the same as to forbid it in all others? I know that this objection is sought to be avoided by considering the question as addressed to us as private individuals, and not as Judges, or as a court. This may evade the letter of the difficulty, but it leaves its spirit in full force. And, with my convictions, to evade is to break the Constitution. Nor is the objection met by saying that we do not meddle with the Legislature officiously, but only courteously, and at their request. The Legislature has no more right to ask than we have to answer. We must let each other alone—'forever separate and distinct'." 64 N. C., 668. Justice Reade's opinions are notable for their conciseness; for example, that in State v. Newby, 64 N. C., 23, in which he employed the admirable device which he so often used, that of stating briefly the general principle upon which the opinion was predicated, then proceeding to apply the principle to the facts of the instant case. There he begins, "In the spoliation or destruction of property, malice towards the owner must be the inducement in order to construe the crime of malicious mischief at common law." He follows, in ten lines, with an application of this rule to the case at hand. For compactness of expression and the application of close knit logic, few, if any, Justices of our highest court, have surpassed him.

Probably Justice Reade never wrote a more interesting opinion than his dissent in Haskins v. Royster, 70 N. C., 601 (1874). This was the first case, as he put it, "in which the incidents of the relation of employer and laborer" "under the new regime" were involved. As he described the case, which dealt with the legality of a "hard" contract, the facts and the issues were these: "The plaintiff is a land owner. He agrees with two laborers, one white and the other colored to furnish them land, teams, etc., and they are to cultivate the land and the crop is to be divided between them. Such relations have always existed in the State. They have never been called master and servant, but landlord and ten-

ant, lessor and lessee, cropper or partners, according to the contract. There has never been anything degrading in any of these relations; public policy requires that there should not be. State has no greater interest than that all her citizens, laborers and employers alike, should have the spirit, behavior and independence of manhood." Of the contract itself, he said: "No one can read the contract without being satisfied that the best interests of society forbid that it should be enforced or in any way countenanced in the courts. It bears upon its face the evidence that the plaintiff intended to get the labor of these men and discharge them and keep their earnings. And then what could they do? Men with families, the year gone, and all their earnings gone. The alternative is the poorhouse or crime and the jail." Doubtless the words flowed from Justice Reade's memory of those early meager years of his own, when, as an orphan, he had faced similar stark realities. The great humanity of Justice Reade, seeking to bring tolerance and humanity to the law at the risk of being charged with maudlin sentimentality, shines through these words, "That Eastwood and Wilkerson are ignorant is apparent from the fact that they make their mark to the agreement. That they are poor, is apparent from the fact that they have no homes, but have to live on the lands of the plaintiff, and they have neither teams nor tools with which to make a crop; and that they are dependent, is apparent from the fact that they stipulate against their 'insolence' and that of all their family, towards the plaintiff and all his family, without requiring like stipulations from the plaintiff, at any time during the year, to turn them out of their houses, and take to himself the whole of their labor and crop; and that, not alone for unfaithfulness in their business, but for what he or any of his family may be pleased to consider disrespectful behavior to him, or to any of his family, in no way connected with their business—the mere flout of a child, it may And that the plaintiff used his power over them fraudently to circumvent them, is apparent from the fact that he took from them such an unconscionable agreement." Thus, the Court in deciding the corner-stone case in the modern North Carolina law of sharecroppers, refused to modify what Justice Reade considered to be the harshness of the common law of contracts. Though he never dismissed lightly, legal questions involving property rights, neither did he ignore those human rights which are even more funda-Though not labeled a liberal, the inherent rightness and judicial far-sightedness of his opinion entitle him to the appellation "wise judge," a much more meaningful term than the word "liberal."

Justice Reade was not accustomed to turn decisions upon tiny, technical niceties. The basic reasons for his decisions were often far broader than the rule needed for the particular case. For example, in RR v. Commissioners, 75 N. C., 474, he wrote the opinion which approved the taxation of the full value of a rail-

road in which the State owned a two-thirds interest. Obviously, the case could have been decided on a much narrower ground—that the State did not own the railroad but was merely one of the shareholders in the corporation which owned it. But, in typical manner, he chose the broader ground and declared that the constitutional exemption of State property from taxation does not apply when the State steps down from its position as sovereign and enters into private business. This rule, after half a century, was sharply challenged in Weaverville v. Hobbs, Commr., in 1938 but once more affirmed at the present term in Warren County v. Warrenton.

He came to our Supreme Court bench with the peculiar advantage of prior service in both the United States and Confederate Congresses—a background possessed by no other justice who has been a member of our high Court. From the vantage point of the Court he saw a defeated people, his people, at last forced to accept a political doctrine which he himself had originally favored. He saw a new Constitution and a new Code of Civil Procedure, both brought into existence in part by foreign hands, established as the fundamental law of the State. In the task of interpreting and applying these new laws to the life of our people in such a way as to insure the popular respect for the administration of justice under the law, he played no small part. The difficulty of this task was increased by the strife and confusion of Reconstruction which had barely ceased when he left the bench. period was one calling for creative, judicial thinking of a high order. For thirteen years his voice was strong in the council of the judges, and when he spoke for the Court, which was often, his reasoning and his words were of singular clarity. He served during a period when the political strife was little less violent and full of hatred than the period of warfare which preceded it, yet he maintained with dignity throughout the respect of his fellow-man, and he left the bench with the esteem of the bar and the high regard of a united people. This was the challenge of his task, and this was the manner in which he met it.

Edwin G. Reade died early in the morning of October 18, 1894, at Raleigh.

North Carolina Masonry may well be proud that such a man rose to leadership within the fraternity, for can it not be truly said, "Show me the leaders that men rise up for their movements, and I will write from their lives the destiny of your people?"

ROBERT W. BEST

Thirty-third Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By WILLIAM J. BUNDY, Grand Steward, (284)

Robert W. Best was born near Snow Hill, Greene County, North Carolina, on August 18, 1833. His father was a large land-owner, one of the largest of that period in that section of North Carolina, being the owner of thousands of acres of land. The subject of this sketch was one of several brothers, all of whom were prominent and influential citizens. The Best boys, as they were known in Greene County, all were tall, handsome and distinguished in bearing and appearance. The house in which Brother Best was born was the first house in Greene County with glass windowpanes and the first house in the county that was painted, which facts caused the Best home to be a show place.

Brother Best married Miss Apsa Bynum, the daughter of a prominent family of Greene County, who lived in the section of the county known as Speight's Bridge, the exact date of which is not known. He soon became active in the political life of Greene County, serving as Clerk of the Superior Court from 1857 to 1866. It is probable that he became Clerk before 1857, but the most of the public records of the county having been burned, there is no recorded evidence of his being Clerk before 1857. In 1866 he became Secretary of State, serving in this capacity until 1867, and moved his family to Raleigh, where they resided until about 1883. It is interesting to note that Brother Best was the last Secretary of State under the Constitution of 1835, by the provisions of which Secretaries of State were elected by the General Assembly and not by popular vote. He was the seventh Secretary of State after adoption of the Constitution of 1776.

At one time, which we must conclude to be after his term as Secretary of State, the subject of this sketch was connected with The Raleigh News, travelled the state in its interest, and contributed to its columns. He moved to Washington, D. C., about 1883, where he held a responsible position with the Department of Agriculture for a number of years, and was afterwards connected with the Census Bureau until failing eyesight made it impossible for him to continue. Two daughters living with him in Washington also held responsible government positions. He owned his home in Tacoma Park at the time of his death on December 23, 1896, at the age of 63 years. While Brother Best resided in Raleigh, he was an officer of Edenton Street Methodist Church.

As to his Masonic life, Brother Best was initiated, passed and raised in Radiance Lodge, No. 132, at Snow Hill, in 1855. Evidently he immediately became active in Masonic work, for he was Secretary of his lodge in 1856, Master in 1857, and Master again

in 1860. Due to the records of Radiance Lodge, No. 132, having leen burned, there is no detailed information as to his Masonic activity in Snow Hill now available. In 1877 he transferred his membership to William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, in Raleigh, where his membership remained until April 14, 1884, when he demitted and became a member of Tacoma Lodge, No. 29, in Washington, D. C., of which he was a member at the time of his death in 1896.

Brother Best was recognized as a student of Masonry, and became Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina in 1867, while Secretary of State. In his address to the Grand Lodge, Grand Master Best counselled the "purging of lodges of unworthy and offending members and of strengthening their finances" instead of taking in new members for the next year. He also recommended the use of the Stevenson Work, but stated that the work as exemplified at that Grand Lodge by Stevenson was not the pure Stevenson Work, it having been changed from what it was in 1849, and Grand Master Best spent twelve days with other eminent Masons in working out the true Stevenson Work. He also recommended a reprint of all Grand Lodge Proceedings from 1787 to 1851, there being no printed copies then in possession of the Grand Secretary. A recommendation of Grand Master Best in his message to the Grand Lodge which particularly drew the attention of the writer was that of a National Masonic Congress with three representatives from each Grand Lodge to make the work uniform. No such congress had been held in the United States since 1843, and Grand Master Best very earnestly urged such a congress.

As stated before, Past Grand Master Robert W. Best died on December 23, 1896, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh on December 26. Religious services were held in Tacoma; by request of Tacoma Lodge, No. 29, of Washington, D. C. Funeral services at the grave were conducted by Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, of which he was formerly a member, the ceremonies being in charge of Brother R. H. Bradley, Master of Wm. G. Hill Lodge at the time Past Grand Master Best became a member.

ROBERT B. VANCE

Thirty-fourth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

BY ROY F. EBBS, P. G. M. (118)

General Robert Brank Vance, thirty-fourth Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born on Reems Creek, near Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, on April 24, 1828, and died at the town of Alexander, in the same county, on November 28, 1899. His career is a very interesting one, being that of a man who combined the qualities of military man, statesman and churchman with those of a distinguished Freemason.

His formal education was limited to that received in what were then known as the Old Fields Schools of the county. He entered public life at an early period of his life, becoming Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Buncombe County in 1848. It is presumed that he was elected before he had attained his majority and took office as early as was legally permissible. It is known that he served in this office for eight years and declined re-election, and that for a brief period he worked in a store in Asheville.

When the Civil War began, Robert B. Vance immediately raised a company of volunteers, which was known as "The Buncombe Life Guards", and he became its captain by election. Later, ten companies were mustered in at Asheville, being Companies A to K of the 29th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, and when the time came for the election of its colonel, he received every vote for that office. The regiment was at Cumberland Gap, where Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia join, in 1862, and pursuant to law the regiment was reorganized there. This time again he was elected colonel. Then came his career and his varied fortunes as an army officer.

Colonel Vance was in several engagements around Cumberland Gap in 1862, and it is recorded that he commanded his regiment at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, under Generals McGowan and Hardee. The former of these in his report of the battle complimented Colonel Vance for his gallantry. It is reported that his horse was killed under him. The army under General Bragg fell back to Shelbyville in 1863, and Colonel Vance contracted typhoid fever, with which he was dangerously ill for a long time. While he was ill, his regiment was ordered to Mississippi, so that he never commanded it afterward. After he reentered active service late in 1863, General Bragg assigned him to duty in Western North Carolina. In June, 1863, he was commissioned a Brigadier General by President Jefferson Davis, his commission being delivered while he was still unconscious with typhoid fever.

On January 14, 1864, at Cosby Creek, Cook County, Tennessee, he rode by mistake into a squad of Federal troops and was captured, first being kept in military prison at Nashville; then at Camp Chase, Ohio, and last at Fort Delaware. In March, 1865, he was sent home on parole, the terms of the parole to continue until exchanged, which was never done; so that he was technically a prisoner on parole until his death.

General Vance was elected to the United States Congress as a democrat in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1882, serving until March 3, 1885. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-nomination in 1884. It is recorded that he was a member of the Committee on Pensions for the War of 1812. It is also recorded that shortly after his last term as a member of Congress expired, he was, on April 11, 1885, made Assistant Commissioner of Patents for the United States by presidential appointment and held this place until April 4, 1889, when he retired from public life and took up his residence at the town of Alexander, west of Asheville. He was again called to public service in 1894, serving one term as member of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Robert B. Vance was elected and initiated in Mt. Hermon Lodge, Asheville, December 2, 1853, passed Jan. 6, 1854, and raised to the degree of Master Mason on January 23, 1854. He served as Worshipful Master of this lodge three times; 1867, 1868 and 1869. Also in 1868 and 1869, he served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The records show that he was honored by the Knights Templar, and that he served as Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, Royal Arch Masons.

General Vance was an enthusiastic and prominent member of the Metholist Episcopal Church, South. It is recorded that he was several times elected to be a delegate to the General Conference; that the College of Bishops appointed him a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism, London, in 1881; and then he lectured extensively on Temperance and on Sunday School work in Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia and his own state.

Brother Vance was also the author of a volume of poems, which bears the title, "Heart Throbs from the Mountains."

General Vance died on November 28th, 1899, and burial took place with full Masonic honors in Riverside Cemetery, Asheville, North Carolina.

JOHN NICHOLS

Thirty-sixth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By WILLIAM RITCHIE SMITH, Assistant Grand Secretary (500)

Those of us with recollections going back fifty years or more, who knew John Nichols intimately, receive a distinct thrill in attempting to place a record of this great public servant on paper, yet that thrill is somewhat tempered with the fear that a posterity which did not know him personally, may not receive an adequate conception of his greatness from this history. Therefore in writing this sketch of John Nichols we approach the subject with reluctance, because in transferring the memorabilia of such a great Mason to the written page we fear the effort may seem feeble and may not measure up to the glorious record made by this man and Mason whose name has been writ large in the annals of Masonry and in the history of his state and nation.

In writing this chronologically a certain number of dates must be given; however, we are going to try to make this a story history and not a date history. When we were a boy going to school we had a horror of dates. Dates, to us, were unnecessary things because we could not remember them, and the older we get the less necessary we think they are. The year a certain king was crowned or a certain traitor beheaded is soon forgotten. What is it to you or to me-the exact date of the "Charge of the Light Brigade" or when Sir Walter Raleigh spread his cloak for Queen Elizabeth to walk on, or when Napoleon died in St. Helena, or when Washington crossed the Delaware, or when Jonah swallowed the whale, or even when David killed Goliath. The dates of these historic events are all forgotten in the glamorous stories written about them; in fact the date is the first thing that is forgotten. It will not be long before historians may write about a certain great "World War" that occurred near the beginning of the 20th century. The 20th century is about as near as they will come to the date. Already the cause of that "World War" is almost forgotten. We might then very well paraphrase an expression well known to some of us and say "talk not to me of time or place" but give the story of John Nichols.

John Nichols rendered distinguished service in National and State Government, being at one time a member of the Congress of the United States. During his term as Congressman his seat was next to that of Wm. McKinley of Ohio who afterwards became President of the United States of America.

For four years John Nichols was an official of the United States Treasury Department; for forty years with the State Agricultural Department; for many years its Secretary; and for the last twenty years of his life he was United States Commissioner,

located at Raleigh. During his long and useful life he also held many other positions of honor and trust, all of which he filled with fidelity and efficiency. For five years he was Principal of the State Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and four years Postmaster at Raleigh. He was a man of such sterling character that the people delighted to honor him with positions of public trust.

John Nichols, the 36th Grand Master in the line of our Grand Lodge, presided in 1872 and 1873, and was the Senior living Past Grand Master at the time of his death. He was born in Wake County November 14, 1834, was raised in Franklin Lodge No. 109, of Beaufort, North Carolina, in 1857; affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and was active in his Masonry for over 60 years. The first time John Nichols' name appears as a representative to Grand Lodge was in the Proceedings of 1861, as Junior Warden of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, Raleigh. Thereafter his name appears increasingly until and after he was elected Grand Master in 1872 and 1873. He was a member of all branches of Masonry, York and Scottish Rite, having held the office of Grand High Priest in 1872-73 and was a 32° Mason, the degree having been conferred on him by communication from the celebrated Masonic author, Albert G. Mackey.

In his own opinion his greatest Masonic act was the casting of the deciding vote, while occupying the chair of Grand Master in 1872, for the establishment of the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

Judging from the records of the Grand Lodge the parturition of what is now known as the Oxford Orphanage was brought about through much travail. During its conception it seemed to be an unwanted child "the very mention of which seemed to bring with it some evil omen to the minds of the brethren, which all sought to escape." (Excerpt from Grand Master Nichols' address in 1873.)

The present Oxford Orphanage was formerly what was known as St. John's College and on December 19, 1867, was placed on the market for sale and bought by the Grand Lodge of N. C. for \$7000.00. The funds to pay this \$7000.00 were made up partly from monies of the Grand Lodge and partly from \$1.00 per member subscribed by several subordinate lodges.

Then ensued a period in which several unsuccessful attempts were made to place the property on a paying basis, but owing to claims developing and debts increasing, a great deal of heated discussion took place at every meeting of the Grand Lodge for and against selling the property.

At the Grand Lodge meeting in 1871 the following resolution was presented but voted down:—"Resolved: That St. John's College be sold to Tuscarora Lodge No. 122 or any body or number of Masons in Granville County for one half of its real value,

to be assessed by a committee to be appointed by the Grand. Lodge". (That looked like giving it away at half price to anyone that would buy it.)

Finally in 1872 a resolution was presented by C. A. Cilley, J. G. W., to appoint three commissioners to sell the property "to any person or persons on such terms as they might think best." Bro. J. H. Mills presented a substitute resolution which was that St. John's College be made an asylum for indigent orphan children.

A special hour was set for the discussion of the C. A. Cilley resolution and the J. H. Mills substitute. The question recurring on the substitute, the same was put and showed an equal number for and against the proposition. This is where John Nichols as Grand Master cast the deciding vote in favor of the Mills resolution, converting St. John's College into the present Oxford Orphanage. He was always proud of the fact, and we feel sure that our Masonic Orphanage could well afford to perpetuate in some suitable way the memory of the man most responsible for its existence.

He was a most valued member of the Jurisprudence Committee of the Grand Lodge, Chairman of the Board of General Purposes from its organization, and the possessor of a wonderful store of Masonic knowledge.

While he was Master of Hiram Lodge in Raleigh in 1865, the exigency of the occasion became such, during a certain communication of his lodge that he failed to close the Lodge, which important function he performed in the presence of a new generation in January, 1917. The "Exigency" mentioned above was the announcement of the unexpected approach of Sherman's Army to Raleigh while a communication of the lodge was being held. The closing of the lodge by Past Grand Master Nichols, 52 years later, was a unique Masonic event and has probably never been duplicated in Masonic annals.

In further reference to conditions that existed during the War Between the States the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1865. "Resolved: That those Lodges represented at this communication, who may have failed on account of the presence of the Federal Army to make their regular returns, shall have their dues remitted.

For years John Nichols was the Editor of the Masonic Department in The Orphans' Friend and he exerted a wonderful influence for the good of Masonry throughout the state in that capacity. Remembering his great service to Masonry and his influence in establishing the Oxford Orphanage, were the fraternity to canonize a man and make him a saint, we feel sure it would be Saint John or Saint Nichols, for the many great things he did for Masonry while he lived. He was born November 14th, 1834; died September 28th, 1917. Had he lived 47 more days he would

have been 84 years of age, which is more than God's alloted span of life. May we who remember him, and those to come, emulate his great example.

"Happy is the man whose actions bear the unerring test of that rigid square who through life unswerving trod steadfast and true to man and God."

GEORGE WASHINGTON BLOUNT

Thirty-seventh Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

BY MICHEL SALIBA, (M.D.) (117)

Grand Master George Washington Blount, son of Benjamin Harrison and Sarah Wood Blount, was born near Nashville, N. C., on the seventh day of October, 1837. He was a student at Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., and was graduated at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. He read law in Judge Pearson's school of this State and at Columbian College, Washington, D. C. In 1858 he settled in Wilson, N. C., to practice his profession.

At the beginning of the Civil War he joined the 55th North Carolina Regiment as Quartermaster and was commissioned first Lieutenant March, 1862. He was soon recalled to Wilson to be its Mayor as there was a Union Hospital there and every effort was made to keep Wilson from being under military rule. He was signally honored with the confidence of his people. He served them faithfully several terms as Mayor and Commissioner of Wilson, N. C.

He was a staunch and devoted member of the Baptist church and for many years was a leading member of that Church in Wilson. He was one of five charter members of the First Baptist Church of Wilson, was deacon in the Church, and a trustee of Wake Forest College.

He was married on November 28, 1860, to Miss Sallie Egerton, of Franklin County, N. C., and died November 28, 1895, in Wilson where he was buried. He was survived by his widow and five children: Mrs. Mamie Blount Martin, Mrs. Pauline Blount Simms, Mr. Chas. E. Blount, Mrs. Gertrude Blount McLean, and Mrs. Sue Blount Pettus.

Past Grand Master Blount wrote reports on Correspondence in all the Masonic Grand Bodies of North Carolina.

He was made a Master Mason October 27, 1860, in Morning Star Lodge, No. 85, Nashville, N. C., from which he demitted to become a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 117, Wilson, N. C., where he was elected August 13, 1864. He served several times as Master, as Secretary and as Treasurer of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 117. He was installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1874 and 1875.

The following is taken from Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 117, Minute Book of May 14, 1874:

"When the above report (of the Committee on the Lodge Bell) was first read, the Worshipful Master (Geo. W. Blount) adopting the sentiments expressed, submitted the following to the Se-

cretary, which by his permission was read to the Lodge, and spread on the minutes by request of the Brethren, that might remain on record, a fitting memorial in verse of that ancient and cherished article of property."

"THE LODGE BELL

"The Bell, the Bell, the old Bell, How many a tale its tones doth tell, Of youth, and home and those sweet times, When oft we heard its soft sweet chimes.

"We cannot give thee up, Old Bell, We cannot yield thy sacred swell, To other ears; tho' it's made to tell, The time of worship—we love so well.

"In proper place for our mystic Band, You must be set; to this we stand, For we must have thy music sweet, To call us to our loved retreat.

"When in (Faith, Hope and Charity) We bow in love and humility, And foster the spirit of piety, Before the Great Name of Deity."

He petitioned Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 27, Wilson, N. C., May 6, 1864, elected June 3, 1864, and exalted August 12, 1864. He was installed several times as Secretary and as High Priest. He was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina for the year 1884. Walter E. Storm in his address as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina 1896 said of him: "His perfect knowledge of the principles of Masonry in all its branches, his zeal in their propagation; his diligent and untiring efforts to discharge the duties of his many offices to which he was continually elected, is conclusive evidence of the popularity and esteem in which he was held by the large body of the order through the State. He was conspicuous as Grand Master of Masons, and Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch, and in all the relations of life endeared himself to those with whom he came in contact."

He was Knighted in Raleigh Commandery, No. 4, K. T., Raleigh, N. C., July, 1882, from which he dimitted to assist in organizing Mount Lebanon Commandery, No. 7, Wilson, N. C., June 10, 1884. On several occasions he served as Prelate and Commander and at the time of his death he was the Recorder of Mount Lebanon Commandery, No. 7. He served as Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina for the year 1884.

W. S. Liddell in his address as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina 1896 said of him: "He was Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery in 1884, and for a number

of years was Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. He had been honored by all of the orders of Masonry in the State, having served as Grand Master of Masons and Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch. He was indeed a Christian Knight, and having passed through the portals of Death has received his crown of victory. Helpless orphans and the Christian religion meant something with Geo. W. Blount, and received the best energies of his life. Would that there were more of us like him."

WILLIAM RUFFIN COX

Thirty-ninth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By John H. Anderson, P. G. M., Grand Secretary (8)

In summarizing the useful life of Past Grand Master P. W. Fanning, Past Grand Master William R. Cox said of him:

"He filled the office of Grand Master with singular zeal and acceptability. He closed a long life of usefulness with the universal esteem of those who knew him. Such a life as his is the fittest exemplar of the beauties and strength of Masonic virtues".

Unconsciously Most Worshipful Brother Cox used words that characterized his own career.

William Ruffin Cox was born in Scotland Neck, N. C., March 1, 1831, the youngest son of Thomas Cox and Oliva Norfleet Cox, both parents being of English ancestry. He received his first educational training at Vine Hall Academy in Scotland Neck, but on the death of his father, his mother removed to Tennessee where she devoted herself to the rearing of her children. The younger son, William Ruffin, was enrolled in Franklin College, a preparatory school near Nashville, from which he graduated with distinction at the age of fifteen years. Soon thereafter he enter Lebanon College to study law. He was admitted to the Nashville bar in 1852. Forming a partnership with John G. Ferguson, an outstanding practitioner, he experienced great success at the bar and the partnership continued until 1857, when the junior partner married and returned to North Carolina, to supervise the cultivation of his landed property in Edgecombe County.

His first love, the law, however, began to reassert its claims and the serenity of plantation life ceased to satisfy. After two years of it the young lawyer went to Raleigh to resume the practice of his profession.

By this time the causes that led to the War Between the States began to manifest and as the days passed it became more and more evident that war was inevitable.

Young Cox was among the first to respond to the issue and tender his services and resources to his State. At his own expense he organized and equipped, first a light battery, and later a military company. Recognizing his spirit and zeal the governor of North Carolina appointed the young patriot Major of the Second North Carolina Troops, which marked the beginnings of a distinguished military career that brought luster to the annals of the state.

After six months of military training, Major Cox was given command of the heavy artillery at Platt's Point, on the Potomac River, and in June, 1862, his regiment, the Second North Carolina, was the first to cross Meadow Bridge at Mechanicsville under heavy

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fire. Next day, all his officers having fallen, the dashing young officer led his troops into the Seven Days' Battle, one of the war's most important engagements. His courage and resourcefulness in this and subsequent battles brought about promotion, first to the grade of Colonel and later to that of Brigadier-General. In the course of the long, four-year war, General Cox received eleven wounds on the field of battle, five of them, severe ones, occurring in a single battle. Nevertheless, he led his brigade until utterly exhausted. His was the unusual distinction of being the last Confederate Commander to stop fighting at Appomattox Court House. He saw heavy action throughout the war and was most highly regarded by the Confederate High Command.

Like men of his caliber General Cox played leading roles in the isues of peace that followed a devastating war. Naturally he entered political life into which he carried the same ideals and spirit of loyalty that actuated him in the practice of his profession and his life as a soldier. In 1865 he announced his candidacy for the office of Solicitor of the Metropolitan District, winning by 27 votes. In 1877 Governor Vance appointed him judge of the district. He presided over the Superior Court with conspicuous ability. His political honors were varied and notable. Three times he was elected to Congress and in 1892 he became Secretary of the United States Senate.

For more than fifty years, General Cox was intimately connected with the affairs of Masonry. His Symbolic record was: initiated August 10, passed August 17, raised August 17, 1865—the three degrees being conferred by William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, He served two terms as Grand Master—the years 1878 and 1879. He was active in Grand Lodge legislation and was a member of the committee that had charge of the construction of the Masonic Temple in Raleigh. In December 1878 he enjoyed the distinguished Masonic honor of being elected from the floor to the highest office in Symbolic Masonry. His addresses at the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge during his two years of administration are models of correct English, "rich in ripe thought, abounding in common sense and accurate judgment and ornamented with classic allusion and pleasing metaphor. He thoroughly understood the proper relation between Masonry and creed, mortality and religion, for he says: 'Masonry erects no system of theology for its votaries; it sustains to the church militant the same relations which the asymptote bears to the hyperbolic curve, ever approaching, never touching it; and it contemplates the promotion of man's truest happiness by the inculcation of genuine morality and the practice of the triune virtues-brotherly love, relief and truth.' "

His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was for many years a vestryman of Christ Church, Raleigh, and often represented that parish in the conventions of the diocese. He was three times married and left surviving two

sons who were officers in active service Overseas during the war with Germany.

After having "sounded all the depths and shoals of honor", General Cox retired from the more active pursuits of life when long past his four-score years, and took up his abode in Richmond, Virginia, where he died December 26, 1919.

"On fame's eternal camping ground his silent tent is spread,

And Glory guards with solemn round the bivouac of the dead".

HENRY F. GRAINGER

Fortieth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By A. M. ATKINSON (447)

Henry F. Grainger was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for two terms, during the years of 1881 and 1882. He was born in Greene County, North Carolina, on January 10, 1840, in which county he spent his boyhood days, and his younger school days. While in his 'teens he entered Trinity College, staying there until graduation and finishing with honors and distinction in the class of 1860.

At the beginning of the Civil War he volunteered for military service and was wounded in an engagement with the Federal Forces at New Bern, North Carolina.

After the close of the war, he decided to study law and entered the law school of Judge Pearson. Upon completion of his study under Judge Pearson, and after obtaining his law license from the Supreme Court, he began the practice of law in the town of Kinston, North Carolina, at the age of twenty-nine years. He stayed in Kinston about two years and then decided to move to Goldsboro, North Carolina. At Goldsboro he soon won a large patronage and maintained a successful practice at the head of his profession for the remaining thirteen years of his life.

Wayne County elected him to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the session of 1880-1881, and while his legislative career was short, it was outstanding. He was admired by his fellow members who paid their respects to his honesty and intelligence.

Grainger was a member of the Methodist Church and took an active part in church life.

As a Mason, he served Goldsboro Lodge, No. 332, as Senior Warden in the year 1875. Then he was Master of the same lodge in 1876 and 1877. This lodge surrendered its charter April 12, 1883. The writer has not been able to learn when and where Grainger was made a Mason.

His active service in the Grand Lodge began when he served on the Grand Lodge Committee on Suspensions and Expulsions, in the year 1878. For the next two years, 1879 and 1880, he was Junior Grand Warden. Then, he became Grand Master, serving two terms in the years 1881 and 1882.

In 1881, the cornerstone of the monument erected in Kinston, North Carolina, was laid to the memory of Richard Caswell, who was the first Governor of North Carolina, the first Deputy Grand Master and the second Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina. It was the privilege of Grainger, during his first term as Grand Master, to convene the Grand Lodge in Kinston and lay this cornerstone.

One of the outstanding recommendations of Grainger was made during his first term as Grand Master when he tried to institute in this Grand Jurisdiction the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters.

This recommendation was rejected by the Grand Lodge. Grainger never lived to see the office of District Deputy Grand Master, which office was years later created.

He died March 1, 1884, death occurring from a sudden stroke of paralysis. The Grim Reaper took him in manhood at the age of forty-four, but his work on our trestle-board is attested to by the memory we give him.

ROBERT BINGHAM

Forty-first Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By H. C. Alexander, P. G. M., Grand Treasurer (31)

Col. Robert Bingham was born September 5, 1838, at Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina, and died at Asheville, May 8, 1927, where his remains were laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery beside the beautiful and peaceful French Broad River.

For three quarters of a centery he gave of his life blood to the rehabilitation of our beloved South, spending his entire life (except the four years spent in the Confederate Army) to the training of boys for active business careers among whom are lawyers, doctors, judges and many other professions. These boys came to him from all over these United States and from a dozen or more foreign countries.

Colonel Robert Bingham was the son of Wm. James Bingham and the grandson of Rev. Wm. Bingham, a Presbyterian Minister who was born in County Downs, Ireland, of Scottish parents. Rev. Wm. Bingham was graduated from the University of Glasgow in He migrated to America, landing at Wilmington, N. C., about 1789. In 1793 he established the Bingham Military School at Pittsboro, N. C., becoming its first Headmaster. Col. Robert at Pittsboro, N. C., becoming its first Headmaster. Bingham's father, William James Bingham, was graduated with distinction from the University of North Carolina in the Class of 1825. On the death of his father, Rev. Wm. Bingham, he gave up his study of law to take charge and finish out the term of the Bingham School, when the Senior Class prevailed on him to continue the school, hence he became the second Headmaster. When Wm. James Bingham's health began to fail him, his sons William and Robert, both of whom had graduated with distinction from the University of North Carolina in 1856 and 1857, joined their father, becoming partners in the Bingham Military School. William Bingham, brother of Robert, became the third Headmaster of the school. Being a frail man William Bingham died in 1873 and at his death Col. Robert Bingham became the fourth Headmaster of the Bingham Military School.

It will be seen, therefore, that Col. Robert Bingham devoted all his life to the education of boys, except those years as a patriot he served as an officer in the Confederate Army. In this chosen profession, he was preeminent, coming as he did from a highly educated family, and being a true son of our beloved Southland and seeing the great need for the education of our Southern boys.

During his incumbency as Grand Master and while the school was located at Mebane, N. C., on May 1, 1882, a fire swept away all the buildings, and to show the resourcefulness of the man, the

school reopened September 1, of the same year in greatly improved buildings and with a better gymnasium. Only eight years later, 1890, the school buildings were again destroyed by fire. It was at this time that Col. Robert Bingham purchased the beautiful ground on which the school is now located. These grounds are on a plateau overlooking the beautiful French Broad River and is spoken of as the Asheville Plateau, three miles northwest of the City of Asheville.

The Asheville Times, in its issue of May 9, 1927, pays glowing tribute to Colonel Bingham as an Educator and speaks of him as one of the State's greatest characters. He served Bingham School actively for 63 years, a record seldom ever equaled and rarely if ever surpassed.

His funeral was conducted Monday, May 9, 1927, at 3:30 p.m. by Dr. R. F. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Asheville, N. C., and in which Col. Robert Bingham had been a ruling Elder for a number of years.

Being Grand Master of Masons is a trying task when times are good, but to have served in that capacity for three successive years in 1882-83-84 and in those critical reconstruction days, required great physical and intellectual strength, both of which Colonel Bingham possessed to a marked degree.

In closing, there can be no better appraisement of this great man than that found on the editorial page of The Asheville Times, issue of May 9, 1927, which follows:

"Governments and institutions grow not because of the greatness of their principles but because of the greatness of the personalities dedicated to those principles. And so it is that Colonel Bingham's life was part of the forward-going life of his state and of the South in the period since the war of the states.

"He had been a gallant and resourceful soldier. Coming home from the defeat of battle, he became a pioneer champion of local taxation for schools. He led the way for the education of women in North Carolina. He preached the first campaign for industrial education in the state. He gave Asheville educational primacy for the first compulsory school law in the South. By his speeches and articles he roused educators throughout the country to a new conception of the function of public education. He attained recognition as an historian and a Latin scholar. Yet when all these claims to leadership are remembered, Colonel Bingham's chief power and influence are unaccounted for. It was the impress of his personality and his philosophy of life upon his students that made him a foremost builder in the structure of the South's new civilization.

"But it follows, unfortunately, that the best of Colonel Bingham's life as man and teacher is that part of him which is hardest to describe or define. No great teacher himself can render much account of what his stewardship has accomplished. A thousand

youths come and go under his eye and guidance. Who can say what seeds he has planted in the soil of those lives and what the harvest will be? The pressure of a great teacher's personality on even one youth may change the whole history of a state or a nation.

"Under such a teacher as Colonel Bingham the cub of youth becomes the lion of manhood. The men who sat under Colonel Bingham are the proofs of his constructive leadership. In all the states and in foreign countries his students are today the living exponents of his own robust manhood and good citizenship. The influence to the great Headmaster of Bingham School thus becomes an ever widening circle in the stream of life, destined to touch shores where even his name may be unknown."

In closing, I wish to give grateful acknowledgment to Col. S. R. McKee of the Bingham School for the valuable assistance given in preparation of this article.

FABIUS HAYWOOD BUSBEE

Forty-second Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By J. EDWARD ALLEN, Grand Master (10)

Fabius Haywood Busbee, forty-second Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born in Raleigh, N. C., on March 4, 1848, and died August 28, 1898. He was the son of Perrin Busbee, who was Reporter of the State Supreme Court for a number of years until the time of his death. His maternal grandfather was James F. Taylor, who served as Attorney General of the State of North Carolina.

Fabius H. Busbee entered the University of North Carolina at the age of fifteen years, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution in 1868, having in the meanwhile suspended his academic studies temporarily to become a member of the Junior Reserves in the Armies of the Southern Confederacy, reentering at the end of the war. He served as second lieutenant in Company E, 2nd Regiment, third Junior Reserves. The Alumni History of the University states that he received his degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1871; and that he also received the same degree from Princeton in the same year, and that in 1879 the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the same degree. Grand Master Busbee came of a family of lawyers, and he himself studied law in the offices of Judge William H. Battle of the Supreme Court of North Carolina and was subsequently admitted to the bar, and remained active in his profession until the day of his death. He was the author of the "Criminal Digest", a standard legal work.

Brother Busbee also became interested in political affairs and held several important offices. He was one of the Presidential Electors from North Carolina in 1876, and again in 1880. He was appointed United States District Attorney during Grover Cleveland's first administration, serving from 1885 to 1889.

Brother Busbee became an Entered Apprentice by initiation in Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of Raleigh, N. C., on March 10, 1871; was passed to the Fellowcraft degree on April 20, 1871, and became a Master Mason on May first, being raised in the same lodge. He served for a number of years as Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge, and his knowledge of Masonic law was very highly esteemed. His ability and Masonic zeal were such that after the advancement usual in such cases, he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in 1885, and was re-elected the following year. His interest was not confined to Symbolic Freemasonry, for we find that he was also a member of Raleigh Chapter, No. 500, of Royal Arch Masons, and of Raleigh Commandery, No. 4, of Knights Templar, and he was also

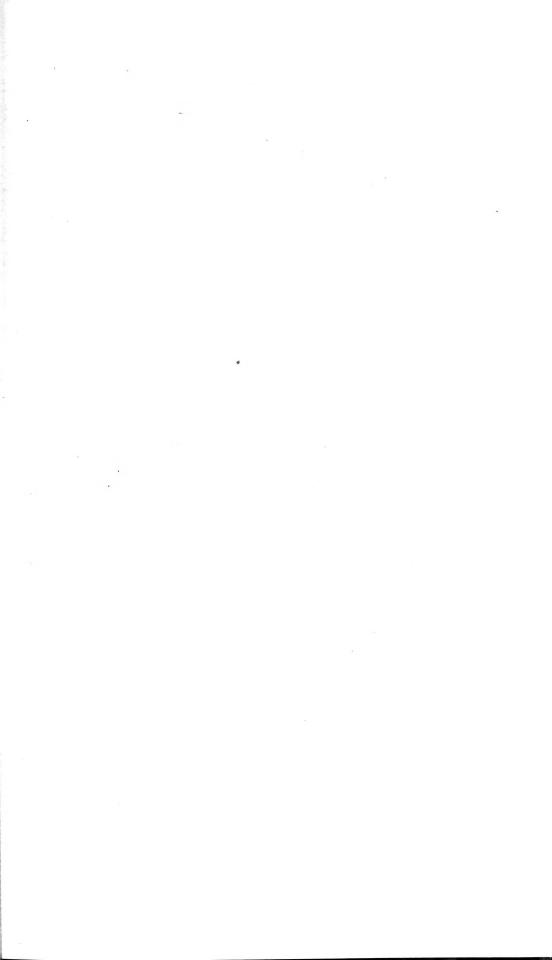
a thirty-second degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason. He served as Grand Orator when the Grand Lodge met at Raleigh in 1908.

Brother Busbee's interests included in a very important way the University of North Carolina. He was a member of its Board of Trustees from 1873 until his death in 1908, and served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board for a considerable part of the time.

He was deeply interested in his chosen profession, and stood high in its counsels. It was while he was in attendance upon a meeting of the American Bar Association, in Seattle, Washington, in August, 1908, that the hand of death came to him.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Anne McKesson, of Morganton, N. C. To this union were born two children; Margaret, who became Mrs. W. E. Shipp; and Annie, who became Mrs. R. L. Thompson. His wife died in 1874. Three years later he was married to Miss Sallie Smith, of Halifax, N. C., and to this union were born three children; Richard S. Busbee; Eliza, who married Dr. Arthur S. Pendleton, a prominent psychiatrist and officer in the United States Army; and Philip H. Busbee.

Fabius Haywood Busbee's influence, his ideals, his interest in human affairs, were written in large characters in the North Carolina which he served. A man of very engaging personality, he was interested deeply in the welfare of his fellowman. He gave much of his time to the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, in which his interest was both deep and constructive. A man of the highest ideals, he contributed much toward the best in his profession, as well as toward the elevation of the lofty principles of Freemasonry into useful practices for the advancement of the common good. A good lawyer, he was never the slave of the dollar to the point of being willing to sacrifice professional ethics even to the slightest degree.



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OXFORD (MASONIC) ORPHANAGE
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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MASONIC REVIEWS 1939

REPORT OF
Foreign Correspondent
and Reviewer

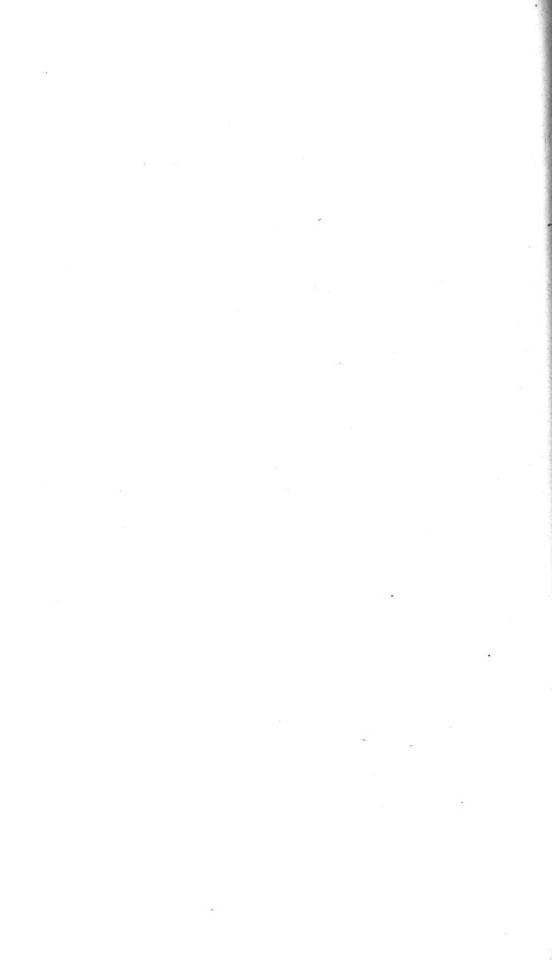


PREPARED FOR THE

Grand Lodge of North Carolina

A. F. & A. M.

By J. EDWARD ALLEN WARRENTON, N. C.



MASONIC REVIEWS

PART ONE—The United States of America and Foreign Countries.

PART TWO—Statistical Tables.

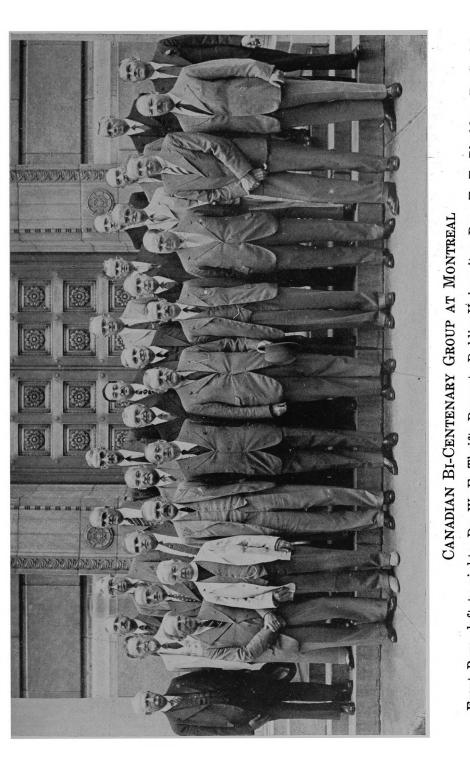
PART ONE

Proceedings Reviewed

(In Order)

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| Arizona 1938 | New Hampshire 1938 |
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Front Row-left to right: Dr. W. E. Thrift, Provost, Dublin University; Rev. T. T. Blockley, P. G. M.,

Second Row:—R. Chas. Young, P. D. G. M., Quebec; J. Conger, P. M., Minnesota; Arch West, G. M., Alberta; W. D. Lawrence, D. G. M., Manitoba; W. R. Eakin, G. M. and Grand Z, Quebec; Arthur B. Wood, P. G. M., Quebec; Duncan McLellan, G. M., Quebec; Rev. M. A. Campbell, D.D., P. G. M., Quebec; A. F. C. Ross, Grand Treasurer, Quebec; J. A. McDonald, P. G. M., Quebec; J. M. Humphrey, P. G. M., New Brunswick; M. W. Kerson, D. D. G. M., Quebec. England; Thos. G. Winning, Grand Secretary, Scotland; Sir Norman Orr-Ewing, G. M., Scotland; Sir Francis Davies, D. G. M., England; Viscount DeVesci, G. S. W., England; Raymond F. Brooke, D. G. M., Ireland; Lord Farnham, P. G. M., Ireland; Major R. L. Loyd, P. G. A. D. C., England.

Back Row—W. W. Williamson, P. G. M., and Grand Secretary, Quebec; C. K. Howard, P. D. D. G. M., New Brunswick; J. Martland, P. G. M., Alberta; H. Pickering, P. G. R., Quebec; Dr. L. J. Strean, D. D. G. M., Quebec; J. Edward Allen, D. G. M., North Carolina; John Baillie, D. D. G. M., Quebec; A. J. Nickle, D. D. G. M., Quebec.

THE REVIEWER'S GREETINGS

THE GENERAL VIEW

We have been at this job of writing Masonic Reviews for seventeen years. We have caused each of these documents to begin with what for lack of a better term is called the Foreword. In this Foreword, we have attempted to sum up in a general way the impressions of the year; to prepare the reader, as it were, for the sketches of activities which follow. When this scribe was a college student studying the principles of education something more than thirty years ago, teachers of "pedagogy" (they don't call themselves that now) used to write and speak learnedly of "the apperceptive mass", which was the background into which new thoughts are supposed to be assimilated. As the background differed, was rich or meagre, so was the usefulness of what we read supposed to vary. Two people may see the same object, and that object will start up very widely different trains of thought. Two people may read a sentence, and that sentence will make but little impression, depending upon the preparation of the mind of the reader, for the contents of the sentence read.

And so we present this Foreword to the Masonic Reviews of 1939. We do so with mingled feelings. The year has been both rich in progressive attainment, and replete with frustration. Masonry today presents a most interesting study, no matter whether considered locally, in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, in the nation as a whole or as a world-wide force.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED

It is a pleasure to report that in terms of morale and in terms of statistics, conditions are good. Wherever one goes, one finds a redoubled interest in Masonic activities. There is not the disheartening job now that was found a few years ago, to stir up interest, to get dues paid, to get work done. Men are looking for Masonic occasions of interest and seek the privilege of attending them. The outside world is knocking at our doors with greater frequency. To a large degree the "sheep" have been separated from the "goats," and those without interest in Masonry have been weeded out while those who have a real interest are seeking to enliven the corpus of Masonry, and are succeeding as they always do. With reduced numbers, we manifest an accelerated interest. One who looks at the statistical tables appended to this book, can see a really appreciable list of the Grand Lodges this year for the first time, which are showing a real net gain in membership; and we doubt not that this number will increase next year.

MASONRY NOW LARGELY HOMOGENEOUS

In a world-wide view of Masonry one discerns signs both encouraging and discouraging. Taken as a whole. Masonry was never so homogeneous as now. When we first began writing Reviews, there were all sorts of Masonry; South America was full of groups calling themselves Masonic Lodges, Grand Lodges and Grand Orients that were in no wise organized so as to be called regular Masonry. The same was true with other areas of this old world's geography. Today all of this is to a large extent changed. The Masonry of South and Central America and Mexico knows what regular Masonry is expected to be and stands for; and it is doing its level best to conform to these standards. The sole exceptions are the Grand Orient of Brazil, and some clandestine groups of no consequence. There were always these and there will ever be. They thrive on ignorance or personal self-seeking. All of the American Grand Lodges are thinking as they have never thought before, of the possibility and the advisability of extending their circles of recognition of foreign Freemasonry. This is as it ought to be. We have been too prone to draw a circle around ourselves and let alone those outside; to build a wall around ourselves and to make the gate too narrow and too hard to swing open. We do not have to sacrifice one single

iota of the fundamentals of Masonry, to extend recognition to many Grand Lodges which by the most of them have been simply neglected. It would seem that the last field to get exploration is Spanish-speaking Mexico. The American Grand Lodges have not yet as a rule made any attempt whatsoever to ascertain the facts about Mexican Masonry, to extend the right hand of fellowship to worthy native Grand Lodges, to admit that they are of the fold. Our American record of ignoring that Masonry which speaks another tongue than our own is not an enviable one, and it is very heartening to see a tendency to reverse it. The more effectively we do so, the better it will be for us. Doctor Joseph Fort Newton has pointed out very effectively that in the days of the adoption of the American constitution, Masonry was the only common denominator among the delegates, for at least all except a dozen or so; and that this common Masonic attitude was what made the adoption of the Constitution Who knows but that just such a role may be played in world-wide affairs by Masonry in the not too distant future?

MASONRY AND TOTALITARIANISM

We are not too inadvertent to Masonic conditions in Europe. We may go further; we are watching with intense interest the present political developments in Europe, and we could wish that we might know what it is all leading up to. It seems very evident that there are two widely different concepts of human relations, in sharp conflict. Two years ago, we Americans had scarcely even heard the word "totalitarian"; today all of us have some concept of its meaning, and know to what it is applied. We know that the totalitarian concept banishes Freemasonry. We know that on the continent of Europe, aside from Scandinavia and the countries opposed to totalitarianism, Masonry cannot exist. We look with apprehension upon this fact. We fail to remember that where Masonry has been banned, it never succeeded in getting much of a foothold. We have not summed up the numerical losses to the fraternity at large which have come by reason of the ban on Masonry in these countries. If we did,

we could see that the total reduction in numbers therefrom is not as large as the annual loss by suspension for nonpayment of dues in the Grand Lodge of the United States in any average year for the past eight or ten. It's like pointing to the horrors of war; there are such, but the mortality from such does not approach our destruction of human life in this country in our mad attempt to go somewhere by motor car, and the most of us have not the slightest real reason for driving thus madly to kill.

EXCEPTIONAL YEAR'S BOOKS

The year in American Masonry has been one of uneventful progress. In these past seventeen years of our experience as a Reviewer, it seems that every year's books have been characterized by some chief distinctive topic of discussion by the Grand Masters, the Grand Orators, the writers and the fraternity. One time it was dual and plural membership; another time it was Masonic Education; another year saw much discussion of the commission trial system of handling Masonic undesirables; another year saw a lot of tirades about "the Masonic barnacles"; still another year or two much was written about misconduct by Masonic groups, chiefly gambling, raffles, lotteries and so forth; another year, they discussed Masons in the liquor business; and we might extend the list much longer. It seems that each year there has been some distinctive subject of Masonic conversation that stood out above others that year and marked the year as different. But the year which we are now reviewing has been different. As we read the books, the rule seems to fail. There is no subject which claims more attention than the others. The nearest approximation to such is the recognition of foreign Grand Lodges and that scarcely enters the class which we have in mind. Next year, it will probably be a uniform declaration of principles by Masonic Grand Lodges; but this year has broken the rule. "Deep and even is that stream which runs without ripples."

WE MIGHT PROFIT BY WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING Sometimes, by a curious turn of affairs, whole groups

of men fail to note significant things that are admitted to be useful practices by other great groups of men. It seems strange that this is true, but the thesis can easily be documented. We get so much absorbed in what we are doing, that we fail to note what others are doing. We once saw, in a great church in Durham, a wonderful choir sing a beautiful piece of music; at its end all sat down except one person. That one person was so full of the occasion that she was oblivious to the movements of the others. and she stood, preoccupied. The audience tittered. minister did not see the stander, to his back, but heard the titters, and did not like them. As he arose to do something about them, the woman realized what was wrong, and she flopped in confusion so evident that the titters increased.

North Carolina Masonry is a little like that. We are thinking just now of two matters which serve to illustrate what we have been saying.

VETERAN BUTTONS

First is the matter of recognizing the veteran Ma-The most of the Veteran Masons in the United States—that is, those who have been Master Masons for fifty years continuously—are presented by their Grand Lodges with medals or buttons in honor of their service. In the majority of cases, so large that it is almost a universal practice, the medal is presented by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master or his representative being in direct charge. In North Carolina we have ignored these brethren who have served long and faithfully, and it is not right. Some statistician has estimated that the average active Masonic life of a Mason is eleven years. Too often they depart from us after a season. It behooves us to do honor to those elder brothers who for half a century have kept themselves in good standing in lodges wherever they have been.

SAFEGUARDING PURITY OF RITUAL

Second is the matter of preserving the ritual. We in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina have absolutely no way of protecting our ritual from insidious changes.

That such changes are being inserted in the ritual over a period of years, the most of us know—very gradually of course, and almost imperceptibly, but none the less really. A large number of Grand Lodges have a definite method of control over such a possibility of change. There is stored away in the custody of a responsible official one master ritual, which can and should be consulted on occasion and which can and will be a guarantee against metamorphic processes. This writer has heard this subject referred to in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina several times, but the inherent conservatism of Freemasonry or some other consideration, has prevented anything from being done about it.

THE BURIAL SERVICE

Third is the Masonic funeral service. The Masonic funeral service which is formally adopted for use in North Carolina is not in the least impressive. Its language cannot be used impressively. It is not adapted to present day modes of interment. It has for these reasons been used less and less. Masons balk on attending Masonic funerals and the number attending is a discredit to Freemasonry, and yet they flock to other things. A better form of funeral ritual was proposed some years ago, but it was killed in its very presentation. Means of its improvement are available with but little trouble. This scribe prepared a form of his own some years ago and used it to the complete satisfaction of those who were present. We should face the facts, and not continue to perpetuate that which is a source of discredit to us.

DO WE ENCOURAGE CORNERSTONE CEREMONIES?

Fourth is the absence of Masonic cornerstone layings. In these past few years, almost every Grand Lodge or its subordinate lodges have been called upon to lay cornerstones of public buildings in considerable numbers. Such occasions are interesting and inspiring, and do Freemasonry much good. They place the fraternity in an advantageous place not occupied by any other fraternal order. There are too many restrictions and demands at-

tached to such ceremonies in this state; they are too much deliberately discouraged rather than the opposite. We see no reason to go out and run down such occasions and ask to be allowed to perform them, but why take the attitude of discouraging them?

A USEFUL LIBRARY

There are other matters to which our initial generalization will apply, but these show what we are thinking about. In some respects we are running behind the possibilities of our usefulness. We might mention many others, like the maintenance of a Masonic library of real usefulness, and for which there is a real need. Let him who will, study the usefulness of the Grand Lodge Library of North Dakota, or many others. This is a day in which the general level of education should warrant us in providing really useful reading and study material, and yet we are not doing it. Why can we not study our opportunities for usefulness and avail ourselves of them?

WE NEED TO EMPHASIZE SPIRITUAL VALUES

One day there rushed up to the Great Teacher a young man who begged of him that he would use his powers to compel his brother to "divide the inheritance." young fellow felt that he was being grossly imposed upon; his brother, without warrant of law, had all of the property which both should have received. But the reaction to that little scene has rung down the ages, in a manner which that boy did not expect. Impatiently he exclaimed, "Who made me a divider between you?" and then he told a story which would make clear what was in his mind. It concerned a man who had worked hard, managed well and had had several successful years as a farmer. The successful farmer looked around him and decided to build bigger barns, and then he revealed the real man; for he said, "I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry."

It is quite possible that the prosperous farmer of the story is a type of many thousands of people of this present day. It is quite possible that the man whose type is portrayed in this picture reveals the significant weakness of our present day ideals of society.

We read much about social security. Everybody wants social security; some are making money with feverish quickstep of efforts; some are hoping that a paternalistic government may give it to them; some are hoping that it will fall into their laps; but all want that which in the language of today we call social security. Is it not possible that this goal of all endeavor and aspiration may cause our undoing?

For social security and the mad struggle for it may mean the same as total and wilful neglect of the things of the spirit. The whole world appears to have gone mad in the effort to get material things to such an extent that we may fold our hands and follow the example of the man of the story; say to the soul, "take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry." In other words, put the things of the spirit out of the picture and let the soul's realm simply go to sleep.

Society is in grave danger of this very error. When spiritual values are counted as worthless, are neglected, are ignored, then we might as well all move to Soviet Russia. No system of society ever succeeded when spiritual values are counted as nothing. The system brings its own ruin. In the story told by the Great Teacher, the end is, that the Supreme Ruler said, "Thou Fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee!" If we throw spiritual values into the ashcan, then our own acts will prove our undoing. Life reverts to the primitive. We become brothers to the beasts of the field. Humanity loses all contact with Divinity.

Freemasonry is a thing of the spirit. Its mission is to aid us in preventing the Great Mistake, the mistake of throwing spiritual values to the winds. Freemasonry says to us, "Live wisely and temperately, plan well, add to your stock of material things, get ready for the inevitable day when old age or misfortune may come;—but in the midst of it all, remember that spiritual values are the only things that endure forever." Freemasonry is a challenge to every Mason to keep the things of the spirit alive,

and not to put the soul to sleep in ease and gluttony. Free-masonry proclaims the brotherhood of man, the folly of selfishness, the ultimate justice of God, and the persistence of personality. Freemasonry forcefully seeks to tell us that when we shall have reached the End, we shall discover that it is not the End, and that there is that in us which shall persist in undying kind. Freemasonry seeks to remind us that he who spends his whole life chasing after things material and who squeezes out of his personality the things of the spirit, will have left nothing to persist after death, the end of things material. Freemasonry urges us to give greater and enlarged place to the things of the spirit, to the Soul that the largest possible part of us may remain in the Persistence of Personality.

There is indeed a place for Freemasonry in the social and spiritual forces of the day. There is a challenge to us to redouble our efforts to give to Freemasonry that strength and impact upon humanity which will make its lessons real, its influence dynamic, its force pervading. May each of us contribute of his best to that end!

Foreign Correspondent.

ALABAMA—1938

THIS BOOK A LITTLE LATE

This book is received on April eighth, after the Reviews which follow it have been set by the linotype machines and the proof read. As a matter of custom we desire to put Alabama at its place in the beginning if possible; if not there at the other end.

GRAND MASTER DIED SUDDENLY IN ONE WEEK

The presiding Grand Master was Most Worshipful Brother Samuel B. Adams, whose residence was at Mobile. He was re-elected at the annual, which was held on December sixth and seventh. There is a footnote at the bottom of the page which records the closing of the annual, which footnote tells us that Grand Master Adams died on December fourteenth, just one week after his installation. Deputy and Acting Grand Master Ency F. Yielding takes charge for the rest of the Grand Lodge year.

STATISTICS ABOUT LODGES

The statistical tables tell us that there are on rolls three lodges with only eight members each, and another with only nine. One of these seems to be nearly a hundred years old, too. There are twenty one lodges shown to be stationed at Birmingham, not including the suburban places like Ensley. The eighteen pages of defunct lodges list about thirty each, or some five hundred and forty defunct lodges, with 446 now alive and going.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS

The annual communication began with a session at eight o'clock p. m., in the Masonic Temple at Montgomery. At six-thirty o'clock p. m., there was an open meeting at which the Eastern Stars were recognized and the Rhode Island Bible was "rededicated." Eastern Star officers, as well as the Grand Master, made addresses. Then the non-Masons retired and the Grand Lodge commenced its formal work.

In looking at the list of lodges represented at the annual, we cannot fail to note how fond the lodges are of the name "Fraternal" attached to their names; thus there are "Selma Fraternal," "Birmingham Fraternal," "Davis Fraternal," "Woodlawn Fraternal," "Anniston Fraternal" and "Somerville Fraternal" lodges, but no "Fraternal" lodge without any other name seems ever to have held a charter in Alabama at any time.

REPAIRS NEEDED

Grand Master Adams found the Alabama Masonic Home in dire need of repairs. He therefore put on a campaign to go into this on an extensive scale, and did do much; but it was his hope to spread it over the second year of his administration for the greatest efforts. He got the Grand Lodge transported over to the Masonic Home so that they could see for themselves what the place looks like.

TROY WYCHE'S PROJECT

Here is what he says about Troy Wyche's project up in the Smoky Mountain National Park:

On February 11, 1938, I was requested by Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters in North Carolina to send to them a stone of any size, shape or color to be used in building a Masonic Shrine at the East entrance of the Great Smoky Mountains near Waynesville, N. C., and a similar request was sent to each Grand Master in America. These stones were to be marked or numbered in such a manner that it would be easy to identify the stones sent from any Grand Jurisdiction: also the name of the Grand Master making the contribution. Shortly thereafter while traveling through Coosa County, I selected a nice stone and sent to them this which I am informed has been used in building this Shrine. I was invited by Past Grand Master T. Troy Wyche, Waynesville, N. C., to join with them on July 11, 12, and 13th of this year for dedication of this marker, as well as to a pilgrimage through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Pressing engagements locally prevented my accepting this invitation.

ALL THREE AT ONE TIME

The Grand Master issued a great number of dispensa-

tions for sundry purposes, mostly routine like electing or installation out of time, or to change location, or to sell or mortgage property, or to resume labor. But there was one dispensation that was not exactly routine. He says that he gave "Alabama Lodge, No. 3, permission to confer all three degrees on a candidate at one time, after due consideration." We suppose he means that he did the considering. When this matter got to the Jurisprudence Committee for review, the committee were reluctant about it, but finally weighed the precedents and let it go with approval.

BEGGING LETTERS

We haven't read of lodges sending out begging letters in a long time. Here is one Grand Lodge in which the Grand Master has two cases of this sort. Mt. Signal Lodge let its hall get burned and got permission to circularize all lodges to get money to help build another. We never could see how this makes sense. If the lodge had insurance it would not have to do this; if it did not, such a permission puts a premium on not paying for insurance; the other lodges which help it will be insurers for it. And we bet that three fourths of the lodges which it circularized owned no hall, just as did this one after its fire. Another case of circularizing came from a lodge which had a Past Master who was sick, destitute and in need of an operation; and the lodge had given their all, consisting of \$77.50, to assist him. We were wondering whether the Grand Lodge has a Charity Fund to aid such cases as this. Perhaps it has none.

WHY LODGE PROPERTY NOT TAXABLE

There was an important case from Ware Lodge which went to the State Supreme Court. In it the court decided that lodge property is not taxable. The conclusion of the decision is as follows:

"By Virtue of the acts of 1859 and 1875, referred to, a contract exists between the Masonic Lodges of Alabama and the State, entered into under constitutional provisions then in effect, it was held, and that contract cannot be now abrogated without their consent. In the case under con-

sideration, it was ruled, the right of exemption is a vested one of a contractual nature, and is protected from impairment by both the State and Federal constitutions."

"A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION"

The Grand Master proposed a resolution, which was incorporated in his address, which announced that the Court had officially declared the Grand Lodge forever to be a charitable institution; that Court had upheld the contract between state and Grand Lodge which exempted its property from taxation; and that the decision upholds and sustains the Act of Incorporation of the Grand Lodge which permits the Grand Lodge to erect and rent buildings and that all such property is tax free.

TROUBLE ABOUT NEIGHBORS

The Grand Lodge seems to have trouble about proposed bad neighbors to its Masonic Temple at Birmingham. First they wanted to put a liquor store hard by it; and the Grand Lodge successfully opposed this; next, it is proposed to erect the common gaol, otherwise known as the jail or hoosegow, just across the street; and the Grand Lodge objected to the jail as much as to the liquor store. As these lines are written, we do not know what became of that calaboose proposal.

There is not any Foreign Correspondence Report; there has been none since things got tight among them.

ARIZONA—1938

Presiding is Grand Master Barnett E. Marks, who proudly declares that his "ancestors are the People of the Book," and whose biographer tells us that he is very prominent in Jewish circles. His seems to have been a quite satisfactory, not to say constructive, administration; and the book of Proceedings is an interesting one.

GRAND ORATOR KILLED

It is recorded that the Grand Orator, "Cap" Taylor, who was reappointed to that position after previously serving in the same capacity, met a tragic death during the Christmas holidays. He had not missed a Rotary meeting in twenty years, and was Clerk to the School Trustees of Phoenix for a long time. His untimely death came at the age of fifty-two.

SANATORIUM DID NOT MATERIALIZE

This Grand Lodge set out a number of years ago to construct and operate, with the expected assistance of other Grand Lodges whose members went to Arizona sick and penniless, a tubercular sanatorium; and for that purpose sixty acres of land with a number of buildings still remains in the possession of the Grand Lodge. things did not work out exactly right. It was true that countless numbers of sick people swarmed down upon them, and many of these were objects of charity; it was true that they made appeals on behalf of such indigent Masons to their home lodges and Grand Lodges; but it was equally true that they got very little actual support when they tried to get money in such cases. Grand Lodge of Arizona was, and is, too small numerically to undertake such a proposition. So now it is proposed that the General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star shall start a tubercular hospital, and Grand Master Marks writes them that he thinks that if they will do this, the property may be had gratis for this purpose. We do not discover that anything came of this proposal.

NO DISTRICT DEPUTIES

Then the Grand Master took note of the fact that in Arizona there is no District Deputy Grand Master System, and he recommends that such be instituted. But that hard hearted Committee on General Policy did not see it that way, and the Grand Lodge thought the committee was right. The number of lodges was too small to require such a system, they said.

AND NO MASONIC SUNDAY

And he observed that in some states Masonic Sunday had been successfully observed, and he recommended it to the Grand Lodge of Arizona; but once again the said Committee on General Policy did not see eye to eye with him, and there will be no Masonic Sunday in Arizona. Perhaps the boys just had gone to church so much that one more Special Day in church going would be an imposition upon them.

HOW THE CHARITY FUND IS USED

For reasons suggested above, there is no Masonic Home in Arizona. There is a Charity Fund, and when it is used, the lodges must contribute to the object of charity likewise. Here comes Ajo Lodge and sends a memorial that a Masonic Home be established. It seems that Ajo Lodge had an aged member, who had a blind and deaf wife and a feeble daughter. The lodge had done its utmost and still the case required something more. This is one of those cases in which it might be well for all concerned to realize that Freemasonry is no society for insurance against misfortune; the lodge will do what it can, but it cannot do everything. One wonders what the organized charities of state and county can do with such a case. All sorts of charitable organizations are looking for opportunities to dump their cases on other organizations. Only a day or two ago the Superintendent of Public Welfare came into this scribe's office with a case in A Negro girl had gone to a town in New Jersey and thereafter given birth to a baby—illegitimate, of course. This was a charity case, equally of course. So the charity organization of the New Jersey city quiz the girl, and thereafter write to the Welfare Superintendent in our town asking her to take blood tests of some young Negro bucks in the county, for the purpose of determining the paternity of the bastard! Could you beat that?

AVOIDING EASTER CONFLICT

The Grand Lodge has been meeting in April. It so happens that the 1939 meeting date will fall in the week immediately preceding Easter. It develops that they do not want to meet that week. So in 1939 the meeting time is to be changed to Wednesday, March 29th. This gives rise to something else. The Grand Master recommends that the Deputy Grand Master be sent to the conference of Grand Masters in Washington. If we remember correctly, we sat beside him as well as beside one Harry Arizona Drachman at the banquet of said Grand Masters at Washington on February 24th last. In case those Arizonans desire to know, Arizona behaved in exemplary manner at said meetings.

STORY OF WHY NO GLASS CASE

This Harry Arizona Drachman, Grand Secretary, is a most interesting Grand Secretary. There are Grand Secretaries and Grand Secretaries, and he is of the other sort. He knows how to get along with all sorts of Masons; he knows how to keep the balances on the right side of the ledger; he knows how to keep things moving. But when it comes to buying glass cases to house museum pieces, he is not so hot about that. Read the following from his facile pen:

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Last year an appropriation of \$200.00 was made for the purchase of a glass case in which to place objects of Masonic interest. I did not purchase this case, finding that some office furniture is more needed for the Grand Secretary's office than the case. Steel filing cases for valuable records are needed, as well as a counter and some shelving for the office of the Grand Secretary.

One wonders whether they will ever get that glass case, and if so, whether his steel filing cases will be there,

too. Somebody wisecracked in Washington that the only question was, whether to put Harry Arizona under the said counter or in the museum case.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES WRITE REVIEWS

They have a system in Arizona by which the Grand Representative of any Grand Jurisdiction near Arizona writes the review of the Grand Lodge that he represents for the Foreign Correspondence Committee. While the results are not perfect, still there is much that is interesting. Brother Frank T. Patterson, of Glendale, writes the report on North Carolina. This brother discusses at length the District Deputy system as we have it—possibly for home consumption as propaganda. We have had the District Deputy system some thirty five years, perhaps, and we could not dispense with it. Personally, we think it would help in Arizona; it is not merely numbers of lodges that make it important, but the size of the territory; and in this, Arizona is not unlike North Carolina.

ON THE BORDER IN 1939

The 1939 annual is to be held at Douglas, a mining city right on the border of Old Mexico. Conditions in the mining industry have not been very brisk, and the place was quite dull when we visited it. We hope it is more active now.

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ARKANSAS—1938

STUCKEY AND THOMAS MADE IT SUCCESSFUL

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas was organized in 1838; and so this is the Centennial year. Wisely, it was urged that the Centennial idea be carried into the several lodges throughout the state, and thus interest became general. Grand Master Fred Stuckey and Grand Secretary Woodlief A. Thomas worked hard on it, and their centennial celebrations were remarkably successful.

SEVENTY EIGHT LODGES OPEN TOGETHER

The book records one big occasion on the top of Mount Magazine, which is in the western part of the state. This had been planned for a long time and was at length pulled off as a picnic affair on September 8th, 1938. There were 935 Masons registered on the top of that mountain that afternoon and evening. It is recorded that 135 lodges were represented. The afternoon was given over to a band concert, some speeches and the presentation of a fifty year button, together with a lot of picture taking. The book carries a panoramic picture of the occasion, revealing that the day was not a cold one, all being attired for hot weather. Then there was a picnic dinner, everybody having received instructions to bring a basket of food. The United States Forest Service rendered invaluable assistance. In the evening, after the proper tyling and purging, the third degree was exemplified in an Occasional Lodge. The Grand Master announced that every lodge whose officer or officers were present would be considered as opened for the occasion; and there were seventy eight lodges that were thus opened there simultaneously.

OLD FRIENDS CALL US

The annual communication of Grand Lodge was scheduled for November 15th, while the actual one hundredth anniversary of the Grand Lodge came on November 21st; so the Grand Lodge was formally opened on

November 15th, and called off until November 21st. This scribe was one of those fortunate enough to be present for that occasion, having arrived with Mrs. Allen the day before. We had not been in town half an hour, when the phone rang in the hotel room and a voice called for us. It proved to be that of Mrs. T. H. Williams, wife of Brother Thomas Henry Williams, who had been raised in our own lodge and had gone to Little Rock to live almost twenty years ago, now holding a responsible position in the office of the State Treasurer. We were their guests the remainder of the day, and deeply appreciate their delightful hospitality.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Little Rock committees for the pleasing manner in which the program was carried out. The Albert Pike Memorial Temple is a marvel of stately beauty, wonderfully well adapted to the needs of such an occasion. The historical play, "Hewers of Stone and Timber", was a most elaborate presentation, and the libretto thus describes it:

"HEWERS OF STONE AND TIMBER"

THE STORY

The M. W. Grand Master of Ancient York Masons in Arkansas convened in Little Rock on Monday, November 6, and Tuesday, November 7, 1848; on the latter evening, Western Star Lodge, No. 2, was called on in the Master's Degree, having adjourned to this time on November 3.

The officers of the lodge being in their stations and the lodge at labor, with various brethren visiting, the newly-elected officers of the Grand Lodge and other Masonic dignitaries are received.

It is the tenth anniversary of the forming of the Grand Lodge, and in the course of the meeting reference is made to events in that connection and tributes are paid to absent and departed craftsmen who had rendered valuable service during the decade now completed.

The subject turning to ritualistic work, it is predicted that the time will come when instead of the rough and often inaccurate presentation of the Masonic ritual, candidates will receive the degrees under conditions and amid surroundings which they in 1848 cannot conceive.

The scene changes to the auditorium of the present temple, and the degree of Master Mason is conferred in full and ample form. Upon its completion, the scene returns to the old lodge hall for a brief summary and the dismissal of the lodge.

The story is based upon facts disclosed in the early records of the Craft, and is historically accurate.

Scene 1: The attic room in the house of Dr. Alden Sprague in Little Rock. Time: the evening of November 7, 1848, at early candle light.

Scene 2: The auditorium of the Albert Pike Memorial Temple in Little Rock. Time: the evening of November 22, 1938.

Scene 3: The same as Scene 1.

We think we have never seen such an elaborate and dramatic presentation of the Legend of the Third Degree. We should like to be able to let our North Carolina brethren behold it, and based on the experience with Hardie M. Ray's dramatic presentation in Raleigh away back in the early depression days, we think it safe to guess that if it were ever presented in that city, three or four thousand Masons would go to see it, at least, and go away highly inspired. Masons appreciate such things as we happen to know full well.

IT WAS NOT A CORNERSTONE

We now turn to other matters. Grand Lodge was asked to lay the cornerstone of the postoffice at Siloam Springs. The Grand Master found that they really did not have a cornerstone at all; merely one of those tablets carrying the name of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Neal Mellick, Architect; Mr. Jim Farley, Postmaster General, and so forth; that it was in the wrong place and had no cavity and so on. We know exactly how it was, because we were approached about the same thing a couple of years ago and did not see anything for Masonry to do.

WOULD THIS HOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA

Then there was a Supreme Court case which is of interest. It is as follows:

SUPREME COURT DECISION

Section 6 of Article IV of the Constitution of our Grand Lodge provides that upon the demise of any Lodge, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, all property of the Lodge belongs to and is vested in this Grand Lodge. The Supreme Court of Arkansas on October 3, 1938, in a case styled Franklin vs. Parallel Lodge, rules that provisions of this nature are contrary to public policy and void as a confiscation without judicial process. I merely call this to the attention of this Grand Lodge so that such changes, if any, as should be made in our Constitution, can be considered.

We wonder what changes would be made in the Constitution to cover such a situation as this.

THE HEMPSTEAD MONUMENT

And then there is a reference to the proposed monument to the late great Grand Secretary Fay Hempstead. It appears that it was first proposed to erect this monument with the use of funds from subscriptions from lodges and individuals; but it further appears that this plan was abandoned and that Grand Lodge will finance it, wherefore it is ordered that all donations for the purpose be returned to the donors.

The book before us comes in beautiful Centennial binding, and is replete with illustrations, including one picture of the guests, others of the degree teams, and one of the Temple, apropos of the Centennial occasion.

CALIFORNIA—1938

Grand Master James Thomas Fraser was the presiding officer when the Grand Lodge of California got down to business at 10 o'clock on the morning of October 11, last, in the big hall of the Masonic Temple at San Francisco. The book does not show that the roll was called of the survivors of the great fire and earthquake, which has been the custom in past years. Perhaps none were present.

HE SPOKE AT DIGBY

Grand Master Fraser is a native of Nova Scotia, a self-made man, a lawyer, who was admitted to the Bar at the age of fifty and presides over the Grand Lodge at the age of seventy. We were present on his return to his native heath last July, the occasion being the Bicentenary celebration at Halifax and Digby. He tells of the occasion in his official address, but modestly omits reference to the fact that he was called upon at Digby to make a speech—in fact, to respond to the toast, "The United States of America", which he did at some length.

The opening ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of California are characterized by the rendering of special music and a brief address by the Grand Chaplain. In fact, there were two musical numbers; "Within this Sacred Building", from the opera, "The Magic Flute", and that other beautiful composition, "Trust in the Lord", by Hugh J. Williams.

UNETHICAL PRACTICES IN MASONIC PAPERS

The Grand Master begins his official address by saying that "it is amazing that there is so little to complain of." But immediately he proceeds to rip the hides off of some periodicals of the pseudo-Masonic kind which are found in California, in the following words:

The most flagrant disregard for the principles of Masonry and the good name of our Institution is to be found in the so-called Masonic publications. Complaints have come to us from businessmen of their agents soliciting advertising under the name and influence of the craft and then disregarding their pledged word to such an extent that it almost amounts to fraud, while others

hold themselves out to the world as Liberal Free Masons, opening their sewers of false doctrines to the utter disgust of every right thinking person, both as members of the craft and as true, loyal American citizens. There was published in the San Francisco daily papers an item saying that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California received \$250.00 from the city and county of San Francisco for advertising purposes, and an investigation showed that the money was paid to two such publications and divided between them.

It is recorded that there was present one distinguished visitor, this being Right Worshipful H. C. Mei, Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of China, subsidiary to the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

WHAT MASONRY STANDS FOR

Grand Lecturer Leslie E. Wood has a declaration about Masonic Education that is full of common sense. The majority of the Grand Lecturers think the sun of Masonic instruction both rises and sets in ritualistic perfection. This one admits the first part of this formula but goes further, in the following:

The ritual is the foundation upon which Masonry stands and without it the fraternity would be as an empty shell devoid of its strength and beauty and entirely incapable of teaching to its followers the arts and sciences of the craft. Perfection of the ritual and proper rendition thereof is a subject worthy of much time and effort on the part of any Mason. It is unquestionably the most beautiful part of our work and perhaps the most important but if a Lodge expects to remain useful to its members and the community in which it exists, it must also interest itself in other things of importance. To expect the ritual to carry the entire load is to place a burden upon it that it cannot bear.

Many suggestions have come from this Grand Lodge for education along lines of Masonic thought, and no doubt if put into practice by all the Lodges, would pay dividends in greater Lodge interest and attendance. Naturally, a knowledge of what Masonry stands for and is trying to do, leads to better attendance on the part of the members, and if it were possible to instill this knowledge in the hearts and minds of all, our Lodges would be filled to overflowing at every meeting. Unfortunately, this is no easy matter and no method has yet been found to bring it about successfully. The problem still rests with the individual Lodge and must be worked out by the Master and

his officers. No man should presume to occupy the East unless he has definite knowledge of this responsibility and feels that he is qualified to discharge the duties imposed upon him in that high position.

WHAT SHOULD WE OFFER THEM?

Somehow we think he is about right. The ritual is the one and only common denominator of all Masonic lodges. In other matters, the capacity of individual lodges and individual Masons to react to what is done varies excessively, and the means and machinery of Masonic education must be greatly adapted to such variants, or else it falls flat. What will strike a responsive chord in one group will go dead flat with another.

SHOULD THEY BE EXCLUDED FROM MASONIC HOME?

California has had the most acute problems concerning Social Security that have been found coming up in the whole country, what with Townsendites and succeeding isms. Now comes the application to the old people in the Masonic Homes. The officials rule that no state aid can be given to any person who is in a Masonic Home. As we understand it, if not in the Masonic Home, they could get comfortable subsistence from the state. This being true, why the Masonic Home? We think that question is going to become a burning one at some time in the future. Of course, here in North Carolina, where they pay about nine or ten dollars per month, it does not mean so much; we have to keep going just as we have been doing. And the Home Board pays tribute to the most distant lodges for their loyal support of the Masonic Homes of California. It will be remembered that the lodges in Hawaii have refused to establish their own Grand Lodge but prefer to remain connected with the Grand Lodge of California, just as the Alaskan lodges remain connected with the Grand Lodge of Washington. Read what is said about the loyalty of the Hawaiian lodges:

HAWAIIAN LODGES

Your Board cannot complete the story of the figures contained in the comparative chart without paying great and deserved tribute to our Island brethren for their splendid support of the Homes program. Though thousands of miles removed from the mainland without any opportunity for their individual members to visit the Homes, save and except their representatives to Grand Lodge carrying the Homes message back to Lodges in the Islands, the eight Hawaiian Lodges have consistently and with great generosity presented an outstanding example to other Lodges in the jurisdiction in the manner and amount of their feelings for the Decoto and Covina in-During the year 1937 the eight constituent stitutions. Lodges, with a combined membership of 1,713, contributed to the Endowment Fund the amazing total of \$2,633, which amount represents almost \$2.00 per capita for each of our Island brethren. Should such a per capita amount pertain throughout the jurisdiction, a sum in excess of \$250,000 would be forthcoming annually to the Homes For the current year, records to date show Hawaiian Lodges have maintained their splendid attitude of concern for those dependent on their benevolence and are leading again in numerical and per capita contributions.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Every once in a while somebody pops us with a proposal that Freemasonry sponsor this, or oppose that, in the way of state or national legislation. If the declaration of principles adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and now under consideration in approximately identical form by other Grand Lodges does nothing else, it will proclaim to the world that in the opinion of Masonry in general Masonry has no business with such proposals. Here, for instance, is the latest from California:

By Charles R. Cooper, Presidio Lodge, No. 354: Providing that Grand Lodge, for itself and all Masons of its obedience, sponsor and indorse a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States reading as follows:

"Sec. 1. The United States of America shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government bound by the principle of the inviolability of property rights and the lawful profits and fruits thereof, and no person shall be eligible for office in the United States of America and its several states who shall propose or advocate any doctrine calculated to impair or destroy property rights or the lawful profits and fruits thereof.

"Sec. 11. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this by appropriate legislation."

Declared out of order.

Which is merely a proposal that Masonry ask the Congress to submit to the states a constitutional amendment to outlaw all communists as individuals; and for that matter, perhaps a number of other people who do not ally themselves formally with that political party.

"CONVENED UPON THE CENTER"

We are always happy to be learning something. Here is the report of the Committee on History, from which we glean the two following paragraphs:

The minutes of some of our older Lodges frequently show that "the Lodge was convened upon the center." For the benefit of those who might be puzzled by such an expression this meant that the Lodge had been opened in the third degree. According to old English rituals a Lodge was said to be "convened upon the center" when all present were Master Masons and therefore equally near that imaginary point within a circle which denotes equality. In a Lodge of Entered Apprentices or a Lodge of Fellow-crafts not all present were of equal rank and were therefore at various distances from the central point. Hence, a Lodge of Master Masons was said by our older brethren to have been "convened upon the center."

It is observed that no Lodge of this jurisdiction bears the number "606", and that this number was purposely skipped in our roster. The Lodge which normally would have been designated as "606" had several doctors on its roll of charter members. That number had a peculiar significance to them. They were willing to give "606" to certain of their patients, but did not like to take it themselves as a lodge number. Hence the number "606" has been deemed a numeral of darkness in the Lodges of California.

EXPENSES

The budget in such a Grand Jurisdiction as this is immense in some particulars. For instance, the Grand Master spent for expense money during the year four thousand dollars, and the new man will have five hundred dollars more. The pay roll of the annual communication, of mileage and per diem, is eighteen thousand dollars.

CLANDESTINES THEY HAVE KNOWN

There is in the book annually a report of a Committee

on Clandestine Masonry. This report usually covers much the same thing every year; some Negro organizations, which are not frowned upon in their proper sphere; four organizations of Filipinos, two of which are not clearly Masonic but partly labor or politico-labor organizations; and the two old stand-bys—illegitimate Mexican groups. One of these is the same old bunch of Texas, the "Mexican Grand Lodge of Texas"; and the other is the same old Rito Nacional Mexicano which is known among Mexican Grand Lodges to be illegitimate also. Strangely enough, the Mexican Texas group is apparently dormant in Texas but has become quite active in California. It thrives among uninformed people.

The Reviews in this book are again by that veteran of experienced Reviewers, Jesse M. Whitted, who started in the game just a couple of years after we did. It is purely topical, and the best of this type that we know of. The document has both worth and eye appeal.

CONNECTICUT—1938

THE GENERAL PRESIDES

The book opens with a sketch of the incoming Grand Master, who is none other than Major General Morris B. Payne, who saw service on the Mexican border and afterwards rose to the rank of Major in the Coast Artillery in the World War, afterward rising in rank further in the Connecticut National Guard until he attained his present rank in 1927. He is only 54 years old. You can't down those New England Baptists, no matter what their politics. See New York. *Subter*.

DISTRICT SUNDAY WORSHIP

His predecessor was Most Worshipful Brother Anders Jacobsen, who presided in February, 1938. It is his book therefore that we are reviewing. Like the Connecticut books in general, it requires some pages to get us to the real Masonic literature. There are numbers of pages to report routine things like the report of the Credentials Committee, the Grand Master's routine travels and the like; and then we find that District Number Eight had a Sunday of Divine worship, attended by the eleven lodges with a total of six hundred and fifty Masons in line of march to the Methodist church of New London.

THEY WANT SPECIAL MEETINGS

He granted a number of dispensations to lodges to hold special communications under unusual circumstances. Eight or ten of them were for the purpose of invading the jurisdiction of Massachusetts or Maine or Rhode Island for the purpose of putting on the degree a la Connecticut on a Connecticut candidate for the edification of all present—a most commendable procedure, as well we have discovered. Masons hate dreary humdrum meetings and long for something unusual and really worth-while. Can you blame them? They will buy gas and ride a hundred miles to take part in something like that, whereas they wouldn't stick their noses out of their radios to get to a mere routine meeting with nothing challenging about it, if in the next block.

COSMOPOLITAN RESPECTS THE HOLIDAY

And there is Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 125. We seem to remember that Cosmopolitan Lodge has been getting into the book these many years, as we could doubtless check on by referring to our files. This time it is given a dispensation to omit the stated communication of September 15th, 1937, because of the conflict with the Jewish holiday season of Yom Kippur.

GRAND MASTER'S DAY

The Masonic Home of Connecticut is located at Wallingford. Annually, the Home observes Grand Master's Day, when that dignitary is invited to arrange a program to his own liking. This time, the Grand Master called in the Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, as well as the Chanters and the Band of Pyramid Temple of the Shrine. A great time was had by all and they told the Grand Master he was a good program-fixer.

SUMMER MEETING

We read of Past Grand Masters' Associations all over the country; but here is one that is different. It not only meets before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, but it holds a mid-summer meeting with a shore dinner. The Grand Master tells us that he "frequently sought the advice and counsel" of this group.

They have a peculiar custom in Connecticut of expecting the Deputy Grand Master to make a report. He does so; and as might be expected, he has very little to report. He tells us that shortly before installation, he celebrated his twenty fifth Masonic anniversary. He lives at New London. He is of course now a Past Grand Master.

This Grand Lodge has not stepped out of the loss column. Its losses are gradually growing smaller, but that for the year reported is still 908, which is a little less than three per cent. It almost exactly corresponds with the number of suspensions N. P. D.

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL"

A rather unusual event comes when the Grand Lodge recognizes the long service of Grand Tiler George A. Loomis, who was first appointed to his job in 1905, and confers on him the honorary title of "Right Worshipful". In Great Britain he would be made a Past Grand Deacon or something like that.

There is a provision in the Connecticut Masonic Law that if the returns of any lodge are filed too late, that lodge gets itself fined five dollars. This time Stepney Lodge is the only one delinquent, and on recommendation of the Committee on Delinquencies, it is duly assessed this penalty.

The "Review of Other Grand Lodges" is by none other than Grand Secretary Winthrop Buck. We are grateful to him for courteous review and quotation from the North Carolina book.

DELAWARE—1938

HOW THE TERCENTENARY CAME OFF

On June 27th last, came the Swedish Tercentenary Celebration, which was a Delaware affair. Grand Master George T. Macklin thought he would offer the courtesies of his Grand Lodge, since Swedish Freemasonry is headed by the King of Sweden; but you can imagine his chagrin when he found that he could not do a single thing because Delaware has never taken the trouble to establish Masonic relations with Sweden. The most that could be done was to offer the use of the Wilmington Masonic Temple for the musicians' dinner, comprising the Swedish Band and Chorus and the United States Marine Band. The company needed some consolation, it may be said in passing; for this was a day not unlike that set for the dedication of the George Washington Masonic memorial—a downpour of rain. Only the rain was harder on June 27th at Wilmington, Delaware; about as dismal a day as one could imagine.

Grand Master Macklin received the offer of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland to receive moneys for the distressed Austrian brethren, and sent them thirty dollars through the Masonic Service Association.

GUNNING BEDFORD, JR., SCHOLARSHIP

This Grand Lodge has an Educational Fund to aid college students. It does not make loans as such, but grants scholarships and recipients are told that it will be their duty to repay these as soon as they can. This year eleven scholarships were granted by the Gunning Bedford, Jr., Scholarship Fund, and three repayments were made.

Grand Master Macklin notes the continued losses, and reminds us that "if carried to its logical conclusion within a period of a few years the Grand Lodge of Delaware will be a defunct institution". That's what we have been telling Grand Lodge people, Grand Chapters, Grand Councils, Grand Commanderies and the rest, for ten years. Along comes somebody who with Pollyanna brightness shows that we are really just making normal gains. So who is right?

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1938

GRAND MASTER STEUART

The presiding Grand Master for the year is Brother Leonard P. Steuart, who only a year earlier had been Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine for North America; and after the death of James C. Burger became Imperial Treasurer. He is a successful business man of Washington, and has stood for the highest standards in all of Freemasonry with which he has come in contact.

WHAT TO DO WITH TEMPLE HEIGHTS

The sore thumb which sticks up in front of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is the United Masonic Temple project and that parcel of real estate appertaining thereunto known as Temple Heights. It was a noble ideal which inspired the beginning of Temple Heights an ideal quite in common with the boom days of Freemasonry which gave it birth. They wanted to build a Masonic Temple in the city of Washington which would be a monument to the Fraternity in the nation's capital. Only great hill left in the city which could be bought to fittingly show forth such a monumental structure was this one, and so they bought it. There were rumors that other groups were trying to get it—and these persisted. price was nine hundred thousand dollars. Of this the Grand Lodge has paid \$554,000.00, plus interest in the total amount of \$397,059.26, and taxes to date of \$192,-So the total payments to date run over eleven hundred thousand dollars and a third of a million still to pay before they even own the bare real estate, plus interest until liquidated and taxes thereafter. A year ago it was resolved to sell the property; but no bidders can be Those interests which had been rumored to be after it some years ago just vanished. It was stated that the surrounding property is going into the hands of Negroes—so we heard at Washington. The Government has not been interested in the place. But they still have hopes. It is a good thing that the Depression hit them before they went further in debt by contracting to have a great structure placed on the property; if this had been done, doubtlessly the whole thing would have been ignominiously lost to them.

SENTENCE: REPRIMAND

Some time in the administration of his predecessor, some none too flattering facts arose concerning certain prominent Masons of this Grand Lodge. So early in his administration, Grand Master Steuart inherited this matter and set to work to clear it up. A Trial Committee made its report; a special communication of the Grand Lodge was called one hot night in July, last, to act on this matter. The Grand Lodge confirmed the unanimous report of the Trial Committee; a vote was taken; and in the end the Grand Lodge voted a sentence of reprimand.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES TO BE KEPT PRIVATE

Somebody introduced a resolution to the effect that when bulletins of constituent lodges contain the names of candidates for the degrees, the sealed mailing of such bulletins shall be optional with the Masters of the lodges. This was tantamount to a repeal of the present regulations on the subject, and stirred up considerable discussion. In North Carolina it is held that it is every member's business to go to the meetings of his lodge and there learn who are candidates, if any; we do not take the trouble to tell the absentees in any way and hold that it is not proper to write even letters about the matter of names. But in cities they feel that they have to give written information about them, but it must go in sealed mail. This present resolution proposed to let the bars down still further; and inasmuch as the postage one way is two cents and the other way is one and a half, the extra cost is not excessive. The resolution was defeated.

ALMOST NO LOSS

The Grand Master says that 1938 would have shown a gain in membership but for an unprecedented increase in suspensions for nonpayment of dues; he says the increase in this item alone was twenty six and a half per cent, and for that reason the net loss for the year is 76, which should have been a clear gain.

VERNON EDDY HAD NOTHING TO WAIVE

There was quite a bit of correspondence with Grand Master Vernon Eddy, of Virginia, with respect to waivers of jurisdiction, some of which is interesting to us since we too live near that state's borders. Much of the population of the District of Columbia spills over into Maryland and Virginia; men live in those states and work every day in Washington, associate with Washington people and do not know much about their environment in Arlington, Virginia or whatever it may be. So Washington lodges have been asking Maryland lodges for waivers of jurisdiction and getting such quite readily. But Grand Master Steuart tried the same on Virginia, and got nowhere. Grand Master Steuart asked Grand Master Eddy to get waiver of jurisdiction over a man who had not lived in Virginia's territory quite six months. In the most courteous language, Vernon Eddy told him that if the man had not resided in Virginia six months he had nothing to waive, no Virginia lodge having any jurisdiction over any profane until he had resided in its jurisdiction more than six months. He told Grand Master Steuart that this being true, the Washington lodge could go ahead with him as far as Virginia was concerned: they had no objection. Grand Master Steuart backed off here; since he did not reside in the District, no District of Columbia lodge had any jurisdiction over him either, and that was that. The material in question therefore for the present of course belongs to nobody.

SOJOURNERS' LODGE

There is one new lodge chartered in Washington city during the year; its name is Sojourners' Lodge, and its membership is largely of members of the National Sojourners, an organization of commissioned officers of the uniformed forces of the country. This is much like the class lodges of the British Empire, and provides an excellent variety of Masonic lodge.

"NIGHT OF THRILLS" NETS ELEVEN THOUSAND

The Masonic and Eastern Star Home of the District of Columbia houses eighty two adult guests and twenty six children. It is well managed and is in excellent condition. There has been held heretofore in Washington a Field Day to raise money for the Home; manager Clark Griffith of the baseball club always assisted loyally. This year they shifted to what they call a "Night of Thrills", and the net proceeds are eleven thousand dollars. They are going to do it again.

FLORIDA—1938

NEW GRAND SECRETARY

Grand Secretary J. S. B. Moyer of the Grand Lodge of Florida died August 5, 1937; and so Grand Master Ralph B. Chapman on August 10 appointed Brother George W. Huff to succeed him, referring to his general ability and tact as the qualifications which recommended him. Grand Secretary Huff was elected to succeed himself.

MANY LEGAL PUZZLES

The book contains a number of matters that are interesting, notwithstanding the dreary page after page of decisions and semi-decisions, and so forth which in the main mean little to an outside reviewer. There is a list of dispensations; some for the initiation of candidates who are maimed; some for changes of meeting places; some for degree work "short of time," and some to fill vacancies in official positions in lodges:—not to mention some joint installation occasions. One lodge used a ballot box "in bad repair" and he thought the ramshackle ballot box had caused the rejection of a candidate wherefore he issued a dispensation to ballot again on the petition of this candidate. But he refused to issue a dispensation to bury a suspended Mason with Masonic honors.

LIQUOR DECISIONS

And those forty decisions, or "Rulings":—what a lot! One Worshipful Master had to appoint a Secretary pro tempore, and he wants to know whether his appointment has to be confirmed by lodge action. That is Number One in the lot. Of course such appointment does not have to be confirmed by anybody. Several of them relate to men who have gone into the beer-selling business. One Secretary wants to know who is to be the judge of the facts to decide whether a man is in the liquor business (this about a petitioner). The answer is that the lodge must know that much about him if it is going to ballot on his petition. Again of course.

CANNOT PAY FOR ALL THREE DEGREES

But we learn that in Florida each lodge may by passing the appropriate resolution, which has been drafted and is quoted in the book, permit dual membership. We wonder how this works. We also learn that the fees for all three degrees are seldom paid in full with the petition; one of the District Deputies, in fact, wrote to the Grand Master asking whether a lodge could receive the fees for them all at once, and the answer is that it is possible, but if done the lodge holds the fees for the second and third degrees only as trustees, to be properly applied when "petition is filed for the above degree." This procedure will be interesting to our North Carolinians who are accustomed to quite a different procedure.

Then we learn that a man may be received as a guest in the Florida Masonic Home only if he has shown seven years' good standing in a Florida lodge just preceding application to the Home.

COULD THEY THROW HIM OUT?

Then there is an interesting question about an honorary member. One of the District Deputies wants to know whether an honorary member can be barred from the meetings of a local lodge by a single objection. And here is where the rights and privileges of honorary membership come in. The Grand Master says a single objection cannot bar an honorary member from the meetings of a lodge which has made him such. He says that if the objection is well founded, honorary membership can be completely wiped out by a majority vote, after which, as a non-member, such person can be barred by one objection. And this ruling was duly approved, and therefore is the law of the Grand Lodge of Florida.

OBJECTION TO ADVANCEMENT

Next comes the Master of St. Cloud Lodge asking whether the Master should wear his hat when the lodge is attending a funeral in a church or a residence. Again of course not. Then that old question about a man who was rejected in Pennsylvania, or West Virginia, or else-

where, and comes to Florida; can a Florida lodge receive his petition for the degrees? In Florida he has to wait five years in such cases, and it is ruled that no matter what the law in the other jurisdiction about such a case, a man in this predicament must be in Florida five years and then may repetition. And we get a good statement of the doctrine of objection to advancement as it is interpreted in Florida. A Mason may object to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice in his own lodge; but he must give his reasons for such objection, either in open lodge or to a committee appointed to inquire into these objections. These reasons go before the lodge, which may or may not sustain them by a simple majority vote. objector fails or refuses to give such reasons, then his objection automatically goes flat. But if one objects to the initiation of a candidate after the regular ballot, then such objection is tantamount to the rejection of the candidate and is so treated.

WHEN THEY ARE BONDED

There came up again the matter of bonding lodge officers. It is enacted into law that the Secretary and the Treasurer of a lodge whose membership is below fifty may or may not require bond at their will; but those of a lodge up to one hundred members must be bonded for a sum of one thousand dollars, and those of a lodge with more than one hundred members must be bonded collectively for two thousand dollars; this amount in each case to be divided between the two officers as the lodge may decide.

"UNBROKEN DESCENT" REQUIRED

One item interests us quite a bit. Some years ago the Grand Lodge adopted some Standards of Recognition, which require that any Grand Lodge which they may recognize must show unbroken descent from the Grand Lodges of Great Britain. We knew at that time that this was not going to work, and now we find that it is recommended that they adopt substantially our standards. The matter has to go over for a year. We wonder what their action will be.

They had some degree work. The book explains it by saying that "a Lodge of Master Masons was opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge. Brother Noble Frank Merck was Raised. The Lodge of Master Masons was then closed". We suppose it is all right; we just don't do it quite that way up here.

Brother Louis L. Silverman, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, is assisted by Bros. William R. Anderson and C. R. Horne. We desire to compliment the fine report in this book.

IDAHO-1938

The seventy second annual communication was held at Boise on September 13th last. Presiding was Grand Master Everett W. Rising, who resides not far away at Nampa. Present was a very good deputation of distinguished visitors from Oregon, including the Grand Master, Grand Secretary Rufus Cheney and several Past Grand Masters.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION MAY BE AMENDED

Idaho is one of those Grand Lodges in which the Constitution can be amended only by affirmative action of two thirds of the lodges sitting in stated communication. said action transmitted under seal to the Grand Secretary and so forth. The result is, that it is very difficult to get an amendment passed unless somebody goes out and in visits to lodges exhorts them to proceed to take action on this specific matter at once. There is submitted to the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction during this year a constitutional amendment of quite innoccuous sort; but because it did not catch the eye of the lodges, it gets action of any sort whatsoever from only 37 lodges out of eighty one. The fact that thirty four out of the thirty seven voted affirmatively makes no difference; unless they can round up fifty four in all to vote affirmatively, it is lost, no matter if not a single other lodge votes against it. This is what we call "two-thirds vote against the registration", which is almost a prohibitive condition.

EXALTED TO R. A. M. TOO SOON

We learn some other matters about their way of doing things in Idaho. The Grand Master hauls a certain lodge over the coals because they received some men who were duly raised, and learned the work and passed the proficiency examination on the third degree, and were shortly thereafter made Royal Arch Masons. He makes the Master, Wardens and Secretary promise to read the Constitution, By-laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge in full, and promise to advise him when this has been done. The law requires that a Mason wait a full year after

raising before he can take further degrees of either rite. It seems to be the duty of the lodges to enforce this rule. We tried this for a year, and then threw it out the window. This scribe recommended that it be tried, and afterward was glad to see it abolished.

HOW TO OPEN FOR FIRST DEGREE

Then the Grand Master is asked whether "it is permissible to open the lodge in the third degree when a first degree is to be conferred?" The answer is that it is permissible, but there should be some good reason for doing so if it is done. From this it is learned that if your lodge in Idaho is to confer the first or the second degree, it does not first open in the third degree, call off and open in the right one, as we do in North Carolina.

PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES FOR W. M.

Then we find that some sixty certificates of proficiency have been issued for Worshipful Masters. What we cannot understand is, how certain lodges had two men to get them.

BOND STORY

The book tells us that the report of the Committee on Accounts and Finance "provoked considerable discussion and several attempts to amend", but it was adopted in toto. One surmises that the cause of the discussion was the criticism in that report of certain matters of investments by the Trustees of the Orphan and Relief Fund. It seems that last year Grand Lodge told them to cut down on irrigation bonds, and in the face of that they went ahead and bought some more of these bonds. This Fund contains some bonds of the Republic of Chile which are long overdue and nothing can be collected on the matter of their redemption. It is ordered by Grand Lodge that they be sold for whatever they will bring and the rest charged to that ever ready account in all business ledgers, Profit and Loss.

FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

It is reported that the Deputy of the Ancient and

Accepted Scottish Rite in Idaho "read a paper" on the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher Bill, which is the bill which is intended to provide Federal aid for the public schools. He says that if it is passed "will appropriate large sums of money to non-public schools". This is one of those matters in which it is very easy to throw red rags into bulls' faces on one side or the other; to pit northern and western Catholics against southern Negroes, and to use both of them to prevent the passage of any sort of legislation whatsoever that will relieve the inequalities of the public school system. For ourselves, we could wish that Masonic organizations would get out of this field, and follow the lead of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and adopt the Declaration of Principles which was read and discussed in the Conference of Grand Masters at Washington on February 24th last. That was a very sane document. For us to keep on stirring up ill feeling with the Catholics is only going to make trouble for us which will come some time in the future, and plenty of it. If this is as bad as it is pictured, surely somebody has seen this who is not going to attack it through Masonic auspices but otherwise. Why keep on sticking our necks out? These things might well be eliminated from the printed Proceedings, to say the least.

HE GOT CARL'S NUMBER

A visitor at the annual communication was Carl H. Claudy, who is the Executive Secretary of the Masonic Service Association. He mingled with them and spoke to them, and they re-joined the Masonic Service Association.

Apropos of this matter we find the following in the book, which is too good to be passed by:

Brother Claudy is a very resourceful man. He will find a way. You could banish him to the Sahara Desert and return next season to find he had found a way to extract moisture from the arid winds and was raising a garden. A few years ago he and Brother Newton took over the practically defunct Masonic Service Association and since then it has shown life, activity and usefulness. As long as he remains in charge it will be a success. That may be for many years, for he seems to be growing youn-

ger. He had just come from a vacation, roughing it in Montana, and looked as rugged as a miner. We used to think the Masonic Service Association was an expensive, top-heavy piece of machinery, just looking for some way to justify its existence, but in recent years it has done some fine work. When Brother Claudy lays down the work we may have to withdraw again, but that will not be difficult. It is becoming a habit with us.

Meanwhile we may find it very helpful. Our lodges will now receive those monthly short talk bulletins and they will prove of much value if properly used. We do not regret joining. In fact we think it will prove beneficial. We do regret, however, that the record shows us to be a fickle minded body in this regard.

ILLINOIS-1938

This is the ninety ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and the date is October eleventh. Chicago is always the meeting place, for obvious reasons. The presiding officer is Grand Master Everette L. Lawrence.

AN OLD FRIEND PASSES

The Grand Master has hardly begun his official address when he has to record the passing of our old friend Alexander H. Bell. We have for many years enjoyed conversing with Brother Bell on the occasions of the annual meetings at Washington, of the George Washington Memorial Association and the Conference of Grand Masters. He was a polished, elegant gentleman of wide information and one who knew how to be very entertaining. It is reported of him that some months before he passed on, he wrote to the Grand Master telling him that he expected the end to come before another annual meeting; and that, knowing that it is customary that a Memorial Service be held in the annual communication, he desired to request that for him it be conducted by Bro. Everett R. Turnbull.

MASON WITHOUT MASONIC HOME

Grand Master Lawrence does not give us a long list of so-called decisions which are merely twists of law already on the books. He has had only two which seem to him to be worth the space required for printing. One had to do with a brother who had been made a Fellowcraft in another jurisdiction, came to Illinois and petitioned an Illinois lodge for the Master Mason degree. The lodge got a waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge in the other Grand Jurisdiction, and the petition for affiliation was started But it struck a snag and the petitioner was Then they began to look around to find some blackballed. way to get around this. The question next was, could they confer the Master Mason's degree as a courtesy for the lodge which had passed him? The answer was, No; for the reason that that lodge had relinquished all jurisdiction over him, and he belonged to the Illinois lodge; and he would just have to wait a year and petition again.

do not see the point in that procedure. Why did not he get himself raised as a courtesy to the lodge back home in the first place, and then deposit his certificate of good standing with a petition for affiliation and a petition for demit which would be sent to the old lodge only if he were elected to membership in the new lodge? Then he would have been safe in all events from losing his membership.

EACH CASE SEPARATE

And the Grand Master thinks that it is improper for a lodge to make a blanket proposition to suspended members that they will all be reinstated on certain conditions. He says that the law anticipates that each and every case shall be studied and decided on its merits individually, and that should be done. We think his point is well taken. It may get to the same result, and probably will; but his is the only really and truly Masonic method of handling such matters. We do not give enough personal attention to individuals as Masons or Masons as individuals; Masons do not like or expect to be treated and handled in the mass. Masonry is an individual thing or it is a failure.

LARGE NUMBERS

The net loss in membership in Illinois is 5,932 for the year. This sounds like an awful loss: but last year it was 8,367. Illinois is probably the third largest Grand Lodge in the world, with 203,770 members still on the rolls; so the figures for the year represent less than three per cent of loss. While this is bad enough, it is better on a percentage basis than it looks when considered in the raw. Illinois has almost as many members residing ousside the state of Illinois as we have on our entire roll. The loss is caused by a suspension list of 6,527.

BAN ON LIQUOR MEN

At the last annual communication which he attended, Brother A. H. Bell, referred to above, offered an amendment to the Masonic Code which would have removed the clause which prescribes a ban on petitions for degrees from people in the liquor business. The argument in favor of the lifting of this ban runs as follows:

Brother Bell earnestly strove for just procedure and proper form, and for many years he maintained that the moral standards of our fraternity were not properly set forth for the judgment of the world and for the guidance of the fraternity when our By-laws prohibited only men otherwise qualified who are engaged in any way in the liquor business from petitioning our lodges for the degrees or for affiliation. Since our laws bar from our fellowship only those engaged in the liquor business, specifying no others, then is not our Code subject to the implication that our lodges, if they will, may admit kidnappers, gangsters, murderers, bawdy-house proprietors, and other undesirables.

The Committee on Legislation recommended the amendment favorably; but their report was not adopted; Brother Bell's amendment was lost; and as in the past, men in the liquor business are ineligible for the degrees or for affiliation in any lodge.

NO OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

In the Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan are 220 guests, of whom about one third are in the hospital at any given time. The sad part about the operation of these Homes is that in the most of the states the state authorities refuse to grant to the inmates of fraternal homes any assistance. In Illinois, there was much agitation about this matter, and it is reported that a number of the guests in the Odd Fellows' Home are receiving Old Age Assistance; and that 26 members of the group at the Pythian Home get twenty four dollars per month each. The Board of Managers of the Masonic Home cannot understand why their wards cannot get anything at all.

THEY RETURNED THE MONEY!

And the strangest thing we ever saw is found in the following:

This Board of Managers is returning to the Grand Secretary a balance of \$7,000 for the 1937 appropriation. The Superintendent now has on hand \$6,000 to pay current bills which should be paid before the appropriation for the coming year is available.

For the ensuing year we recommend that the Grand Lodge appropriate \$105,000 for the use of the Home.

Did you ever hear of any such institution that returned a part of its appropriation and said it could not use it? The cost of operating the Home at LaGrange (for children) is nearly as much, being \$95,000.00.

In referring to matters financial, we observe that the total Grand Lodge budget is \$291,547.54, of which thirty six thousand dollars will go for mileage and per diem of those attending the annual communication.

We are grateful to Reviewer Elmer E. Beach for his review of North Carolina, generously and well done.

INDIANA—1938

The book opens with the usual gallery of photographs of the notables; D. Burns Douglass, the presiding Grand Master; William H. Morrison, the incoming Grand Master whom we have met at several meetings since; Grand Secretary Bill Swintz; Grand Lecturer Ivory C. Tolle; and a group picture of all of the high officers of the Grand Lodge, all dressed up in formal morning clothes and ready to go. We commend that formal dress, and we believe our Grand Lodges put up with too much of the slouchy attire in the guise of democracy or what have you. Folks ought not to be such officers unless they are going to maintain the dignity of the great fraternity; and if the annual communication of the Grand Lodge does not do it, what may be expected to maintain Masonry's dignity? We of course do not expect private rural lodges to do that sort of thing, but Grand Lodge can.

The annual is held at the capital city of Indianapolis; and a feature of each annual communication is the Wednesday morning ride to Franklin, where is located the Masonic Home of Indiana. Another feature was the annual dinner at which the speaker was Brother Edgar C. Doudna, of Madison, Wisconsin. The Grand Secretary was so much impressed with this address that it is quoted in the book; and it is really worth quoting, too.

REDUCED LOSSES

Grand Master Douglass visions a greater usefulness for Freemasonry; and he seems to be justified in foreseeing better things; for it is pointed out that the net loss has dropped from 2,559 last year to only 485 this year; and on a membership of a hundred and seven thousand, that is not bad at all. If an intensive campaign were put on, they might show a distinct gain in members.

NO FIRST DEGREE COURTESY WORK

He has a lot of questions dumped into his lap for decision, some of which are hard ones. Here is a man who petitioned for the degrees and was elected, was taken sick and had to leave the state on account of his health.

Now his time as a health exile getting better hangs heavy on his hands and he would like to have the degrees conferred as a courtesy. But no: according to Indiana law he must go back to his own lodge for the first degree.

THE LODGE MUST DECIDE

It is stated to him that a certain retail druggist wants to petition for the degrees; but in Indiana, retail druggists sell whiskey; so is he eligible? It is pointed out that Indiana Masonic law declares ineligible one who is engaged in any occupation the principal business of which is the liquor making, distribution or selling business. So the lodge must find the facts and be governed by them.

PAST MASTERS

Then it appears that Actual Past Masters hold meetings as such in Indiana—a separate, secret organization. He is asked whether an Actual Past Master in another jurisdiction which does not pay any particular attention to them, may attend such a gathering. He rules that he could.

Next, comes a lodge and asks whether it can hold two or more funeral services at one and the same time in different places. It takes a whole page to say "no"; but finally he announces that "two Masters cannot preside at once over the same lodge," and that settles it.

EASTERN STAR QUESTION

To show the variety of matters which they bring to him; here is another:

No. 12. Question. Do the Eastern Stars violate Section 77 on page 50 of our General Regulations when they receive invitation, either written or verbal, from organizations that are not a part of the Eastern Star or the Masonic Order, by appointing a Chairman of the Committee to work for the benefit of said organization and record the invitation in their minutes of the appointment of the Chairman and at the next Stated Meeting the Chairman makes her report and this is also put on record; at a later meeting a letter of thanks was received and this was also noted in the minute book, this all in a Blue Lodge room.

Answer. No.

OBJECTIONS MUST BE SUBSTANTIATED

Here is another Grand Jurisdiction whose method of handling objections to a candidate filed with the Master is different from ours. In Indiana, the objector is required to set forth his reasons for objecting; and the lodge is entitled to hear substantiating evidence. Thereafter it takes a ball-and-cube-vote on the question of substantiating or refuting such objections, and a majority vote decides whether they are meritorious or not.

Then comes another question. He is asked, "May the Secretary of a lodge attach its seal to a statement showing the birth date from lodge record for the purpose of establishing his age in connection with retirement pension?" and the answer is in three letters; "yes".

IS OLD AGE PENSION UNMASONIC?

And the last of them, number 44, is this: "Would a member of a Masonic lodge violate his obligation or be in danger of forfeiting his Masonic membership if he applied for Old Age Pension?" What was in the questioner's mind, we can only guess; there can be but one answer, which is negative. In fact, we wonder whether it would not come nearer to being un-masonic to get Masonic charity and fail to avail himself of Federal-state pension which is provided and for which he is eligible, than to apply for such.

SUNDRY VIOLATIONS

The Past Master's degree popped up again. He was told that a certain lodge conferred it on Sunday; and the lodge "got told." Then another lodge received a petition for affiliation and proceeded to vote on it at the same meeting. It also "got told." Also, in one case he had a clipping from a newspaper which printed the name of the candidate for the Master Mason degree one evening. Still again the lodge "got told."

PERMISSION REFUSED

The Grand Lodge of Indiana has what is called a Supervisory Board, which has to pass on all attempts of

lodges to go into debt and mortgage their property, and so forth. Eden Lodge, No. 477, of the city of Eden, had borrowed \$3,850 from the bank and needed nine hundred dollars more to care for the balance of their outstanding indebtedness. The Board refused to approve this extra nine hundred. This lodge, located a few miles from Indianapolis, has 156 members and is growing. The Board simply said it had all the indebtedness it could carry.

BIG JOB FOR GAY

We have spoken of the Indiana Masonic Home. Its Superintendent is Brother Elmer F. Gay, quite a Masonic student, to whom they often go for information about what the law says and means. We observe that he has in his care at the Home 264 adults and 170 children, or a total of 434. This of his must be quite a job. We should think the children and the old folks in the same Masonic Home would be quite incompatible.

PRINTED RITUALS USED

Indiana uses rituals. They are numbered and it is required that all be accounted for. Thus after some consolidations and revocations or charters, they cannot find certain rituals; and it is the duty of the new Grand Master to keep on with these ex-lodges until he finds them, or certifies their destruction.

ALIENS NOT ELIGIBLE

Sometimes really important changes get in via the back door. Thus the Ritual Committee gets up a Flag Ritual in the midst of which the petitioner (for degrees) must declare his allegiance to the flag of the United States, its Constitution and government. The net result is, to make ineligible persons not citizens. It was adopted unanimously, after the intent of it was clearly stated.

The book contains no Review.

IOWA-1938

CHARLIE HUNT'S BOOK

Here beginneth the Review of the Fourteenth Book of Charles C. Hunt, who is by the way of being Grand Secretary of Freemasons in Iowa. In case you do not know it, the Grand Lodge showed its appreciation of him a couple of years ago by making him Honorary Grand Master and presenting him an appropriate lapel button of the office. Grand Secretary Hunt does not show how long a time has been covered by the incumbency in that office of himself, and of Newton R. Parvin and Theodore Sutton Parvin. The dates are very impressive.

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

The annual was held at Waterloo, Iowa, beginning at ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 14, 1938, in the auditorium of the East High School; and one hour earlier the Chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements called the Assembly to order for public exercises. There were Flag Day exercises by the Boy Scouts. Then the Mayor of Waterloo welcomed the Grand Lodge and later the Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, Order of the Eastern Star, was presented and spoke. Then were some announcements of what entertainment Waterloo was providing, and immediately the Grand Lodge got things cleared up for the opening.

HOW IOWA ELECTS THEM

The Iowa system also is different. If there are no changes in the office of Grand Secretary, there are enough in the other offices to compensate. The book shows twenty two Past Grand Treasurers living; fifteen Past Grand Junior Wardens; and fifteen Past Grand Senior Wardens. They do not take the trouble to list the Past Deputy Grand Masters; these are appointed like Grand Tylers and just step out of the way at the end of their respective years. And—it is interesting to note that when the meeting was opened, Bro. Realff Ottesen held no office of any kind except membership down the list in the Committee on Masonic Service; but when it

ended, he had been installed Grand Master. Some eight years ago he had served as Junior Grand Warden and, as is customary, had been dropped. That is the Iowa way.

RECEPTION IN CHICAGO

Grand Master Harry A. Palmer, presiding, is a native of England who came to this country as a young man and became naturalized as early thereafter as he could. He worked his way up in the meat-packing business, and is now the general manager of the Cedar Rapids plant of Wilson and Company, large operators in this business. He tells us of making a trip to Chicago and of being enticed to a meeting of Garfield Lodge, No. 686, there and had the surprise of his life when it was revealed that 84 other employees of Wilson and Company, in Chicago, were there to greet him, headed by Thomas E. Wilson, Chairman of the Board, and flanked by the Grand Master of Illinois.

COULD NOT HOLD A MEETING

It would appear that the Iowa Masonic law gets lodges into a tight place under certain conditions. Here is Auburn Lodge of Des Moines. It had a fire which ruined its meeting place. The law says it must meet there after it has adopted a resolution to do so; that the Grand Master may give a dispensation to a lodge to hold a special communication in some place other than the one adopted, but not a stated communication. So what? The lodge cannot meet in the place designated nor can it hold a stated meeting elsewhere; nor does the law give the Grand Master authority to grant a dispensation to meet elsewhere in stated meeting. Here is an impasse and as a great English jurist said, "the law is an ass." So he just takes authority to do what has to be done and does it and they hold a stated meeting and get things straight; and the law gets an amendment. Live Oak Lodge got into a tight place the same way later because the landlord chased them out of their hall on short notice; and he resorted to the same procedure.

PERFECT YOUTH IN IOWA

The Iowa interpretation of the old doctrine of the Perfect Youth is brought out in a West Des Moines case. A lodge wanted a dispensation to confer the degrees on a candidate with the left arm amputated. They are told that the law is very clear; they can proceed with him if the candidate can "conform to all the ceremonies required in the work and practice of Masonry, artificial parts or limbs being substituted if necessary if under the man's control." If he can do this, no dispensation is required; if not, none can do him any good. The lodge is to be the judge.

NO DIFFERENCE

Then came some "decisions" or official opinions, Number two of these was intended to help a much-puzzled Iowa City Master. There came to him a Mason who had been made a Mason at sight in another Grand Jurisdiction, and who wanted to be affiliated with an Iowa City Lodge. Iowa does not have truck with any "at sight" business; so what? He rules that the lodge has not any worry about that: if he is a Master Mason duly certified as such from a Grand Lodge recognized as regular by Iowa, and presents the proper papers, they can affiliate him and have nothing to do with how he got raised.

MINISTER MUST BE ORDAINED

Then a case of a preacher pestered him. The minister had been licensed to preach, and was actually preaching and in actual service. Iowa law says that a minister of the Gospel in actual service may be received gratuitously. Who is a Minister of the Gospel in Actual Service? He rules that not every minister who is licensed to preach and is preaching is a minister in actual service. He must be an ordained minister. The one in question was still a student and had not been ordained. There is a difference between ordination and licensing of ministers.

This Grand Lodge gives Past Masters' Certificates. The Grand Secretary tells us that during the year six hundred of these were requested of his office. They are somewhat like the dues receipt in size and appearance.

Iowa with some chagrin realizes that it has recognized the wrong crowd in Denmark. It now makes overtures for fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of Norway and Sweden and with the National of Denmark.

DISTRICT LECTURERS AND MASONIC INSTRUCTORS

In Iowa, there are what are called "District Lecturers"; and there is a list of these printed in the book by districts. There must be five hundred of them. Then there are Masonic Instructors; and this list includes probably half as many. One gets the first classification, and then one can stand the examination and get the higher classification of Instructor.

Past Grand Master Ernest R. Moore writes the Reviews. He does it very well. We quote from his introductory remarks:

Certainly steps must soon be taken to curb or to eliminate orders organized for personal profit and in the management of which non-Masonic elements are too much manifest.

In every jurisdiction there is comment on membership. In the recent years there has been a marked decrease. This has been charged to the long-continued depression with the inability to pay dues and consequent suspension. No doubt that has been the major cause of the shrinkage. Yet occasionally there is expressed the hesitating opinion that perhaps Masonry is not measuring up to its opportunities or its promises and so lacks the hold that it should have. There may be something in that opinion but I cannot give it much weight. Moreover the worst in membership loss seems to have passed, and in some jurisdictions actual increases are shown. One resultant good is apparent. There is a general effort to make pure Masonry attractive to the rank and file through education and increased social service.

Universally charity holds a firm place in Masonry. Even with decreased resources the old standards of full-handed help have been maintained and diminished Grand Lodge funds have been supplemented by generous personal gifts; so this fundamental Masonic requirement has been adequately met.

Iowa 65

Fear that European radicalism may through active propaganda find reflection here that would imperil our liberties or our form of government finds frequent expression. Sometimes a keyed-up orator gets hysterical. Yet generally there is the faith that American common-sense will fully control and that the time has not come when free speech should be in any way denied. What Masons have demanded and always exercised for themselves is conceded to others.

KANSAS—1938

They met as usual, in the city of Topeka. The time was February 16th, and Grand Master Charley B. Erskine presided. We suppose he was christened "Charley" for no other form of it is used in the book, even in context requiring the utmost of formality. Present as distinguished visitors were the Grand Master and his attending subordinate officer, the Grand Tyler from Nebraska. Two hundred eighty eight lodges were represented; one hundred fifty two were not represented.

HOW THE GRAND MASTERS WRITE

The official address of the Grand Master conforms fully to the pattern which has been found of official addresses by Grand Masters to the Grand Lodge of Kansas since we first began reading the books and writing Reviews in 1922. It is almost uncanny how they seem even to revere that pattern—a couple of pages or even a little more of generalizations; necrology; and then the matters that Grand Masters have to report about with the "conclusion" in dignified terms of gratitude beginning. "One year ago you elevated me to this office," and so forth. But this Grand Master does something that many do not do; he tells of his obligation to his wife, who acted as his private secretary. If the others placed honor where honor is due, there would be many more Grand Masters thanking their wives for putting up with them while they were serving as Grand Masters and the wives as Masonic widows, or slaves, or secretaries.

LOSSES AND GAINS

As we understand the case from the books of some previous years, there is a principle of practically automatic suspension in effect in Kansas. This gives rise to a considerably large number of suspensions; but in Kansas this year it also gives rise to a considerable number of restorations. Suspensions mounted up to 2,167, and restorations went to 957—a very large number. The net loss was 1,118. There are four hundred and forty lodges in the state, with 61,434 members. If we take out of

this the membership of the eleven largest bodies of Wichita, Topeka, Pittsburgh and a few other places, we shall find that they are almost all small lodges. Eleven lodges have 11,562 members, or an average of 1,051 members and 429 lodges have 49,827 members, or an average of 116 each. This makes the lodges even at that much larger than they are in North Carolina and Arkansas for instance.

SLOW WORK IN SOME LODGES

Conditions are none too good, as may be seen from the suspensions, as well as from the statement of the Grand Master. One hundred eighteen lodges showed no raisings during the year; other degrees are about the same, we suppose, and that means that more than a hundred lodges did no degree work at all during the year. It is probably true that a large part of these have done none for several years.

THEY HAD TO PAY IT TWICE

The worst case that Kansas has had for a long time was that of Sabetha Lodge. In January, 1932, this lodge sent a check for its per capita tax. This check went through the usual channels—up to a certain point. "The bank at Kansas City acting as clearing agent, sent the warrant to the Sabetha bank for payment. issued and mailed to Kansas City, the warrant charged to the lodge account and marked paid. The following morning the bank was closed and that draft was not paid." Sabetha lodge had been charged with it but the Grand Lodge did not get it. We have quoted the Grand Master's words Sabetha Lodge has refused to pay it the second time. Grand Master Erskine told them they would have to pay it or their charter, and so forth. They paid We sympathize with them. We think —under protest. somebody ought to have made a motion to the effect that the Grand Lodge appropriate money to stand the loss, and should have made a speech about it; -not as a matter of legal obligation, but as a matter of the exemplification of Masonic spirit. We refrain from writing a speech about it here. As a matter of law, we don't blame the Grand Lodge for its stand; Grand Lodge never got the per capita tax, even though Sabetha Lodge had done its duty and paid in full once.

TRAVEL THROUGH A DUST STORM

We have read of those "dust bowl" experiences. The Grand Master writes of one of them, in the following words:

On May 24th I drove to Syracuse to assist Syracuse Lodge, No. 309, lay the corner-stone of the new Community Building at Menno located in the southeast corner of Hamilton County. We ran into a dust storm and had to just feel our way along. The storm got so severe that the ceremony was postponed. Although it was difficult driving and many times we could not tell just where we were we returned home safely.

The postponed ceremony was held on the 17th of June. I drove to Syracuse and opened a Special Communication of Grand Lodge in the morning. We then drove to Menno for the ceremony at 11 o'clock. It got quite dusty before we reached Menno but a large number had gathered and while at times the dust was so thick that we could see only a few rods the corner-stone was laid according to the Ancient Ceremonies. Music was furnished by the Garden City Band and the Garden City unit of the National Guard and the Lakin Troop of Boy Scouts rendered efficient and courteous service.

The Grand Master thinks that a dimit should be limited as to validity. He recommends that the existing law about the use of a dimit be amended by adding the words "issued not more than two years prior to the date of such visit", so as to make them expire with such limit.

OFFICERS DOWN THE LINE

The Most Worshipful also looks into practices concerning the starting officers in the lines in lodges. He declares that "when a junior officer is appointed, the Master should draw a mental picture of how that Brother will look and act in the East a few years hence." Unfortunately, the fact that some men are perfectly superbritualists and rotten administrative executives, is overlooked; we never can get in our lodges the perfect Senior Deacon because we have got to hide him under the coverings of the embryonic Master, and if the brother

does not fit equally well in both places, one can see the result.

HISTORY ON FILE

The Grand Lodge is advised that Past Grand Secretary Albert K. Wilson has finished his history of Freemasonry in Kansas, and that the manuscript is now in the possession of the Grand Master "to be held until such time as the Grand Lodge may deem it expendient to proceed with the printing".

HIS WIFE HIS SECRETARY

In his conclusion, the Grand Master has the following to which we referred above:

I am especially under deep obligation to my private secretary, Mrs. Erskine. To her efficient cooperation, advice and real executive ability, I owe much for what little success in life has come to me. She has been a real partner. Not only has she handled many of the details of the office, but she has been my traveling companion on my many visits over the jurisdiction.

We are interested in the finances of these several Grand Lodges. In this book we find that mileage to representatives is set up for \$3,000; "Mileage and Expenses," recipients not named, is half that amount; they pay the Grand Treasurer one hundred dollars; there is set up the "salary of the Grand Master", \$800.00; his contingent fund, \$1,500.00; his apron, \$180.00; his portrait, eight dollars; and "budget" is \$15,249.60 in addition to items enumerated, being presumed to cover major salaries and so forth.

NEW OFFICES TO US

We note that on July 15th, 1937, the Grand Lodge laid the cornerstone of the Hamilton County Courthouse at Syracuse. Everything was as usual in such ceremonies, except that among the officers were two who are new ones on us; the Bearer of the Celestial Globe, and the Bearer of the Terrestrial Globe. We are interested in these new dignitaries.

The Reviews are by Grand Secretary Emeritus Albert K. Wilson; and we are grateful to him for his courteous review of North Carolina.

KENTUCKY—1938

GOOD SECRETARY

The one hundred and thirty eighth annual was held on October 18th last, with Grand Master Timothy Pennington in the chair. He began active life as a dentist, and in 1932, he became a member of the staff of the State Department of Labor; two years later he became chief of that department and still is. He served his lodge as Secretary faithfully for many years, and in 1930 the lodge gave him a dues receipt, reading, "Received of Brother T. W. Pennington Long and Faithful Services which can not be computed in dollars and cents. Dues paid in full to December 31, 1953. Lincoln Lodge, No. 60, F. & A. M., Stanford, Kentucky." This represents dues in advance for one year for each of those that he served as Secretary. This is a very unusual testimony and very graceful.

GOVERNOR BLACK DIED

It had been hoped to make this annual communication of the Grand Lodge a testimonial to old Governor Black, who was Grand Master just fifty years ago; but alas, man proposes, but God disposes; and the aged Mason and statesman passed away on August 5th, just a few weeks before the annual communication, at the ripe old age of eighty eight. He was a man of tremendous influence in southeastern Kentucky when in his prime. He held many public offices, and became Governor of Kentucky in 1919, succeeding in his then capacity of Lieutenant Governor, the then Governor who resigned. He was at one time President of Union College.

ONLY THREE LEFT

Grand Master Pennington's book has a number of interesting items. For instance, here is Pine Knot Lodge, No. 873, which got in a very slow way and finally decided there was no use in attempting to make a go of it. So Pine Knot Lodge issued dimits to all of its members except three, and then those three members surrendered its charter. What do you think of that procedure?

They do not call them District Deputies in Kentucky; the name is "Key Men", and each Key Man has a district. There are thirty seven of them.

BOY SCOUTS

The Grand Master reports thirty two "Decisions" of Masonic Law. The most of them are interesting only to those who requested them; but a few catch our attention. One writer asks whether a lodge may sponsor a troop of Boy Scouts, and is told that there is nothing to prevent it. We think this is a most worthy project. The Scout organization has the best plan of organization that we know of for boys, having been founded on sound theories of the psychology of adolescence. While we have the utmost respect for the DeMolay order and what it stands for, and while we regard the putrid slurs thrown at it by innuendo in a current picture magazine a few weeks ago as utterly contemptible, yet we are compelled to say that by psychological standards, this organization is not in the same class with the Scouts. This fact explains many of its difficulties where it has had such.

WAS THE SLAYER INELIGIBLE?

Then he was asked whether a man who has killed another, been tried and acquitted in the courts, is eligible to be made a Mason. The answer is, that the lodge which receives his petition must determine this matter, and be the sole judge.

THEY FOUND TWO BLACK BALLS

Next there was the case of a Master who presided when a ballot was taken on the reinstatement of a brother who had been suspended for nonpayment of dues. The Master and Wardens pronounced the ballot clear and he was declared elected. After the lodge was closed two of the brethren asked whether he had examined the box thoroughly. They looked into the box and there were found two black balls "which had been overlooked by the Wardens and myself". So the question is, What to do about it? In the first place, if it had been in North Carolina

the ballot would have been destroyed at once, and no such incident could have occurred. Anyhow, the Grand Master holds that after "the Wardens and the Master of the lodge pronounced the ballot clear, fair and bright," the petitioner is elected, no matter what was discovered in the box after the lodge was closed. Then he indulges in this classic utterance: "The Master and Wardens are the soul judges of the elections of a candidate". We have to imagine what he means, but happily we can do so quite well.

SHOULD HE PUT HIM OUT?

Then there is Number Twenty Eight. In this, the Grand Master is asked about a case in which a brother is trying to help put on a degree but is quite too much liquored up. The Master asks, whether he has the authority to ask such brother to stop and give his place to another. The Grand Master tells him it is his duty to replace such a brother on the team and also to prefer charges against such an one.

Then there came a case from Harlan. It seems that a certain lodge asked Harlan lodge to waive jurisdiction over a certain candidate. Harlan did so. Then the other lodge took his petition and rejected him. The Grand Master says that after that lodge rejected him that was tantamount to rejecting jurisdiction over him, and therefore such jurisdiction reverts to the Harlan lodge, he being a resident of the territory over which Harlan exercises jurisdiction. We have just reviewed a case from Kansas which is a little similar to this though not exactly parallel, in which it is ruled that the lodge which did the rejecting still has jurisdiction and the candidate must wait a year and repetition there. Which is right?

BURIAL BOND REQUIRED

Another interesting matter which we have never found elsewhere is the "Burial Bond" of lodges in the cases of inmates of the Home. It seems that whenever a lodge gets a person into this home, that lodge must put up cash or surety bond of \$125.00 to cover the funeral expenses of such resident as was entered through such lodge. The Grand Master thinks this custom ought

to stop. He finds that the average annual burial expenses at the Home are \$1,875.00, and he recommends that the Grand Lodge set up a fund of that size for such purposes and absolve the particular lodges of all of the bond business.

HOW THEY BUILD THE CHAPEL

Another interesting matter comes up about a proposal to build a Chapel at the Old Mason's Home at Shelbyville. It is admitted that a chapel is needed. Now a man named Hickman died in 1928 leaving an estate of which a part valued at \$12,000.00 is to be used to build such a chapel; but the Grand Lodge cannot get it until the death of an adopted daughter. So there is passed a resolution that ten thousand dollars be borrowed to build a chapel, the same to be a memorial to the late Brother John W. Hickman. It would appear that without so saying, they are borrowing against a legacy which they will get at some unknown time in the future, and will be out the interest until that time.

The Grand Lodge has had a prohibition against resolutions by lodges endorsing men for office in Grand Lodge and sending such endorsements to other lodges. By resolution, this prohibition is now repealed.

THEY BUY HIM AN AUTO

Here is another Grand Lodge which gets an auto for the Grand Master to use (see Oklahoma). In this case the auto is to be used solely for the Grand Lodge business and no other purpose, and it is to be delivered up at the end of his term, for his successor to use. (We guess it will be traded in at the time his successor gets it). Then he has an expense allowance of \$1,200 in addition to this, which is not excessive. If they allowed him five cents per mile this would pile up well toward the purchase price.

The Reviewer is Brother Allen C. Terhune, of Danville, who does a very excellent job and we are grateful to him for his review of North Carolina.

LOUISIANA-1938

MR. JUSTICE HIGGINS' DECISION

The presiding Grand Master is Mr. Justice Archie T. Higgins, of the Supreme Court of the state of Louisiana. We have had the pleasure of meeting him in several Masonic meetings in various places. His experience and training reflect themselves in his official rulings with respect to the Masonic law. And of course his rulings stand the test of the Reviewing Committee. Here, for instance. is a man who wants to object to reinstatement of a man who pays his arrears and petitions for reinstatement. The Grand Master reminds the writer of the law which states that if he pays up and a two-thirds vote is for his restoration, provided no charges be then pending against him, he is reinstated. The Grand Master reviews these matters and simply states "the will of the two-thirds majority must be carried out." He adds that afterward the objector may prefer charges if he so desires.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE TEMPLE

The New Orleans Masonic Temple sticks up like a sore Three years ago there was a refinancing, and thumb. the Grand Master is not satisfied that things are in an entirely satisfactory condition even now. The building cost nearly two and one-third million dollars with furnishings, and the present indebtedness on it is one million one hundred thousand dollars, or a little less than half of These do not include the ground, so that the its cost. present equity of the Grand Lodge in it is a million and The Grand Master sees that something must be One thing that suggests itself is, to get the membership in the fraternity in Louisiana back to where it used to be—from 21,000 men to 35,000. Another is to levy a five-dollar Temple assessment, instead of the present two-dollar assessment for it. Then voluntary pledges from ten thousand Masons would save it, if the assessment on the entire body should fail. It would, he says, be a severe blow to Louisiana Freemasonry to have to lose the Temple. But that is not all. Other office buildings in New Orleans are being air-conditioned, and if the Temple is not, tenants are going to be increasingly difficult to find. "We have already lost one important tenant because of the desire for this comfort," says the Grand Master. And he adds that "the probable cost of the air-conditioning would be \$158,000.00, and there are no funds available for this desired or necessary improvement." New Orleans Masons pay rent for the places in which they meet, the cost being some \$25.00 per meeting.

Incidentally, of the twenty thousand Masons in the state, six thousand are members of New Orleans lodges. It would seem that the country boys are faring better than their city cousins, since of the net loss of 304 for the entire state, one hundred seventy may be chalked up as from New Orleans lodges.

REPAIRS NEEDED

The Grand Master did not have any bed of roses on which to repose officially in his problems. For instance, it came to pass that there were needs for repairs of an urgent nature at the Masonic Children's Home; and there was no money to get the repairs done. So the Grand Master made an appeal for voluntary subscriptions and pretty soon he had more than nine thousand dollars in hand. Once a year there is a great Sunday pilgrimage to the Home, and this time it surpassed all previous journeys. Some 850 New Orleans Masons went to Alexandria for the event, and a great time was had by all.

There was an attempt to pass legislation permitting dual membership, but the Grand Lodge voted down the committee report which would have provided for it if adopted.

SCOTTISH RITE DEGREE

A feature of the afternoon of the second day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge was the conferring of the first degree according to the Scottish Rite ritual. Several New Orleans lodges use this ritual, and the team was picked from these. The most of these lodges use French or Spanish; but they conferred the work in English.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is quite interesting. Here, for instance, is an explanation showing why the Grand Orient of Belgium does not have the Bible on its altars; while not entirely convincing, it is readable:

BELGIUM

The display of the Holy Bible is not considered indispensable in the Lodges obedient to the Grand Orient of Belgium, with which we are in friendly relations; they place on the Altar, under the S. and C. the Book of Masonic Constitution of 1723, as was done by the Grand Lodge of England until the year 1760.

We read in a monograph issued under the auspices of this Grand Jurisdiction the reasons for this remarkable departure from Masonic customs: In a Country which is traditionally Catholic-such as Belgium-the Bible has not and cannot have the same meaning it has in Countries with Protestant traditions. In the latter it represents a book in which everyone is invited to search for the true word: it is in this sense an instrument of liberation of thought, and the different interpretations which are so often given to the same text-even in the bosom of the established Church—give it a symbolic value rather than a literal one.—On the other hand, the Roman Church prohibits its followers the reading of the Bible, reserving this privilege principally to the Clergy which gives it its own interpretation) with the result that it is seldom studied by laymen, except by those who see in the Bible the arm of a despotic Church. Hence it is difficult in Catholic Countries to consider the Bible the symbolic Book respected by all. It is to the Belgian Masons rather the symbol of the absence of liberty of conscience, since, in line with the dogma of the infallible papacy they have not the right to interpret it according to their own convictions. The Belgian Masons consider Catholicism in their Country a political party rather than a religion.

The original By-laws of the Grand Lodge of Belgium prohibited the discussion of politics and Religion in the Lodges but the Constitution is silent on that subject. The prohibition just mentioned was suppressed in 1854 by the then G. M. Verhaegen. This caused some resignations at first, but now, and for a long time past, the Lodges discuss matters relating to reciprocal tolerance and peace, and questions of a philosophical and political nature in general, without however taking an active part in party differences, or voting on such questions.—The author of the monograph opines:

"If in Belgium, and in the Latin Countries in general, the work of the Lodges were limited—as it is in the Anglo-Saxon Countries—to ritualistic recitations, Freemasonry would not have reached its object and would have attracted very few adepts."

The Belgian Lodges, being composed of members mostly of moderate means, have no outstanding funds or property in addition to their temples. While they donate considerable amounts to educational institutions and to secret charities, they maintain no homes, hospitals or schools; the intolerance of the clergy would make the functioning of such Masonic institutions very difficult.

MAINE—1938

The annual in Maine is held on the first Tuesday in May, and the hour of opening is nine o'clock in the morning. Presiding at the 119th annual communication on May 3, 1938, was Grand Master Henry R. Gillis.

TWO DEDICATIONS

The year saw two special communications; both of them being for the purpose of dedication of the apartments of lodges. On October 16th, the meeting was at Pittsfield, beginning at four o'clock in the afternoon. On October 23, the meeting was at Calais, at eight o'clock in the evening. After the ceremony of dedication in each case the Grand Lodge was closed "without form," the book says, which we suppose to be the way they do it in Maine. In each case there was a sumptuous banquet.

MANY OFFICERS THERE

When the Grand Lodge was opened for the annual communication, it seems to have required eight Grand Chaplains, four Grand Stewards and two Grand Pursuivants to get the job done in proper manner—that is, there were that many there to do it, besides Grand Master Gillis, Deputy Grand Master George Giddings, Grand Secretary Convers Leach and a "Cor. Grand Secretary, Earle D. Webster." They also have a Grand Sword Bearer, a Grand Standard Bearer and a Grand Organist, besides all others that you would be certain of seeing there for the oc-Present also were sixteen Past Grand Senior Wardens and sixteen Past Grand Junior Wardens, besides the usual number of Past Grand Masters. There are no Past Deputy Grand Masters; if they ever got to that position we presume they were all kicked upstairs to the next station.

BETTER CONDITIONS

The Grand Lodge of Maine has not yet gotten out of the Net Loss column; the n. l. this time is 539, which is probably accounted for by a suspension list for nonpayment of dues of 612. Things are picking up; for they raised 708 men during the year; and it is recorded that the lodges rejected 106 men.

DISPENSATIONS TO SHORTEN TIME

Several dispensations were granted; one cause of dispensations is to permit the conferring of degrees in less than the required time between degrees, which we suppose to be one month, and in all cases there was good cause for the abbreviation of the wait. Also one dispensation was asked for to permit a lodge to confer the first degree on the seventeenth day of a month, he having been ballotted on on the fifteenth day of the same month. Of course no dispensation is called for in this state for such purposes as these; we do these things regularly, without them.

Incidentally, the last dispensation mentioned was refused.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

In the month of August there was held a School for Deputies. Hitherto there have been two such schools, but they were merged into one this year and that one was held at Portland, to permit the Deputies "to get some first hand knowledge of the work of the Grand Secretary's office which would be of material help in their inspection of lodges." Well do we remember that Masonic Temple; the city of Portland; the old Falmouth Hotel; Casco Bay; and that country club where they gave the dinner to the Grand Secretaries and Foreign Correspondents, the place with the funny name. We can see that place and the crowd even after the lapse of fifteen years; and the clam bake, and the boat ride and all that. Portland is a very interesting place. And Charley Davis, since gone to his reward! Well do we remember how we were on our way to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, once, and out there in the wilds when we thought there was not a soul known to us in a thousand miles we heard a voice singing outside the train at a way station; and lo and behold, there was Charley Davis, with a whole flock of those men from Maine! The trip was not lonesome after that!

The Grand Master did not have any trouble with handing out decisions of law; there were none. Every request was answered by existing law which he had only to point out. He had to suspend one Secretary.

HOW THEY PRESENT IT

The Grand Lodge has a standing resolution reading as follows: "Resolved, that the Grand Lodge present a medal to be known as the Grand Lodge of Maine Veteran's Medal, to each Master Mason in Maine who shall have been a Master Mason in this jurisdiction in good standing continuously for fifty years, and that such medal be presented by the Grand Master or by a representative to be selected by him." This was adopted in 1935, and during the year, seventy two of these were presented. We wonder whether this is about the average annual number.

MASONRY THE ONLY EXPRESSION OF UNITY

Present at this annual was Doctor Joseph Fort Newton, who was the principal speaker at the annual banquet. Doctor Newton shows us how and why Freemasonry was a unifying influence in the early days of the American people. We think our readers will be glad to have us quote his words on this subject, as follows:

So the church could not become an expression for this growing desire for Colonial unity, and there was no other agency except the Masonic fraternity. It spread all over the Colonies; good fellowship and good faith. Not a secret order. It never has been a secret order, else its time and place of meetings would be secret, and its membership would be secret. It is a private order. Here, then, was an order, devoted to democracy and founded on the dignity and the worth of human beings, ready at hand. A Godgiven instrument, through which the passion for liberty and unity could function in America. That was its romance.

To me it is a thrilling thing to remember that when the Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia, thirty four and perhaps thirty five, of the fifty five men making that Constitution were eminent in the Masonic fraternity. Again and again they were deadlocked. If you will read the day-by-day diary of Madison you will see that it seemed again and again that they could go no further and they would have to adjourn. You know well enough what would happen among a group of Freemasons at a time like that. There was a peculiar tie between them. They would get together in groups and discuss the matter in a different atmosphere, and so the deadlock would be broken and they would go on until finally they wrote out what Gladstone has said was a political and analytical miracle, the like of which we have no record,—the Constitution of the United States; the greatest document outside of the New Testament on this earth.

MASONIC RELIEF

In Maine there is no Masonic Home; but there is a Relief Fund which is handled by what is called a Committee on Distribution. This committee tells us that it has handled 198 applications for Masonic relief; and that aid has been granted in 192 of these, the total allowed to them being \$24,065.82; and that in these cases, 325 persons have been assisted. It is further stated that lodges have given of their own funds \$15,445.00.

The Reviewer is again Doctor Ashley A. Smith, who is also the head Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. He always writes extremely well, and this is no exception to his rule.

MICHIGAN—1938

HE SERVED NOTICE IN ADVANCE

The book begins with the portrait and sketch of the incoming Grand Master, Wirt I. Savery, of Detroit, who is a lawyer and a resident of Detroit. And inasmuch as we have begun with him, perhaps we should carry the subject further now rather than revert to it. When he was installed, it seems to have been his conviction that trouble was ahead from the crowd that want to make use of lotteries and gambling devices in the name of Masonic organizations or groups which desire to make money quickly. Probably he was right; we surmise that as a resident of the great city, he was not unfamiliar with this sort of trouble. So his first act was, on installation, to issue an edict on the subject. He tells us of a certain crowd that had already made plans to violate the civil law with these things and repeat some scandal of the previous year. The edict which he promulgated is as follows:

EDICT

"It shall be unlawful for any of the constituent lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, or for any of the members thereof, whether under the name of any other society or organization whose membership is predicated upon Masonic affiliation or otherwise, to set up or conduct, or participate in any gambling or gaming device, or set up, conduct, or participate in any lotteries or gift enterprise for money or any other thing of value; they are further prohibited from setting up or using dice, punchboards, slot machines, or any other gambling device in any Masonic Temple or building where Masonic Lodge meetings are held. The practice of advertising that the proceeds from meetings or entertainments are to be used for charitable purposes, when, in fact, they are not so intended and are not so used, is also prohibited."

And when he had read it, a member moved that the Grand Lodge "vote formal approval to our incoming Grand Master Wirt I. Savery's edict on the subject of gambling"; and it was duly done. We are interested to see what the next Michigan book is going to contain about this subject.

We now come back to the beginning. When Grand

Lodge was opened in ninety fourth annual communication at Flint on May 24th, Grand Master William H. Parker was in the chair and there were distinguished visitors from Wisconsin, Ohio, Washington and Ontario, Canada, together with 482 representatives, from all lodges except 29 of the 511, and 584 visitors.

OUT OF TROUBLE

The Grand Master found several of those 511 lodges to be in a bad way financially, so he set up machinery to help them. It would appear that excellent work was done. There was an appropriation of five thousand dollars for some sort of extension work which he used for lodge service. He says that the inception of this job found 171 lodges owing the Grand Lodge some eighty two thousand dollars. At the close of the year, all but four of the 171 had either paid in full or made signed moratorium arrangements, covering part payments at the present. Moreover he ordered audits of the affairs of fifteen lodges for periods of from three to eight years for various reasons, and in six cases discovered shortages, the total of the six being nearly twenty thousand dollars.

OFFICERS TO BE BONDED

This subject brings the next. He says that at one time in the past Grand Lodge ordered a schedule surety bond covering all Secretaries and Treasurers; that after ten years this was rescinded, but the law still required that all lodges carry these bonds individually. Well, his investigation showed that about fifty of the lodges had those bonds and the other four hundred sixty simply violated the law and did not do it. So it is resolved to go back to the schedule bond and to notify each lodge of the cost thereof to that lodge and to advise such lodge that this is to be paid in connection with the remittance of the per capita tax. This is the simplest way to handle this matter and it will work.

MORE RITUALS NEEDED

Michigan is one of the Grand Lodges which use the

printed ritual. Every lodge is supposed to have four rituals. The Grand Master found that in many lodges only one or two were available, the others being worn out or lost. So he set out to get the proper number of good, usable rituals into the hands of the officers of every lodge. This caused the exhaustion of the existing stock of rituals and he had two thousand copies printed. He says those lodges that did not have their rituals were learning their work from "spurious three-letter keys bought from the outside", whatever this means.

THUMBS DOWN ON HIGH TWELVE

There is an interesting case in the book, that of the request for formal approval by the High Twelve Clubs of Michigan. The committee which examined the application turned thumbs down on it. Its reasoning was adopted by the Grand Lodge and formal approval was denied. The report on the matter concludes as follows:

The special purposes of the State Association of High Twelve Clubs of Michigan are that, in addition to the usual activities of noon day service clubs, it proposes to sponsor and encourage the order of DeMolay, to aid in the rehabilitation and encouragement of underprivileged youth in assisting them to find employment and proper places in society and it is actively interested in the subject of Boys' Clubs in connection with the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.

No one can doubt that these are laudable purposes. But the worth of a purpose does not necessarily entitle an organization to the official approval of the Grand Lodge. There are many laudable movements which Masons, as individuals, should foster. We, individually, may approve churches, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts movement, and innumerable others. But Masonry has always taken the position that it should concern itself with purely Masonic matters, leaving to the brethren complete freedom of action as individuals in all non-Masonic movements.

Your Committee believes that dinner clubs or groups of Masons, for the purposes of fellowship, social enjoyment, study of Masonry, mutual improvement, and the like, are commendable, so long as they are designed for individual enlightenment and progress. The Regulation does not apply to such groups. Instead the Regulation implies that no organized Masonic work should be done in any community by any other society or order than a Lodge or other recognized regular Masonic body or the committees or voluntary groups directly answerable to it. And that Masonic

organizations, of whatever kind, should concern themselves with strictly Masonic purposes. After all there is room within any fraternal and social organization, for the exercise of all the talents of all its members. When the brethren are inclined to participate in other activities and movements, their greatest efficiency and the best service they can render, both as Masons and as individuals, are in becoming active members of the particular organization which functions in the movement they desire to foster. The division of work along any line, into small and independent groups, works toward inefficiency and general injury to the cause itself.

Your Committee feels that because the State Association of High Twelve Clubs does not confine its activities to those of social dinner clubs but is an organization having among its purposes, non-Masonic activities, and such Masonic work as it undertakes to do by way of "Co-operating" with, rather than in complete subordination to and as an agency of a regular Lodge, it should not have the formal approval of the Grand Lodge.

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, therefore, recommend that the petition of the State Association of High Twelve Clubs of Michigan be not approved.

FIRE HAZARD GREAT

Then there came up a report that the Grand Lodge was in danger of losing all of its records on account of lack of protection thereof against fire. The committee which looked into the matter reports that Michigan is one of the few Grand Lodges which do not have permanent headquarters; that the present headquarters and storage of records is not fireproof; and that the present space be used for two years longer while preparations are being made for permanent headquarters; that financial preparations for such be made immediately, and so forth. Grand Lodge sidestepped the matter to some extent by calling for a final report from the Finance Committee about it next year.

The annual budget of the Grand Lodge of Michigan is \$111,450.00. Of this, \$58,000.00 goes to the Masonic Home Maintenance Fund and to the Outside Relief Fund. Of the other \$53,450.00, fourteen thousand is for the mileage and per diem of representatives to the annual communication, and five thousand is for the Orphans'

Committee. They set aside seven hundred for "jewels, aprons and badges."

MASONIC HOME MANAGEMENT

The Masonic Home and Hospital at Alma had an average number of guests during the year of 137. per capita maintenance cost was \$488.80, which meant a reduction from that of the previous year of twelve dollars. The Home gives each of its dependent guests a monthly personal allowance of two dollars, this representing a total of \$3.188.00. Of the guests at the end of the year 44 were women, 95 were men and three were children and the average of the three children is sixteen years. would appear that the turnover is quite large; the average period of residence of those 21 who died during the year was five years and eight months. Of the guests, thirteen have been in the hospital the entire year; and at the end of the year, twenty five were in the hospital. The average age of the adults was seventy five years. One old lady was 100 years old when she died; one old man died at the age of ninety six after remaining in the home seven years and two old men died in the month of September at the age of 91.

The book contains no Foreign Correspondence Report.

MINNESOTA—1938

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED

The Grand Master is Frank W. Matson and the Grand Secretary is John H. Anderson. The "H." stands for Herman. The annual is held at Saint Paul on January 19—the same time that we in North Carolina used to meet. There were several distinguished visitors from Manitoba, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota and North Dakota. It appears that it requires a special dispensation to confer degrees on more candidates at one time than the law specifies as the maximum; and there are eight such dispensations. Also, four lodges got dispensations to hold two communications on the same day, and two of them got dispensations to change locations of lodge rooms.

NOT FOR FUTURE GUIDANCE

The Grand Master does not let us into his affairs with respect to the handing down of opinions and decisions; simply says that "none involved any new principle of general interest—all are available for consideration of proper committee." We were of the opinion that these opinions and decisions, regardless of whether involving a new principle of general interest or not, become the law of the Grand Lodge if they stand as approved and not disapproved; and if this is true it would seem that they should be spread upon the printed pages of the Proceedings for the guidance of the several lodges.

WARNER'S WORK AT ROCHESTER

The Mayo Clinic at Rochester continues to receive great numbers of patients from everywhere; and Brother Frank Warner continues to be the Masonic Worker ministering to such of these as feel a need for his services. During the year, Brother Teodoro M. Kalaw, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, was a patient there and the Grand Master was asked to look out for him. Brother Warner assisted him and his family in getting themselves settled for the period of his treatment.

DEPUTY SYSTEM INEFFICIENT

It would appear that the District Deputy system (they call them District Supervisors in Minnesota) has to some extent bogged down. The Committee on Lodges a year ago recommended that the system be either im-The Grand Master set out to make proved or scrapped. it function more efficiently, but he does not seem to have made a very successful attempt at it. He set out to get them to visit all lodges and to make the customary report on each lodge visited. Fewer than half of the Supervisors reported and 100 lodges of the 303 are reported as having been visited. We wonder what the Grand Master of Manitoba thought of that: his Grand Jurisdiction has been getting some good work out of the District Deputy system. The Minnesota District Supervisors do not even use up all of their expense account.

MARKERS, SHRUBS AND GRASS

We get some peculiar things in the books. Here is one lodge which sends in a resolution which, after Whereasing for a season, gets down to the Now Thereforeing to "impose on each lodge in Minnesota the duty and obligation for providing for the grave of each Master Mason in good standing who shall be buried in its jurisdiction on and after January 1st, 1938; and Resolved, that the Grand Lodge shall appropriate sufficient funds to pay for one half the cost of markers for such graves, same to be of uniform size and shape and to be selected by the Grand Master." They sent this to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which got hard-hearted and refused to recommend it. It would appear that this lodge sees visions of entirely new duties of lodges; getting markers, "planting shrubs and growing grass and otherwise keeping them in as attractive condition as possible"—these also are the words of the resolution. We seem to remember that this resolution got defeated after the adverse committee report.

TO STUDY IN IOWA

This Grand Lodge is going to send a deputation to

Charlie Hunt's state of Iowa to do some studying. Here is the resolution that was adopted about that:

WHEREAS, the Grand Lodge of Iowa and a number of other Grand Lodges have what they call the District Lecturer System,

AND WHEREAS, this System is especially designed to secure more letter-perfect work in the Lodges,

AND WHEREAS, although some of the Grand Lodges have been using this system for forty years or more, they are very positive it is a great help to the work of Board of Custodians,

AND WHEREAS, the Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota and the Board of Custodians have been very strenuous in securing letter-perfect work,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the in-coming Grand Master appoint a Committee of three, who shall attend the next annual School of Instruction and Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and there study the System of District Lecturer, ascertain its benefits and its adaptability to the needs of the Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota, and report their findings and recommendations to the next annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an appropriation of \$250, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Committee.

Adopted.

TOO MANY REMISSIONS?

This Grand Lodge has a system in which if a lodge remits the dues of a member on account of indigence, the Grand Lodge on proper showing remits the per capita tax to the lodge and refunds it. This sounds good on paper, but it does not work; one lodge conscientiously goes after the dues and gets them, while another lodge just simply does not. Here, for instance, are two lodges in the city of Minneapolis with practically the same number of members; in one of them, one hundred and eighteen members had their dues remitted and asked for refund and got it, while in the other lodge with slightly larger membership only thirty eight were the subjects of such remission and refund. How can you account for The Committee on Lodges speaks its this difference? mind on the matter thus:

Your Committee feels after interviewing many repre-

sentatives from various Lodges that a general misconception exists regarding the remission of dues. Innumerable cases have cropped up in which Secretaries have included as indigent, members from whom they were simply unable to collect for various other reasons. Most requests showed no report on individual cases whatever, lists of names being the only information offered. This makes proper functioning of your Committee on Lodges extremely difficult, if not impossible. We wish to emphasize the necessity of giving full details on each of these cases as remission may not be allowed unless full information is presented.

Frater E. A. Montgomery began writing Fraternal Reviews the same year in which we began, and his sixteenth document is a very good one. We appreciate his comment on North Carolina.

MISSISSIPPI—1938

GREAT SORROW CAME

Grand Master Percy M. Lee tells us that he holds the office of District Attorney, and that his official duties the year of his Grand Mastership were heavier than they had been any previous year. We tender to him our sympathy in his sorrow on another account. Read the concluding paragraph of his official address:

I wish to express to the members of my official family sincere appreciation for the many services rendered and courtesies extended me during the past year. Likewise to the hundreds of brethren over the State who have been so kind, generous and thoughtful. I wish them to know that I shall ever be under a lasting debt of gratitude. And to this Grand Lodge, I shall ever treasure the memory of an honor than which I consider none better-to serve as its Grand Master. Ah, brethren, this has been such a momentous year to me. It was the busiest that I have ever spent, and I have been honored as I was never honored before. I was so happy with my wonderful wife and six fine children because of the confidence which you had reposed and the honor which you had bestowed. And then in the midst of this supreme happiness on the 24th day of November stark tragedy stalked into my happy home and the Grim Reaper robbed be of my darling wife, and my children of their precious mother. She was my first sweetheart. When I was six years of age attending the village school, I thought she was the prettiest little girl in the world, and I loved her with all my heart. The reddest apple, the biggest orange, and the largest stick of candy were the means by which I undertook to convey my childish affection. Thus began a romance which continued unabated for 15 years, when we were happily married, and thereafter for only a few days short of 25 years, she was my companion, my help-meet, my sweetheart. She bore me seven fine children, six of whom are still with me. She was the incarnation of virtue. I trusted her completely. She was energetic and frugal. She stretched out her hands to the poor and needy. She aided me in attaining a good name and made for me many friends. She was clothed with strength and honor. She was wise and kind. She was beautiful in person and character, a helpmeet, a companion, an anchor of righteousness to me, the exemplification of maternal devotion to her children, an angel of mercy to the sick, a defender of the poor and oppressed, and a friend to all. Because of what she has meant to me, I could not refrain from a possible infraction of the rules of propriety by this reference to a personal matter, to say this about her to you, my brethren and friends, for I could not conclude this address without saying to you that the husband and children of Hattie Mae Lee extol her virtues, praise her righteous living, revere her sainted memory and lovingly and affectionately call her blessed.

If you have never drunk from the dregs of this bitter cup, may the great God of Heaven spare you from such a disaster and misfortune.

It seems that this was the Masonic year of tragedy in Mississippi. The book before us was edited by Grand Secretary Edward L. Faucette; and yet our records show that Ed. Faucette is no more. He closed his own record on August tenth last and went to his reward. Two good friends have passed when Edward Faucette and George Riley passed away.

The one hundred and twentieth annual was held at Meridian, February 16. At nine o'clock in the morning of that day, there was a public exercise and program, with music, a whole flock of addresses of welcome, and some more music by the girls of the Masonic Home. Then at eleven o'clock, the Grand Lodge was formally opened. The Grand Master got down to business at once, and reported that he had arrested the charters of two lodges; chartered two new ones; effected two consolidations; and accepted the surrender of four charters.

HOME COMING DAY

The big day in Masonic circles in Mississippi is Home Coming Day at the Masonic Home at Meridian. The book says 88 lodges were represented and there were some two thousand Masons "and their wives and children"; 550 persons rode the excursion train from Jackson alone. The date, we forgot to say, was June 13th. In Mississippi there are two Masonic Orphans' Homes; one for girls at Meridian and one for boys at Columbus. Brother J. A. Redhead is in charge of the boys and he has 38 of them there. Brother Tom Ellis has charge of the Meridian Home, and has there 87 wards. It is not recorded why they have to maintain two separate units with overhead for each. We do not discover how the re-

gime at either of them in this segregated plan, can be at all natural and conducive to the highest educational values toward practical life.

RECORD GAIN

Before we go further, let it be stated that Mississippi beats the world in American Masonry for the year; it shows a net gain of 375. Moreover affiliations exceed dimissions, and reinstatements exceed suspensions! Would that we could find just 48 exactly more records just like this in the books that are, or should be, before us!

AFTER FORTY YEARS

The Grand Master does not report the decisions, but leaves that to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence. The first one from their report has to do with the case of a man who used to belong to a Mississippi lodge, and was suspended on Christmas Day, 1897; paid his dues on March 28 next thereafter and demitted. He went to Kansas. Now he writes that in 1897 he got no notice of dues, and when suspended got no notice of the intention of the lodge to suspend him; wherefore, the suspension was illegal and ought to be annulled and he writes asking the Grand Master to declare it annulled. It looks like he wants a Fifty Year Button. The Jurisprudence Committee says nothing can be done about it. The Jurisprudence Committee is right.

COMMITTEE MATHEMATICS

These folks are poor mathematicians and have to take their arithmetic cases to old Jurisprudence. It look like the Mathematics Committee, so many such cases does it have. Lodges ask about things like this: Brother X was suspended on April second, and on February 1 of the next year he is reinstated. How much does he owe? And the committee solemnly tells them to collect five dollars.

Then the Mississippi version of the Doctrine of Physical Perfection comes out; a man was born without a right hand, but is otherwise sound. It is decided un-

equivocally and without comment by the one word, "No," not eligible.

And a city lodge wanted to have an outdoor meeting at a private clubhouse. It was held that it cannot be done, no matter how much assurance there is of perfect tyling, freedom from cowans and eavesdroppers, and all that.

NEW BUILDING

The item of business that filled most space in the book, was that about the proposed new Grand Lodge Office Building. It will be remembered that a year ago. somebody wanted the Grand Lodge to buy the Meridian Scottish Rite property, which was in financial distress, and the whole matter was laid over until this year, after it was stated that the Scottish Rite Building case had to be handled at once. So now they have a different proposition: it is proposed to borrow twenty thousand dollars from the Murphy-Martin Educational Fund at four per cent, and to put in five thousand more from the cash on hand, and build an office building on the grounds of the Girls' Masonic Home at Meridian. They discussed it Some thought the building should be back and forth. erected at Jackson, it being more centrally located, the capital of the state; others favored this and that. After considerable talk, all of which (presumably) is printed in the book, they got tired of ragchewing, shouted for a vote, and it was duly carried that they build on the Home grounds.

STORIES

The Grand Orator was Brother Andrew G. Gainey. He began his discourse by telling the following stories:

I was very much impressed by Brother George Mars' address here. When he wanted to prove something sure enough and get quick action, he proved it by a negro preacher, and I am going to give you a negro's definition of an orator since I happen to have that title for the moment. The negro said that he could tell the difference between an orator and just an ordinary person. He said, "If you asks an ordinary person how much is two and two, he will tell you that two and two am four." But, he said, 'If you ask an orator how much am two and two he will

tell you that when in the course of human events it becomes necessary to take the numeral 'two' and add thereto another numeral 'two,' then I say unto you my friends and fellow citizens without fear of successful contradiction or the peraventure of any doubt that the conclusion of the whole matter am bound to be four." (Laughter).

I heard a very learned discourse from a very eloquent and gifted preacher not so long ago on the subject of faith. And after an hour when the congregation was dismissed I heard one of the brethren say as he came out the door "What is faith?" And again I was reminded of the negro preacher who was preaching on faith, explaining the difference between knowledge and faith. And he said, "You see down before us sitting on that front bench Brother Jones and Sister Jones, and them eight Jones children sitting between them." He said, "Sister Jones knows them is her children. That's knowledge. Brother Jones thinks they is his children. That's faith." (Laughter).

And Brother T. Q. Ellis spoke and left the following with them:

"The east begins where the west leaves off and no man knows the spot;

The starting point of the sunny south is the place where the north is not.

We call it east where the welcome rays first tint the morning skies;

We call it west where the shadows fade as the evening sunset dies.

We call it north where the snowdrifts pile as the wintry blizzards blow;

We call it south where the orange blooms and the sweet magnolias grow.

We may travel east, we may wander west, north or south we may roam,

But where the Square and Compass are, any place is Home, Sweet Home.

God speed the day when these truths hold sway with the banner of peace unfurled;

And shed their light through the darkest night of a warcursed, weary world.

When man meets man in every land in the spirit of real brotherhood.

And it's said once more, as 'twas writ of yore, "God saw what he'd made—that 'twas good."

We are greatly indebted to Bro. Chas. H. McCraine, Jr., Reviewer, for his report as a whole and for his review of North Carolina.

MISSOURI—1938

HE VISITED US

The presiding Grand Master is Doctor Harold Locke Reader, who will be remembered by many Knights Templar as the guest minister who delivered the annual sermon at the religious services attendant upon the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of North Carolina at Goldsboro two years ago when this scribe presided as Grand Commander. His audience was charmed by the minister and his address.

LONG PASTORATE

Doctor Reader has been the minister of the Webster Groves Baptist Church, in a suburb of Saint Louis, for twenty five years. He went to that church when it was two months old, and except for the time of his service over seas as Chaplain in the American Expeditionary forces for the duration of the World War, is the only minister of that church. We last heard him preach in a small church in Halifax, Nova Scotia, last July. He is a Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri and has been actively interested in the Red Cross of Constantine.

WHY THE SUSPENSIONS

The Grand Master tells us that the Fraternity is in good condition throughout the state. In the 632 lodges, the net loss in membership is 1,040. This was occasioned by 2,661 suspensions for nonpayment of dues. We seem to observe that of late the lodges have come to the conclusion as never before that they must clean house—that is, where they find that they have members who are without manifestation of interest and who get behind with their dues, these are being suspended without vacillation. All of such conditions go through certain well defined phases, and this is the latest phase of this matter, causing an uprise of suspensions in many places.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP PROBLEMS

The Grand Master's official decisions occupy about a

page of the book. The first one is in reply to a question, "Can a Lodge recall a life membership after having conferred same on a Brother?" He replies that the lodge But when we come to read the review of this by the Committee on Jurisprudence, that committee adds that "the decision is not to preclude the Grand Lodge from assuming jurisdiction of the question of life memberships in the event that it is necessary for the lodge." And the Grand Lodge duly adopts this. We consider this is important. The life membership business as it has gotten to a sort of end-point in some places almost gets our nannygoat. We know of some lodges which are almost wrecked by life members who pay no dues, but whose lodges have to pay the regular per capita tax on them, and in which the life members are found in such large numbers that the non-lifers are barely able to bear the burden of the deadheads. We somehow do not think any lodge ought to carry folks as life members who are able to pay their share of burdens of per capita and cost of a place to meet, at least, but who do nothing of the sort. It sets up a privileged class. The matter of "rewarding the distinguished brothers for their invaluable service to the fraternity" soon gets itself overworked and is abused. Certainly continuous membership for, say, twenty five years should not per se make a man a financial liability to the lodge when he is quite able to pay his share of its necessary expenses. We put it this way; of the per capita tax paid for every Mason in North Carolina, approximately two dollars goes to operate the Orphanage and Home for Old People. Why should a man well able to pay, be excused from paying his part of the support of these institutions which is taxed against his lodge. All should wish to have a part in this.

But the Life Membership matter is deeply intrenched. In Missouri, an attempt was made to make it possible to get life members to pay the per capita tax. The attempt was a complete failure.

THERE WILL BE NO LODGE OF RESEARCH
And in another matter, the Grand Lodge sat down on

a proposal made to it. Bert Lee, Ray Denslow and some others proposed the setting up of a Lodge of Research. It was apparently a harmless instrumentality that it was proposed to set up—it could not confer degrees; its members should not vote in Grand Lodge, and no man would be an active member thereof unless he were a member in good standing in some regular Missouri lodge. But the Grand Lodge would have none of it, and the proposed amendment to the law was rejected. We do not know why; they just voted it down.

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING

During the year, the new building on the grounds of the Masonic Home of Missouri was begun and the cornerstone was laid on June fourth. The dedicatory exercises were planned for the first afternoon of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge on September 27. There is a cut of the architect's illustration of it in the book—nine stories high and, as that picture shows it up, as big as a hotel.

In the eulogy on the late Past Grand Master Orestes Mitchell by Past Grand Master W. W. Martin, is found the following verse which is well worth quoting:

"I never see a twisted tree—
All bent by gale and bruised by storm,
And yet, whose torn and twisted form,
Still sends its branches, full and free,
Toward heaven, as though in prayer to be,
Whose roots, deep down in Mother Earth
Still grasp the soil that gave them birth—
That something doesn't say to me—
'Here is a lesson you should learn;
When storms of life you too, shall smite,
And faith and hope seem nearly gone,
And doubt your faltering steps would turn,
Stand firm for what you think is right,
And in God's name, fight on and on'."

Ray Denslow, who is the Grand Secretary-Recorder of the York Rite Bodies, is the Foreign Correspondent for the Grand Lodge. His is one of the successful reports prepared entirely on the topical plan, and it is quite interesting.

MONTANA—1938

WHAT DOES HE DO?

Presiding over the seventy fourth annual communication at Billings last August seventeenth, was Grand Master Edwin Grafton, resident of that place, whose biographer tells everything about him in a well condensed page except what he does by way of making a living. He also presided over nine special communications during the year—he presided over each and every one of them in person—four of which were for the laying of cornerstones and four to conduct funerals of members of the Grand Lodge. The ninth was for the purpose of dedicating a new Masonic Temple.

OBITUARY

The hand of death smote the Grand Lodge heavily during the year. First the Grand Marshal was called; Doctor Rual Vance Brown. Then Past Grand Master Moses Morris answered the final summons; and scarcely ten days later the Deputy Grand Master, William Ray Calvin, laid down the working tools of life. The book tells us that he was in his place for the funeral of the Grand Marshal, and his own funeral occurred thirty two days later. His was a heroic material; he knew something about medicine, and probably knew that his own call was coming; but he did not bother anybody else with his physical troubles, and his end caused a severe shock. The ceremonies took place at Miles City and the body was sent to Great Falls for cremation.

THE RUSSIAN BECAME A GOOD AMERICAN

It was several months later that Sol Hepner died; and they buried him from the Consistory Temple on March third last. In the book his eulogy is by his lifelong friend Lew L. Callaway. Sol was a most interesting Mason. He was born in Russia, a Jew; but the Russians got him baptized into the Orthodox Church. He came to this country at the age of thirteen, studied law and settled at Helena, Montana, where he enjoyed a very interesting law practice, while getting much joy in life out of his

fraternal contacts in Masonry, the Odd Fellows and the Elks. He became Grand Master of Masons at thirty four, and at the time of his death was the Senior Past Grand Master of his Grand Lodge. He was Attorney for the Masonic Home—perhaps they didn't need his law so much as his general advice.

MASONIC HOME FAIR

The Masonic Home of Montana is located near Helena. Its population includes thirty five old men and nine old women. Its routine is quite different from most of We read of the Masonic Home Fair, in which those old folks (their average is about 73) put on display the accomplishments of their shaking old hands with proper pride and signal success; they are having this fair every year and it grows bigger and better. Then there is the Masonic Home Study Club in which the old Masons "may review the work and still retain their interest in Masonry." Every few weeks there is an entertainment put on for the old folks. And the Grand Lodge went there last year—one thousand forty five people were there for the dinner. There were reported present 523 entitled to vote in Grand Lodge, which includes all Past Masters according to Montana law; and we suppose the rest were visitors, wives and so forth. As we remember it, the Eastern Stars met the same week, and we suppose they were all there too.

Montana Grand Lodge observes Education Week, or Public Schools Week, the middle of April. All lodges in the state except some fifteen or twenty observed this special week. The observance is not greatly different from that of Public Schools Week in the lodges of California, which is perhaps the pioneer among Grand Lodges in this particular endeavor.

AID TO EUROPEAN MASONS

The Grand Lodge votes to send to the beleaguered Masons of Austria and Spain, a sum equivalent to one half cent per capita of its membership, or approximately ninety dollars. This is handled through the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina as a clearing agent.

NEBRASKA—1938

OFFICIAL MATTERS

When the Grand Lodge of Nebraska met in its eightty first annual at Omaha last June 7th, Grand Master William A. Robertson was presiding. The hour was 9:30 a. m., and there was a piano recital by Brother Arthur Howe immediately prior to the opening. Among the distinquished guests were Grand Master Howe of Iowa, and Grand Secretary Charles C. Hunt of the same Grand Lodge. Early in the ceremonies was the presentation of the United States Flag, with color guard from Fort The Masters of the Masonic Lodges of Omaha were formally received and recognized. Then the Grand Master delivered his official address following the welcomes. He reported eight dispensations to confer degrees "without reference to time"; among the persons thus honored was the Grand Master's own son, who is a Midshipman of the United States Naval Academy. Also there were four dispensations to install officers out of time; and seven "extensions of time for proficiency" in the Master Mason's degree.

SUSPENDED OBJECTOR

Among the twenty four decisions of Masonic law, the first was that no authority rested in the Grand Master to set aside the mandate of law that a petitioner for the degrees must be twenty one years old at the time of the reception of his petition. Another had to do with an Entered Apprentice against whom an objection had been lodged; two years had passed and the objector was no longer in good standing in any lodge. But the E. A. could not get a dimit; his recourse would be to present himself for the next degree, the objection having been removed.

WANTED TO SELL BEER

Then there was the case from Scotia, Nebraska. The lodge has a hall, beneath which is a store. They asked whether they might rent the store to a man who as a part of his mercantile business sold beer. It is ruled that

this cannot be done. This is a good ruling. If things are in Nebraska as they are in North Carolina, this wine and beer business is quite bad. In Eastern North Carolina the ABC stores sell liquor and there is not so much wine business; but in central and western North Carolina every place is full of restaurants and other places which can afford to pay the wine license, which is pretty high, and the wine that they sell is of the fortified variety, running about 21% alcohol. Of course it is well known that twenty one per cent goods are almost as useful in alcoholic contents as the whiskey customarily sold, showing eighty six per cent proof, or 43 per cent alcohol. One can get drunk about as easily on one as on the other; the difference is that one contains the chaser and the other gets it separately.

Then Gladstone lodge asked whether assistance could be given to a brother charged with a crime. He held that the brethren as individuals could do so but that the lodge as a lodge could not use its funds thus. We sometimes wonder whether he might not have gone even further; he might with propriety have stated that it was the Masonic duty of those brethren to help aid and assist a brother thus in distress.

W. M. IS AN AUTOCRAT

The authority of the Master of a lodge is often the subject of questions. It is not often realized that a Mater is a supreme autocrat, answerable only to Grand Lodge. If he refuses to put a question, there is no appeal from him to the vote of the lodge. And here is a lodge which asks about a case of jurisdiction. If a question arose about a newcomer's eligibility to petition, does the residence of this petitioner commence from the date that he rented the building he was to occupy, or from the time that his family arrived? This is a puzzler: is it the furniture, the rent, or the family, that establishes his residence? And the answer is, that it's the renting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Then he makes some recommendations; ten of them, to be exact. One is that Grand Lodge prohibit any organ-

ization having Masonic prerequisites and recognized by the Grand Lodge from sponsoring any outside organization without first obtaining the consent of the Grand Lodge. Another is, that persons who have failed to make suitable proficiency in the Third Degree and to pass examinations thereon, shall be prohibited from applying to any Scottish or York Rite Body.

STORY OF JORDAN

The outstanding pioneer of Masonry in Nebraska was Robert Carrel Jordan. He was a native of Ohio; born in 1825, he as a small boy heard much that was derogatory to Freemasonry because of the backwash of the Morgan excitement. His father was a Mason, and in fact he with other sons of Masons was assaulted and sneered at because of this fact. This seems to have made him determined to become a Mason, which he did. He went to Omaha in 1857, and found there about twenty Masons who had formed a lodge and had done work in the first two degrees only. On May 11 of that year he conferred the first Master Mason degree in Omaha. Later in the same year delegates from the three Nebraska lodges then existing assembled and organized the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, with Jordan as their first Grand Master. took a leading part in all the branches of Masonry, York and Scottish; and wherever he was, he was first of all a Masonic missionary.

So there came a few years ago the idea of conferring the Robert Carrel Jordan Medal on the oldest Mason in Nebraska. Later there was an expansion of the idea; this was to be a gold medal, and also there was to be a bronze Jordan Medal to be used by the oldest member of any particular lodge. In either case it is to be passed on to next oldest at his death. The book contains the ceremony of presentation of the medal. In addition, there is the Fifty Year Member's Badge, and the book gives the names of those who receive this. It seems to cost some \$1.75 in lots of one hundred.

HOW INVESTED

There is in Nebraska the Orphans' Educational Fund,

which is an endowment whose income is used for the higher education of Masonry's wards. The amount of the fund is shown as \$225,703.15, which is invested in a wide variety of items, including a lot of form mortgages. Some of these have gone sour and there have been foreclosures. There are a lot of bonds like Phillips Carey Manfacturing Co., Pure Oil Co., Cudahy Packing, Chicago Northwestern Railway and so forth. Some of these also are slow.

There are two Masonic institutions in Nebraska; the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, and the Massonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont. Together, they care for the orphans and the old people of both sexes.

PEACE PROMOTION NEEDED

There is a Committee on Promotion of World's Peace; and as these lines are written and we listen to radio reports on the movements of the stock market and to radio news from the European governments, one is impressed with the fact that certainly somebody's good services are sadly needed with respect to the preservation of world peace. We greatly fear that the two page report of this committee in the book before us will not make a very potent contribution toward the accomplishment of world peace just at this time.

Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites writes the Reviews, in topical form, and well done.

NEVADA—1938

LET'S LEARN ABOUT NEVADA

The presiding Grand Master was Merwyn H. Brown, age 37, of Winnemucca, graduate of Stanford University and a lawyer. His book reports the laying of the cornerstones of two postoffices; the first at Ely on July 5, 1937, and the second at Lovelock on November tenth. In case you do not know Nevada, Winnemucca is the town at which the Western Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads get together for the long run eastward toward Salt Lake City; Ely is a town of about three thousand souls in eastern Nevada, the terminus of a branch railroad; and Lovelock is a town of about a thousand in western Nevada on the edge of Granite Spring Valley and at the foot of the Humboldt Range of Moun-Nevada has an area of a little more than a hundred thousand square miles, about twice as large as North Carolina, and has about the same population in the whole state as Winston-Salem. About a third of its population is at Reno. It is a most wonderful state with more kinds of deserts and other things than one could imag-We have before us a clipping from a daily newspaper which says that it costs about a million dollars a year to run the state government of Nevada, and there is a surplus in the state treasury of eight hundred thousand. Since they run the government on ad valorem tax, they are going to spend part of the surplus and cut the tax rate from 73 cents to 58 cents on the hundred dollars. The state has no state income tax, inheritance tax or sales tax. As everybody knows, it has certain laws which make it easy for persons residing outside the state to establish citizenship and obtain divorce quickly in the Nevada Courts; and Reno is as famous for its relief for marital trouble as Hot Springs is for its relief to those with certain physical ailments. And in the matter of divorces, Arkansas is no sorry runner-up in the facility with which one obtains them, either.

But we have given this great state with almost one inhabitant for each square mile, about enough free advertising. Let us turn to its Masonry.

DORIC LODGE IN NEVADA

In Reno Lodge, a group put on Carl Claudy's play, "Greater Love Hath No Man", and it stirred up so much interest that the "Doric Lodge" of the play came to be thought of as almost a real entity. One evening there was a celebration in their honor, and the Grand Master gave them a "Charter in the hearts of Master Masons wheresoever dispersed", said document being presented with all formality. On his visit he appointed a representative of Doric Lodge in each lodge which he visited. Also this representative got a nickel from each brother, and the nickels were sent to a central point and then transmitted in a bag to Carl Claudy. We read of a breakfast given to Doric Lodge.

The Grand Master draws a distinction between "Decisions" and "Interpretations" of law; of the former he says there were none, and of the latter, he reports three. One had to do with a man rejected as a candidate "on account of labor associations". It is not recorded how they knew so well about the why and wherefore of his rejection. Another has to do with an inquiry from a lodge which wanted to walk in Masonic regalia in a Memorial Day procession in public. He rules that this cannot be done.

COWLES RECEIVED

And he reported that they had a big time when Col. John H. Cowles came to visit Reno; there was a banquet, and the Sovereign Grand Commander made an address and DeWitt Clinton Commandery had a meeting to receive him through the lines, and a big time was had by all, including the Grand Master.

PLEASANT VISITS

There is much intervisitation between Nevada and California; the Grand Master reports half a dozen or more dispensations for this purpose. His last are to Vegas Lodge to invite the Los Angeles Police Square Club to visit Las Vegas and confer the Third Degree on their own candidate, and to Carson Lodge at the capital city of

Carson City, to go to Sacramento, the capital city of California, and confer the Third Degree on their own candidate.

The Grand Master attended the Washington, D. C., meetings on February 22-24, 1938, and heard Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson's address; and he was impressed by the recommendation contained therein that American Grand Lodges establish fraternal relations with the Scandinavian Grand Lodges. He recommends that this be done, and we suppose it will be done.

SEVENTY TWO YEARS A MASON

Here is another Grand Lodge which presents fifty-year tokens to its venerable Masons entitled to them—a most worthy custom. One mentioned in this connection is Roswell K. Colcord, of Carson Lodge, a former Governor of Nevada and now ninety nine years of age, seventy two years a Mason and a Past Master for seventy years. Evidently the wear and tear upon Governors over there is not as destructive as in these parts.

COMMENDABLE WORK

They have got three thousand and sixty five Masons in their lodges, and they pay the Grand Secretary fifteen hundred dollars. They belong to the Masonic Service Association, print a Foreign Correspondence Report (and a good one) and pay twenty five dollars to the Grand Masters' Conference; little but effective, they seem to have everything. And they have a printed ritual—we forgot that; the supply is exhausted and they need some more, and they are not overburdened with ready cash. What to do?

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1938

WE SEE THEM

Grand Secretary J. Melvin Dresser does not put into the volume of Proceedings this year the picture of his Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother Alexander Mac-Intosh; but instead he puts in two pictures of the business offices of the Grand Lodge at Concord; one picture shows Brother Dresser behind the official desk, and the other shows the ladies at work with that new multigraphing machine for the use of the Masonic Grand Bodies. The name of the Grand Master for the year is very interesting and we could wish that his biographical sketch were included in the book so that we might get a look behind that name of Alexander MacIntosh.

PORTRAIT PRESENTED

At the semi-annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on November 16th, there was presented to the Grand Lodge by Brother J. Brodie Smith, a handsome portrait of Harry Morrison Cheney, who served as Grand Secretary from 1910 until 1937 and was universally beloved among Masons. The presentation speech was made by Past Grand Master Allan M. Wilson, and the speech of acceptance by the Grand Master. Also, pictures of him were made and sent to all lodges so that they might be framed by them.

The book records the minutes of six District Lodges of Instruction, which are treated for purpose of record somewhat as if they were special communications of the Grand Lodge. In them the degree work was exemplified.

WE'LL BE THERE

This is the one hundred and forty ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. On July eight, 1939, if we understand the plan, the sesquicentennial celebration will take place at Portsmouth; and we have had the pleasure of accepting an invitation to be there. The Grand Lodge was formed in that city on July 8, 1789.

We are sure the celebration will be very enjoyable.

The Grand Master reports more than two pages of dispensations; several of these are to permit lodges to confer degrees "in less than the required time"; others are to change the meeting places of lodges; still others are to permit lodges to change the dates of stated communications; and in some cases he granted dispensations to hold "semi-public" installations of officers.

Here is another Grand Lodge which is doing something about its Masonic Burial Service. In this case, the Massachusetts service is adopted. It is a very good one.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS FOUND

The Grand Secretary tells us that he got to digging around and happened to find a package which had been unopened since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and in it found a Scottish Rite Diploma of Jeremy Cross, and two letters of recommendation as a Masonic Lecturer and Instructor, dated in 1824, and signed by Thomas Smith Webb. Jeremy Cross is said to be the author of that part of the ritual which brings in the Marble Monument on which was delineated the Weeping Virgin. It is fortunate that a man who knows such things can retrieve such treasures before it is too late.

Brother Dresser is also Foreign Correspondent, and to him we are indebted for a very interesting section of the book, the "Reviews". We thank him for his courteous attention to North Carolina.

NEW JERSEY-1938

TABLET ON THE TOMBSTONE

There are in the book two pictures; first, that of Grand Master Harry E. Hutchinson, presiding; second, of the group around the grave of Dr. William McKissack on June 19th, on the occasion of the presentation of the bronze tablet commorating the fact that Dr. McKissack founded the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey on December 18, 1786. There was already a conventional stone monument on the grave of this distinguished brother; so the Grand Lodge obtains permission to place on the face of this stone a bronze tablet setting forth his part in the Masonic history of New Jersey.

Grand Master Hutchinson tells us of one little item in his year's program which seems to be a fruitful means of producing interest; he calls it "Gold Collar Nights" in the lodges. He describes the occasion as follows:

GOLD COLLAR NIGHTS

Several of the visitations were designated as Gold Collar Nights upon which occasions, by invitation, the members of the Staff conferred the second and third sections of the Master Mason Degree upon candidates in waiting. I am convinced that such occasions are productive of great good to the lodge and the brethren round about. It was a happy thought when they were conceived, and I bespeak their continuance.

Another of his requests is that the Masons of New Jersey carry on the "Church Allegiance Days" program of former years. The idea thus expressed is as follows:

CHURCH ALLEGIANCE DAYS

Continuing the custom established several years ago, I designated Friday, November 26, and Sunday, November 28, as "Church Allegiance Days," and called upon the members of the Craft to attend divine services in their own or some other house of worship. The purpose of this annual observance is to manifest, in a public manner, our belief in and allegiance to a Supreme Being and to emphasize that our trust is in God. No record of attendance was required but throughout the State the brethren cooperated wholeheartedly and responded to the call in a very splendid manner.

FACTS ABOUT THE HOME

The Masonic Home and Charity Foundation of New Jersey cares for the work that its name implies. Accommodations at the home are not only fully utilized, but its space is crowded and there is a waiting list of those who should be served. Grand Master Hutchinson sent out an appeal and preached the need of more accommodations, and considerable sums were recognized toward the erection of a new building; but it will require quite a bit more. There are 232 guests in the home; 174 old people and 58 children. The per capita cost is \$538.04. In addition, the Foundation is caring for 283 cases outside the Home. It is fully expected to construct the new building or addition at a very early date, at a cost of some fifty thousand dollars.

MASTER REMOVED FROM OFFICE

Grand Masters in all decades have had brought to their attention cases of Masons in authority who were bad actors, and this Grand Master is no exception to the rule, for he found it necessary to remove one Worshipful Master from office "because of his inefficiency, gross negligence in attending to the duties of that office, and his apparent disregard of the honor, dignity and obligation devolving on him as head of the Craft in his locality". And we surmise that if a complete roundup of all the forty nine Grand Jurisdictions who fitted into that description were had one of these spring days, there would be a good big flock of Worshipful (?) Masters chucked into the doghouse, to the glory of Freemasonry. We might add some more lodge officers, too, who would go that way. and the fraternity would be the better for it. Lodges are composed of very human beings, and they haven't quit making mistakes in elections yet, for the millennium has not arrived in these parts. It's remarkable that they make so few very serious mistakes.

ABOUT FUNERALS

The Grand Master got a letter from a friend who attended his first Masonic funeral and was impressed

with the fact that the officers rendering the funeral ritual rather botched things up. He suggested that the language be rewritten to prevent murdering the same words—words that the officer reading them did not know anything about. Here are his comments about it:

Regretting it as I did, I could but acknowledge the truth of this letter. Here was ample evidence of the impression left upon a non-member by a poor rendition of the service, and this, I fear, is all too frequently the case.

The Masonic funeral service, as now in use, is one of feeling and sympathy, and dignified and impressive when properly rendered. It is not a question of rephrasing it, but entirely a matter of enunciation, pronunciation, emphasis and delivery.

The great trouble with the average officer is that he rarely makes a real study of his job. He does not get beneath the surface, and utterly fails to grasp the vision, thought and intent contained within the compass of our service. Usually, his uppermost thought is to "get it over with," and thereby, offtimes, as in this instance, ensues a sorry spectacle, to the detriment of the group in particular and the Craft in general. A Masonic funeral service, although a part of our ritual, is open to the public, and the public judges as it sees and hears.

I but emphasize what other Grand Masters have recommended, that a Masonic service should be in charge of a brother who is best qualified, in every way, to conduct this most important ceremony.

WE TRIED IT

We think he is quite right. Also it may be said that the language of the funeral ritual can be improved upon. Some years ago this scribe received Carl Claudy's digest of Masonic funeral rituals, and assembled a ritual by its aid which he tried out twice, and knows to have been quite effective. The point is, not only that there is need of "a brother that is well qualified" to conduct a Masonic funeral; but that there is need of a more impressive ceremony.

PLEASE OMIT FLOWERS

The Grand Master refers to another matter which rather impresses us, in the following:

Upon the death of a member his lodge invariably expresses sympathy by a floral piece. This is commenda-

ble but the medium of expression is but fleeting in that it soon fades and disappears. Undoubtedly, with all such tokens of sympathy, there was the wish that they might continue to be beautiful and expressive.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, has made such a wish a reality by adopting a unique and commendable plan. They have discontinued the sending of floral pieces, and, instead, contribute the money to the Masonic Home as a memorial to the deceased brother. A suitable card of condolence is sent to the family indicating that this has been done.

The amounts thus contributed to the Home could be designated as a "Memorial Endowment Fund," thus perpetuating our expression of sympathy in a most practical way. With a death rate of approximately 1,400 per year, the annual accretion through such contributions would be considerable. Such an endowment fund would increase from year to year and the income would go far in providing care and maintenance.

This is a splendid procedure, one worthy of emulation, and I heartly commend this plan to the lodges for their thoughtful consideration and adoption.

We are of much the same mind as the Grand Master about this. No one loves flowers more than we: but the present tendency is toward overdoing the matter to a rather regrettable degree. We attended a funeral the other day, at which so much attention was given to fussing around flowers, that everything else was almost forgotten. They had to put them all in the home of the deceased; they had to put them all in the church for the church funeral; and they had to take enough time to make a ceremony of moving them all out of the church, and they had to line up a whole company and flock of associates to hold those funeral designs in a sort of march at the grave side. There must have been several thousand dollars' worth of flowers on display there, and it seemed as if every item had to be displayed individually. It made us feel that we wanted to make a request, against that last day when the "earth to earth" committal should be said for us, that no flowers be sent except by organizations of our connection, and that in lieu of flowers, all individuals give books to a good library, doing service to our people. We sent a book a few days ago, and not a few others in our vicinity have done it, too, recently.

MEXICAN MASONRY

The Grand Lodges of the United States very religiously respect the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. The several Spanish-speaking Grand Lodges of Mexico which are recognized by the Grand Lodges of North Carolina and Texas are quite worthy of recognition, but these American Grand Lodges will not touch them for the same reason that prompts New Jersey to deny recognition—they already recognize the York Grand Lodge of English-speaking brothers and they cannot recognize any other Grand Lodge there, even if it serves an entirely different group. We do not proceed upon this plan; we hold that the ends of Masonic justice require that we recognize good groups of Mexican Masons, in addition to the English-speaking group.

The annual budget interests us. If they pay mileage and per diem, it does not show in the items which we see on these printed pages. The item of "Salaries" is set up for \$16,540.00, and they had to use six hundred dollars more. They set up one thousand dollars for the Past Grand Master's Jewel, and they use one thousand dollars exactly for this item. Eight thousand dollars goes for official and committee expense for the Masonic year, They set up \$216.00 earmarked "Contingent"; but at the end of the year, this had gone up to \$824.61. Remembering that they have a membership of 77,488, we see that their expenditures are properly much greater than ours.

THREE MEN WRITE

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence is composed of three brethren; David McGregor, Henry E. Poeller and Fred W. DeCamp. Curiously enough, all three members of the committee function and write reviews, which are in the book. The chairman writes the majority of the documents, but the others are no dummies. We are grateful to Brother David McGregor for his attention to North Carolina.

NEW MEXICO—1938

HOW THEY OPEN

The book opens with the portrait of Grand Master Alva L. Hamilton, presiding. It does not afford to us any sketch of the private, professional or fraternal life of this distinguished officer. It brings us the record of three special communications of the Grand Lodge; one to consecrate a new Masonic building; a second to conduct the funeral of Junior Grand Steward Willard L. Prager at Roswell, and the last to lay the cornerstone of the city hall at Melrose. This last was on October 15th, and two days later came the annual communication of the Grand Their way of opening the Grand Lodge differs from ours. It was at Albuquerque, and Hiram Lodge of that place was opened in special communication, the flag was presented, "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the Grand Lodge officers were individually introduced and escorted to their stations. Then the Most Worshipful declared "the Grand Lodge of New Mexico opened and Hiram Lodge closed", as the book states it. After receiving the Grand Master of Colorado, they got down to business and listened to the official address of Grand Master Hamilton.

TO NEW ATTENDANTS

This official address occupies fifty two pages of the Proceedings, and covers a wide and interesting range of subjects. He welcomes those who are attending for the first time and explains procedures to them. He explains that the Past Masters and District Deputies have the opportunity to take part in discussions but have no vote unless they are proxies for stationed officers of their lodges; and that other Master Masons are invited to be present but have neither voice nor vote. He then goes on to explain how proposed amendments to the by-laws are handled, and who votes in the election of officers.

He adds this wise remark: "Believing that District Deputy Grand Masters, like rare wines, improve with age, I reappointed the Deputies of last year"; except where special conditions suggest changes. Some District Deputies just cannot serve as must be expected; some refuse to answer letters or do not know how to transact such business. In such cases, he just has to admit maladjustment and make changes. Otherwise, his generalization is completely justified.

WHAT ABOUT THE FOURTH SPECIAL?

The official minutes and the official report of the Grand Master do not seem to check. The minutes as printed record three special communications: the Grand Master says he gave a deputation to William H. Duckworth, P. G. M., to convene the Grand Lodge the next week after the 1937 annual communication and to install James A. Elrod as Senior Grand Deacon. He seems to have gotten himself installed somehow but such a meeting is not recorded. The addresses of the Grand Officers are not given in the book, but we know that the Masonic address of Brother Elrod is Vaughn, which place is in southeastern New Mexico where the two railroads cross, and not so far from Tucumcari. At any rate he was appointed Grand Steward some years ago, and as these lines are written he is serving as Junior Grand Warden.

JOINT INSTALLATION WITH EASTERN STAR

The Grand Master granted a number of dispensations to lodges to elect or install officers out of time; to confer degrees out of time; and to permit joint occupancy with other societies or groups from the Greek Orthodox Church to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Railroad Conductors. He also let Santa Rosa Lodge hold a stated communication in the Methodist Church because they wanted to have a joint installation with the Eastern Star on December 16 and the Masonic Hall was declared to be unsafe for so great a crowd as was expected to attend. Then Estancia Lodge got a new meeting place and had to have a special dispensation to enable them to meet in it after they had bought it and fixed it up.

ANTHONY AND LA TUNA STORY

Also, there were waivers of jurisdiction. If you have been out in those parts, you will know that Anthony, New Mexico, is on one side of the state line and La Tuna, Texas, is on the other side, and the line is imaginary. The lodge is on the Anthony side; it is Anthony Lodge. So the Grand Lodge of Texas was asked to waive jurisdiction over a man in La Tuna so that he could step across the block and get the degrees in Anthony Lodge; and Grand Master John Temple Rice, who lives in El Paso, also close to the state line, graciously gave the desired permission.

LIFE MEMBER QUESTION

Then he has to render some of those "Decisions". One of them was to the effect that an alien, otherwise qualified, is eligible to petition for the Masonic degrees. Then there was the case of a man who was a life member in a certain lodge, and who seems to have changed his residence. Then comes the question to the Grand Master: "Is a Life Member in one lodge entitled to the same privilege in another lodge with which he may affiliate?" and the Grand Master very wisely says each lodge is the judge of who shall in it be life members, without considering what another lodge has done in an individual's case. The presumption is, that a Life Member will never take a dimit for any purpose; and it does not lack much of being an actuality.

The Grand Master, in the course of the fifty two pages of his address, makes and records twenty eight official "recommendations", which does not lack much of being a record. They were liberally approved and disapproved by the Jurisprudence Committee. The first is that if a member is reinstated in a lodge he shall not be required to pay dues for the period of his suspension or any part thereof. Then he recommends that the lodges be required to adhere rigidly to the New Mexico ritual and be forbidden all interpolations in the same.

This Grand Lodge has supported clubs at the Veteran's Facilities of the government within its borders. It is now recommended that this be terminated.

THE MASONIC HOME FUND

Some years ago the Grand Lodge started a Masonic

Home Fund, using a part of the per capita tax for this purpose. It has been invested and now amounts to \$123,500.00, and the Grand Master says it is to all intents and purposes purely ornamental, since there is little probability that they will build a Home. He recommends that the income therefrom, or a part of it, be used for useful purposes and not all be put into the corpus of the Fund. The Grand Lodge is not willing to go fast about this, however, but will study the matter. He tells them that they have been bled white to get this fund together; the per capita having run as high as \$4.50 per year; and there is no sane probability of a workable basis of such an institution within the lifetime of those present.

THE LOAN FUND

They also have a Revolving Student Loan Fund. He is not optimistic about this, either. It was started in 1923; repayments on loans have amounted to quite a bit, but unpaid advances are high, also. The committee feels much more sanguine about its success than the Grand Master. There is much room for difference of opinion, and this scribe is not able to aid in solving the problem; we know too much on both sides.

EXPUNGED FROM THE RECORD

Also, the Grand Master said quite a bit about the Concordant Organizations in his official address. part had been printed, the total would have run beyond the fifty two pages. But when the Committee on Grand Master's Address reported, it was moved and carried that the report be considered section by section. they got to this section, Past Grand Master Thomas J. Hall moved that both what the Grand Master had written, and all of the discussion of it, be stricken from the records. He added that "It has had the desired effect and I move that it be expunged." And it was done. might add that from a Reviewer's point of view that there are many of the books which we have read these sixteen years, which would have been much better as exponents of Freemasonry in action if the same had been done to them before the printing. You can't tell where the printed page is going or who is going to use it in a way not intended. To the old injunction, "Don't write it in a letter," we add, "Don't print too much in the Proceedings!"

ABOUT THOSE LOSSES

And the Reviewer is Brother John Milne. We are going to do that which we have not indulged in this year—we are going to quote from him, as follows:

Since the depression began. North America's total loss has been approximately 1,000,000 members which, if it had been confined to countries outside of the Continent of North America, would have swept out entirely the Masonic membership of all of the rest of the world.

In times past we have offered many excuses for this tremendous loss and tried to console ourselves with the thought that these men were not of much importance since they had considered their Masonic affiliation of so little value. However this loss is now reaching figures that may well cause consternation in the minds of men who are anxious to see Masonry continue to live and prosper.

No institution can suffer a twenty five percent loss, which is one Mason out of every four in the United States, without realizing that something is radically wrong with that organization. We have shown indignation at the actions of dictators who have swept out of existence Masonic memberships numbering a few thousand, but have paid too little attention to the shortcomings within our own organization that were responsible for the loss of a million men. The keenest minds in Masonry in our United States have a tremendous job if they are able to overcome this loss and can bring about the day when membership figures again show a constant gain.

NEW YORK—1938

The one hundred and fifty seventh annual began at two o'clock, p. m., on May third. After the invocation of divine blessing, the Grand Lodge united in singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and the flag ceremony followed, closing with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

MANY VISITORS

Then came the welcome to Distinguished Visitors—Grand Masters of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Rhode Island, Delaware, District of Columbia, and West Virginia; each with his attending Grand Officers. Also Virginia, New Hampshire, Bermuda, Ontario and perhaps other were represented by other officers. The total of the number, including Sol Bloom, was thirty one.

HE CONDEMNED THE KU KLUX

Grand Master Jacob C. Klinck presided—a most engaging man, a Brooklynite who worked himself up in the banking business from a boy's job of many years ago. One of his first utterances in his official address is to record the passing of Arthur S. Tompkins, who was Grand Master of New York in 1923, and whose utterance on the Ku Klux is quoted as an outstanding item of his administration, when the Grand Master comes to eulogize him.

WHAT IS THEIR PROGRAM?

One of the items of Grand Master Klinck's program is the Big Brother Movement. He thus states its purpose:

The purpose of this committee is to bring Masons into active, sympathetic contact with the life of the local community in which they are, and by precept and example to set forth Masonic ideals of helpfulness and brother-hood, emphasis to be placed on conserving the youth of the community for good living. These times, with the uncertain and conflicting voices of the moment, and the harshness of unprecedented economic pressure, bear heavily upon the lives of our young people and press too many into lives of cynicism and materialism, and even of crime. Much can be done to change their outlook by sympathetic

and understanding counsel, and by the helping hand in the hour of need. Fortunately, in all our communities there are organizations seeking the conservation of our youth, and all good Masons can aid this important cause, by personal work, and by supporting the labors of these organizations.

He appointed Brother Tuttle to head it up, and this brother takes some little time to address the Grand Lodge. His address is quite inspirational but does not go into details, so we are somewhat in the dark as to how the idea is going to function.

Still another item is "Masonic Sunday", which seems to be an occasion when churches and synagogues placed their worship hour at the disposal of Freemasonry; and the Grand Master expresses himself as much gratified at the success of the occasion.

IT WENT TO DAN BEARD

New York is another Grand Lodge which lays stress upon the fifty year medal. It also has an award called The Grand Master's Medal, which has been awarded to men outstanding in the belles letters. It is recommended that the field of the award be widened; and immediate action on the recommendation is asked and obtained. It appears that it has been planned to confer the honor upon Dan Beard; and so later in the sessions he is brought in and the presentation is made. Later the award is announced also to Jean Sibelius of Finland, and it is announced that the medal will be presented to him in person in a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Finland, of which he is an officer.

ABOUT THEIR FOREIGN LODGES

The Grand Lodge established lodges in Finland, which gave rise to the Grand Lodge of Finland. It also established lodges in Roumania, and in Syria-Lebanon. We seem to infer that the Syria-Lebanon experiment was more or less a pain in the neck. Once a Grand Lodge officer visited these lodges, and it appears that Grand Secretary Charlie Johnson has been due to go there again but the book states that there have been postponements.

One gathers that Grand Master Klinck suspects that they have got the bull by the tail and don't know exactly how to turn loose.

ALL HAVE HAD IT

In New York, the "Secrets of the Chair", or the Installation Degree, would appear to be compulsory. The Grand Lecturer sets out to check on the success of the efforts put forth these past several years to make it universal, and the results of the investigation "exceeded my fondest hopes", since he found only seven Masters of lodges who were not invested prior to their installation.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE

In New York, with 262,044 members in 1,036 lodges, the job of keeping up with the Craft is no one-man proposition. In the matter of rendering decision of law, the responsibility has been placed upon the shoulders of an officer who has held the office of Judge Advocate for many years; and this time they place his portrait in the front of the book. He is Henry C. Turner, and he has some knotty problems to solve. Here is a typical decision:

No Lodge may confer more than one Degree in one day and no specific Communication for the conferring of Degrees shall be held unless an interval of one week shall have passed since the last previous Stated Communication and unless an interval of one week shall intervene before the next Stated Communication except upon dispensation issued by the Grand Master.

And here are some more:

Although following the report of an Investigating Committee the ballot upon a petition may be postponed until a future specific time not unreasonably remote, upon a clear showing that the purpose of the postponement was to prevent the exercise of the right of ballot or the right of objection, such postponement cannot be justified.

The by-laws of a Lodge are in the nature of a contract between the Lodge and its individual members. One of the conditions of the contract sets forth an offer of certain privileges upon the performance of a condition precedent. The performance of this condition precedent creates an executed contract which establishes certain vested rights. The provision contained in the by-laws for their amendment is, however, a definite part of the

original contract and if prior to complete performance the offer is withdrawn by the lawful amendment of the by-laws, no vested right has been acquired which is damaged by reason of the amendment. The test, therefore, as to whether or not the Brother has a vested right to the privileges of exemption depends wholly upon whether he has completely performed the conditions precedent, namely, has continued in membership or has paid his dues for the required period.

ONE ON THE BAPTISTS

And they had a lot of pleasantries, too. Here is a specimen which involves the incoming Grand Master, Dana B. Hellings; it is in a speech by Grand Master Blakemore of Ohio:

M. W. JACOB C. KLINCK, Grand Master: Thank you, Brother BLAKEMORE. You have made our Deputy Grand Master very, very happy. We haven't known of having a Baptist here lately. Following your address, he reached over and said: "That's fine," and he added, "You laid the cornerstone of some Baptist Church." I ask the Deputy Grand Master to step forward to shake your hand, you both being members of that Baptist Church. (Laughter.)

R. W. Dana B. Hellings, Deputy Grand Master: Most Worshipful Sir, and Brethren: I simply said to the Grand Master that being surrounded by these promiscuous religions and the only remaining member in this Grand Lodge of the true faith, it did me a great deal of good to hear this religion made mention of from the public platform. Thank you. (Laughter.)

HE KNEW WARDENS AT BOTH PLACES

And Brother Blakemore tells how he got himself debunked one day, as follows:

Out West it is very customary once in a while to "deflate" the Grand Masters, and on this particular occasion I was very much "deflated". As the City Clerk of Cincinnati, I was laying the cornerstone of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, acting for the then Grand Master of Ohio; and the Mayor of our town was a Mason but was absent, and the Vice-Mayor belongs to the other church and so repeated the story and he was describing to the Mayor later on what happened. "Why," he said, "Mr. Mayor," "there was a group of men came along with white aprons and another group with white feathers in their hats and swords, and they all opened up," and he said, "Who do you think came down the center? Who do you think came

down the middle?" He said, "Our City Clerk, and in a silk hat and a bung-starter." (Laughter).

Brethren, the other "deflation" that I suffered was shortly after I was elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. I came back from the meeting somewhat elated, and one of my friends—and not a Mason—after greeting me said, "Oh, I see by the papers you are some one of distinction in Masonry," and I said, "Yes, I was elected Senior Grand Warden." "Oh, yes," he said, "I knew both the Wardens at Sing Sing and Leavenworth." (Laughter.)

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The budget of this great Grand Lodge interests us: the Pav of Representatives, or Mileage and Per Diem. mounts up to \$32,000.00; the Proceedings costs eight thousand for printing and distribution; they set up seven hundred fifty dollars for the entertainment of distinguished guests, which would be about twenty five dollars each; the Grand Secretary's salary is twelve thousand dollars; the Grand Master's clerk gets twenty five hundred; his travel account is estimated to be the same; the Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is put down for \$6,600.00; his office expenses at three thousand; the Committee on Grand Lodge Awards is set down at \$2,-750.00; and last of the budget items is three thousand dollars for the expenses of the District of Syria and Lebanon, which we suppose to be largely travel expense to get them visited and instructed.

The Grand Lodge is making preliminary preparations to see that the Masons attending the World's Fair are looked after; details are not ready yet to be announced, but the subject is under consideration in the book.

We are greatly indebted to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for another very fine report. Judge Sawyer is chairman and Ossian Lang is Secretary to the committee and the world is its field.

NORTH DAKOTA—1938

YOUNG GRAND MASTER

When the Grand Lodge of North Dakota got down to work on Tuesday, June 21, 1938, the presiding Grand Master was Brother Charles Martin Pollock, a lawyer of Fargo, age forty seven years, the first native son of North Dakota to become Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, whose hobby is declared to be stamp-collecting.

WE'LL BE THERE

The books tells us of the preparations that are under way for the Jubilee of the Grand Lodge which is slated to be held at Grand Forks on June 19, 20 and 21 of this year. We have had the pleasure of advising our North Dakota friends that we hope to be present for the occasion. Grand Forks was the place of the orginal moves and therefore the appropriate place for the celebration.

BAN ON BEAN JAR

Grand Master Pollock had some knotty problems to For instance there was the "Bean Guessworry with. ing" which El Zagal Temple started to put on. very well worked out. They got a one-quart Mason jar, and into it they put a bean mixture; one third Lima beans one third Kidney Beans, and one third Navy Beans. They were selling tickets to a public entertainment and with each ticket they gave an opportunity to guess the number of beans in the jar. To the lucky person who guessed most nearly the correct number of beans, a prize of one The Grand Master hundred dollars was to be given. heard about it, and he was not so enthusiastic about it. The postal authorities had been consulted, it seems, and there was found in it nothing illegal. Finally, he simply stated to the promotors that the scheme "appealed to the gambling instinct and accomplished the same purpose as though it were an out-and-out lottery. * * The general effect of a scheme such as suggested is indentical with that of a lottery and I do not believe it would be in keeping with the principles of our Fraternity," and he put the Masonic ban on it. Of course it was his decision and he

acted within his prerogatives. We hate lotteries and raffles as much as any Masonic official that one can find, and we refuse to compromise with such in any way; but somehow we feel constrained toward the opinion that if the bean pot guessing game were put up to us we could not go quite as far as he did. But we were not in Fargo and he was, and we don't know what we should have done if we had been in his official shoes. At any rate, this is the story of the bean jar.

WHAT THE LODGES ARE DOING

It is the field of service and education that North Dakota Masonry is at its brightest. We think it best to give this story in the exact words of the Executive Secretary of the Committee on Masonic Service and Education. We clip at random from the descriptions of the activities as written by Brother Hutcheson; he is writing of what the various lodges are doing.

SHILOH No. 1 Fargo, continues its gift of \$200.00 to assist worthy students at the Agricultural College and donates \$100.00 to the Grand Lodge Library. CASSELTON No. 3 at Casselton promotes a Christmas party for the Children. WAHPETON No. 15 at Wahpeton interests its membership in the plays written by Worshipful Brother Carl H. Claudy and carries its cast and play to Fairmont and Campbell, Minnesota. It also provides the use of its Temple for the furtherance of Boy Scout meetings.

CRYSTAL No. 38 at Hoople gathered in the teaching faculties from four towns and gave them a royal banquet and entertainment.

NORTHERN LIGHT No. 45 at Coopertown continues its interest in the youth and sponsors a spelling contest for all students in the County of Griggs. HARMONY No. 53 at Lidgerwood puts pep and intelligence into its stated meetings with the result that the attendance has been doubled during the year. ASHLAR No. 69 at Granville indulges in its special night for Boys and makes them feel that some folks have a real interest in youth.

SUNSET No. 88 at Beach helps to purchase chairs for the City Hall. RUSSELL No. 89 at Russell gives its quarters for the use of the 4-H Club, Ladies' Aid and Bible Class, contributes \$5.00 to the Children's Home, spends \$150.00 in repairing their building and entertains

the School faculties of Newburg, Russell, Deep and Kramer.

PLAZA No. 104 at Plaza expends \$60.00 for the relief of a needy Brother. GARFIELD No. 105 at Hatton gives \$37.00 for charity and assists in paying expenses incurred by Girl Scouts attending the registered camp. FLASHER No. 106 at Flasher thinks in terms of finance when Camp Grassick is mentioned, provides free room for the Boy Scouts, entertains the teaching faculties of six adjacent schools and has a glorious bonfire as it burns up the papers relative to the former indebtedness of their Lodge. And this as the result of the continuous efforts of a little group of men led by that indefatigable worker, Brother W. T. Boyd. CRAFTSMAN No. 107 at Ray maintains its "Sunshine Fund" for the help of others.

CROSBY No. 108 places a fence around the skating rink and farms a quarter section of land provided by Past Master Mills for the purpose of raising funds. May they have an abundant crop and worth-while prices. KILLDEER No. 112 puts on a reception for all male teachers in Dunn County and provides a banquet to which all High School graduates in the County are invited. Forty graduates and fifty Masons were present.

HEBRON No. 114 gives a medal to its honor student in the High School. BROKEN COLUMN No. 115 at Drake gives \$155.00 for the hospitalization of a sick Brother.

EAST GATE No. 120 at Fargo grants a Life membership certificate to Right Worshipful Brother Walter L. Stockwell and is the happy recipient of a bond for \$500, donated by Brother Stockwell as an endowment fund for the East Gate section of the Grand Lodge Library. This section was further added to by the small set of books hitherto kept in the Lodge room and is on its way to become one of the most helpful sections in the Library. A gift of \$15.00 was secured on Grand Lodge Library night. FELLOWSHIP No. 122 at Washburn has exercised itself by beautifying the grounds around the Lewis and Clark marker.

BLAZING STAR No. 126 at Powers Lake furnishes a room in the local hospital at a cost of \$80.00 and puts down \$11.00 for candy for the children at Christmas time.

And the Grand Lodge has a library which seems to be really useful. We read of it that the total number of books borrowed within the state of North Dakota during the year was 4248, to which number are to be added 190 more to borrowers outside the state. The borrowers were from 146 different addresses.

MASONIC EDUCATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

And when it comes to the specific problem of Masonic Education, this Grand Lodge has brought to its attention its own problem, in a letter from Brother Walster. Here is his analysis, which is so full of human nature that it is well worth remembering:

A comparatively large proportion of the members of the Craft in North Dakota are of foreign birth or of foreign extraction. They are fine, splendid citizens, but they cannot in the very nature of things be possessed of the traditions born on the Atlantic seaboard and brought to flower and fruition through the nurturing received at the hands of the political leaders of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. A great body of our people, even the best informed in our own organization, need to participate in a systematic review of the history of this country. Short, concise, pertinent study guides and syllabi will have to be prepared. The Grand Lodge library is an increasingly distinguished library from the point of view of the contribution which it can make toward reinforcing and enlarging the outlook of the Craft. A recent study of the list of books recommended by Harvard University for the study of American history revealed that our library possesses nearly two-thirds of the essential volumes, and steps have recently been taken to add to that list, so that by the first of July our Grand Lodge library will be without peer from the point of view of its equipment as a small library well prepared to assist inquiring brethren in the study of the history of their own country.

It is, of course, foolish to expect that every member of the constituent lodges is by any action of the Grand Lodge, resolution, or sudden inspiration going to be induced to become a reader overnight. Men don't become readers that way. But in every constituent lodge there can be found one or two men possessed of a love of reading and of some desire to communicate that which they have read to others. These key men, Masonic minute men, if you please, need to be sought out, encouraged, worked with, inspired, and directed. Much of this contact with them should probably be in the nature of private conferences. Sometime the Grand Lodge could well afford to bring to a sitting of the Grand Lodge which happens to be held in Fargo some one member of the Craft from each lodge who is distinguished for his interest in inquiry. Such a man might in two or three days spent in the Grand Lodge library catch a vision which conceivably could rise well above any vision likely to be caught by some officer whose advancement in the line is in reality the result of the accident of being started.

Past Grand Master Walter H. Murfin again writes the Fraternal Correspondence section of the Proceedings, and we are very grateful to him for his courteous and well written document about North Carolina in particular and the craft in general as well.

OHIO-1938

THE BIG CELEBRATION

The annual communication of 1938 is held at Cincinnati, which is the focus—or so we infer—of the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Northwest Territory. In Cincinnati, it took several forms, and one of them is described thus; it is from a speech by Col. Clarence O. Sherill, City Manager of Cincinnati and a son of North Carolina:

Only last week, at a tremendous gathering of people here from all over this part of the country, we dedicated a notable engineering achievement, the Columbia Parkway and Viaduct, one of the outstanding developments of the science and art of road and bridge building. And the day following you had your great successful ceremony and parade through our streets. This dedication of the Columbia Parkway was in connection with the Sesquicentennial of the birth of this city, the birth of Ohio, as well as the birth of the Northwest Territory. This one hundred and fifty years has seen us grow from hamlet to highly developed cities and communities, with every convenience and facility for life in accordance with the high standards of the present day.

Then there was another of those welcome addresses by the District Deputy Grand Master, which makes mention of a number of the celebrities of Masonry in that area. The first of them is General Arthur St. Clair, who is stated to have been one of the petitioners for Nova Caesarea Lodge, No. 10, which sprang from the Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey. It later became, and now is Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2, of the Ohio Constitution.

HOW THE GRAND LODGE WAS OPENED

The annual was declared open at ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, October nineteenth. First, a Lodge of Master Masons was opened by the Active Officers' Association of Hamilton County; after which the Grand Officers entered and assumed their stations; Grand Master Blakemore welcomed them briefly; and after the Credentials Committee had given them the legal Green Light, the Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge duly

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opened. After the invocation, he handed the gavel to the Deputy Grand Master with the request that he preside, and the colors were posted.

The Grand Secretary read the official address of the Grand Master, after the several addresses of welcome referred to above, the introduction of distinguished guests, telegrams from the absent brothers, the reception of Grand Representatives, committee appointments, and—as important as any of those things—the resolution of instructions to the Pay Roll Committee.

WRECK IN NEW MEXICO

The opening sentences of the Grand Master's Address explain why he is not presiding and reading his own address, as follows:

Friday, September 2, your Grand Master, accompanied by Mrs. Blakemore (while returning from a Masonic engagement out West) met with a very serious auto accident. Mrs. Blakemore had several vertebrae crushed. but her injuries, though painful, were not serious. I was thrown out of the machine, had my right arm broken, my jaw fractured in several places, my left shoulder sprained, chest injuries, bruises, and general shock. For a time my life was despaired of, but God in His infinite mercy was very good to us and spared my life. In justice to ourselves it should be said that the accident was unavoidable due to the blowing out of a tire, and while traveling at a rate of speed below forty miles an hour. The Grand Master of New Mexico was most attentive and helpful. Brother Lloyd Johnson (who represents Ohio before the Grand Lodge of New Mexico and who is a son of our own Grand Secretary, Brother Harry S. Johnson) was particularly kind. He and his wife twice came over two hundred miles to see us, once during the critical period and again to start us on our way home.

But the Grand Master was quite able to write the official address for the Grand Lodge—thirty pages of it in the Proceedings. One of the first items discussed is that of the recognition of foreign Grand Lodges. The subject was brought to his attention by the address of Melvin M. Johnson in the Washington meetings of February, 1938. He mentions the Scandinavian Grand Lodges of Europe, and the Mexican situation. He initiated the Scandina-

vian negotiations himself and is now asking the Grand Lodge to complete them. With respect to Mexico, he intended to make investigation in person. This scribe knows very well what he tells us—that very few American authorities on the subject know anything worth while about Mexican conditions. We have perhaps made as much effort to get the facts about Mexico as any other American Foreign Correspondent; and there are many things about it that we do not fully know. Of course the Grand Master's intended trip to Mexico was prevented by the accident which laid him up.

SOME DISPENSATIONS

He granted enough dispensations to fill nine pages of the book, or about a hundred, in addition to which the Deputy Grand Master gave eight more after he was injured. In Ohio, a lodge may not meet in any hall not dedicated, except by dispensation. Thus he gave Gibsonburg Lodge, No. 575, a dispensation to "hold its meeting in its new lodge rooms pending their dedication." Also there were public appearances. Batavia Lodge was holding its centennial celebration, and he permitted it to hold a Masonic procession as one of the events. We should say that it would be a most interesting occasion when a lodge had been actually founded in 1838, when the Morgan excitement had far from died down. Such are scarce.

He does not report any specific cases in which he refused to issue dispensations as requested, but simply says there were such cases but the reason for refusal was that it was not in his power to issue the authority requested. The reader will understand that in some of the Grand Lodges, as for instance Virginia and Connecticut, the Grand Master by custom or law exercises the authority to issue dispensation to lodges to change the dates of stated communications while in other Grand Lodges such a procedure is unknown. Two of such as we refer to are Ohio and North Carolina. It takes eight pages to tell of the visits which he made before the spill in New Mexico. He was a most active officer.

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MONEY RUNNING BEHIND

It is the Grand Treasurer who gets down to some very serious, not to say stern, facts. For instance there is, for the Ohio Masonic Home maintenance, a fund coming from fees of eight dollars each from initiates and "certain affiliates." It appears that in 1936, this fund was built up to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars; that since that time, the Home has had to be supported, and the fee fund could not do it, from current receipts allocated to it, and therefore the fee fund has gone down from \$157,668 to \$72,408.88 at this time. This means that they have been going in the hole twenty thousand dollars a year and more.

MORE DISTRICT DEPUTIES TO BE ADDED

When we come to study the report of the Jurisprudence Committee we find, first, that the District Deputy system in Ohio is quite different from ours and is admitted to need some changes. There are some one hundred seventy five thousand Masons in the state, in nearly six hundred lodges, as against twenty seven thousand Masons in North Carolina, in four hundred lodges and in an area of about the same number of square miles as Ohio; and yet we have forty two District Deputies, in the same number of districts; while in Ohio there are only twenty five districts. So they pass an amended resolution permitting the Grand Master to appoint as many District Deputy Grand Masters as "in his judgment, may be necessary." And it seems that the same twenty five districts will stand, no matter how many District Deputies he has. But we suppose that in some of the metropolitan areas he can easily regroup the lodges in these districts and appoint multiple deputies on that basis. This might apply in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Akron or other places. And, too, some of the districts would seem from what the Grand Master says, to be gerrymandered; he speaks of some District Deputies as having to pass through one or two other districts to visit lodges in their own. such cases action would seem to him to be warranted.

POLICY REVERSED

One matter ran into a snag. The Grand Master took

cognizance of the decision of a predecessor, twice afterward affirmed, and ruled that lodges cannot sponsor "for a new chapter of DeMolay or for any other order conferring degrees; nor may such Chapters be permitted to use Masonic Lodge rooms". This got to the Jurisprudence Committee, and the committee recommended that it be again reaffirmed. But this report was *not* concurred in. We take this to be a reversal by the Grand Lodge of its attitude toward the Youth Movement.

SECRETARY BECOMES GRAND MASTER

The presiding officer was Harry Meyer, Deputy Grand Master. He is a member of Humboldt Lodge, No. 476, of Cincinnati, and he has been the Secretary of that lodge for more than a quarter of a century, in addition to having been for many years the Secretary-Recorder of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. And this lodge has 2,194 members, too—the largest lodge in Ohio, as we remember it. He now becomes the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the present Masonic year.

OKLAHOMA—1938

PRESIDING ELDER IS GRAND MASTER

The book begins with the portrait and sketch of the incoming Grand Master, who is a Methodist minister, the Rev. John R. Abernethy, and who appears to have the choice of the best charges in the Oklahoma Conference. He has been the minister at Guthrie, Okmulgee, Oklahoma City and elsewhere, and Presiding Elder in the Tulsa and Oklahoma City Districts, on the latter of which he is now serving his third year.

HOW THEY OPEN

In Oklahoma, the Grand Lodge convenes by order of the Deputy Grand Master, who appoints a committee of Past Grand Masters to retire with the Senior Grand Deacon and escort the Grand Master to the Grand East. Then he after ascertaining that in all of that crowd there is a constitutional quorum present, solemnly declares the Grand Lodge open in Ample Form. If they use an opening form such as is used in subordinate lodges, the record does not so intimate.

HOW HE INTRODUCED THEM

The meeting is held this time at McAlester, and when they got through with what we have been describing, Most Worshipful Dave H. Wilson was presiding. The Committee on Rules and Order of Business then reported a Program, or Order of Business, which was adopted. There were distinguished visitors from Arkansas. Then the Grand High Priest of the Grand R. A. Chapter and the Grand Commander of Knights Templar were presented "and welcomed," the book says, and told that "each would be given an opportunity to address the Grand Lodge." Then Rufus O. Renfrew, Scottish Rite Deputy for Oklahoma, was "saluted with private Grand Honors," the book says; and "was assured that if he had any message for the Grand Lodge he would be given all the time desired."

Following this, the Most Worshipful Grand Master

presented his father to the Grand Lodge. They two operate a lumber yard, we learn from the father's remarks.

"MOST TERRIBLE"

During the year, the Grand Lodge lost its Grand Lecturer by death, and his successor also died two months later. The year saw the passing of Thomas Chauncey Humphrey, Past Grand Master of Arkansas and Fraternal Correspondent of Oklahoma for many years. The committee found so many sad things that they began to take note of the explosion at the New London, Texas, High School with the loss of three hundred lives; and they called it "the most terrible explosion known to man", which would be quite interesting if true. But it so happens that twice we have visited the scene of the awful explosion at Halifax, Nova Scotia, when the shipload of trinitrotoluene exploded in 1916, and the loss of life was five or six times as great as at New London. A whole school building collapsed there as a small part of the whole terrible destruction. Eye witness tell of incidents in that explosion that would be unbelievable if they had not happened and been thus witnessed.

RODGERS BEQUEST

The Grand Master tells us of a bequest that came to the Grand Lodge during the year. The John E. Rodgers estate was finally the subject of the last court decree and the Grand Lodge got from it \$47,100.00, after "court costs and other bills" were paid in the amount of \$8,900.00. Sort of reminds you of the Negro's statement that "de ducks" got all of his property; somebody "deducks" here, and "de ducks" there, and the "de ducks" pile up until there is nothing left for the Negro.

Here is a special occasion which he described:

District No. 9 has for several years been having what is known as the Strawberry Festival, holding it in Wyandotte. Brother Kagy, Superintendent of the Seneca Indian School, not only furnishes the housing facilities and lawn space, but his good wife presents a musical program as well. Brother Guy Blackmer has taken advantage of this and has put the Festival over in a big way. This

year four hundred sixty five Masons and Eastern Stars signed the register, and this does not include the children of the guests.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION REQUIRED

When we come to read of his dispensations, we discover that in Oklahoma, no lodge can meet on the ground floor of any building except by special dispensation. Then it requires a dispensation to confer the degrees in less than the "statutory time" from the degree last conferred. He seems to have been very free with such dispensations; and since we do not have any "statutory time" at all, we of course do not criticize the Grand Master for granting such a dispensation a few days before time was up, so that a man could get into a class of candidates for the degrees in a Chapter or Lodge of Perfection.

EQUALLY GUILTY

Then there were two "decisions". The first had to do with a man who got into a tight place in the courts and turned state's evidence and convicts a co-partner in crime and gets off lighter than the other. He holds that such a man in Masonry is equally as guilty as the other and his lodge should exact the Masonic penalty. The second is, that no organization has any right to use any ritualistic service as contained in the monitor of the Grand Lodge, "and should not be permitted to do so."

"OFFICIAL ORGAN"

At several places in the Proceedings the publication, "The Masonic Home News" is mentioned in various connections. Finally, on page 189, Past Grand Master Bristow moves that the Masonic Home News be made the "official organ of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge", and it is accordingly so done. Make note that from now on, it has really official status.

EXPENSES PROVIDED FOR

When we come to read the report of the Committee on Finance and Appropriations, we learn that there is appropriated for the office expenses of the Grand Master, but no salary, not to exceed two thousand dollars, payable monthly. Then they bunch up his traveling expense, printing, postage and stationery, and set up \$2,500.00 for this. Next they vote to buy him a new car not to cost more than eight hundred dollars, and to give the old one to the retiring Grand Master (they do this every year). And the Grand Secretary gets three thousand dollars in salary, free house rent (in connection with the Home); three assistants, and traveling expenses up to a thousand dollars. And mileage and per diem comes to \$6,770.45, at the rate of three bucks per day and five cents per mile, which is at the rate of fourteen cents per capita per year on all Masons in Oklahoma.

THANKS TO SUPREME ARCHITECT

And when the Committee on Appreciation comes to report, it has a classic. It thanks the Supreme Architect of Heaven, the Pioneers of Masonry in Oklahoma, and the brethren who have devoted their lives to this great cause, "for their untiring efforts in making this one of our most harmonious and successful annual conventions"; and this is adopted. It is not recorded what the Pioneers did for the "convention"; we can draw upon our imagination with respect to the Supreme Architect and the other brethren mentioned.

NEW REVIEWER

After the death of Thomas Chauncey Humphrey, another Foreign Correspondent was appointed, being Brother W. R. Chesnut. He found that Bro. Humphrey had almost finished his report at his passing on, and so what he wrote is printed without any addition or tampering by his successor; whose work will begin next time.

OREGON-1938

The presiding Grand Master is Doctor Carl George Patterson, of the town of Baker, where he practices medicine and has served as public health officer; and he is a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He works in the Scottish Rite at Baker.

NO EXPULSION WITHOUT TRIAL

We have read his official record with much interest. Like the most of the Pacific Coast people, he is aggressively opposed to Communism and the allied isms. Here comes a man with an affidavit that a member of an Oregon lodge is a member of the Communist party, belonging to the unit thereof of Santa Rosa County, California. The lodge wants to know whether this is sufficient ground whereon to expel the said brother from Freemasonry without trial. The answer is, that it is of course not—in the United States of America. One cannot be expelled on the strength of an affidavit alone and without a hearing for the purpose of rebutting the affidavit. The affidavit is presumed to be an *ex parte* matter. Moreover, he cannot be expelled for being a communist without trial, affidavit or other evidence being what it may.

ONE OF THOSE CONFUSIONS OF PLACES

Then we note the "Courtesy Work" column, and find that he reports that Silverton Lodge of Oregon was asked to "coach and examine Truman Allen Hale in the E. A. degree and confer the F. C. degree" for Recovery Lodge, No. 31, of Greenville, North Carolina. The interesting thing is, that there is no Recovery Lodge, No. 31, of Greenville, N. C. We have no Recovery Lodge of any number, and our No. 31 belongs to Phalanx Lodge of Charlotte. But the fact is, that if one lives as far away as Baker, Oregon, one is quite liable to get the two Carolinas mixed up; in fact, the idea out there is very hazy about whether they aren't about one and the same anyhow, with the convenience of having a plurality of governors so that one may say something to the other on occasion, just to be making conversation for the rest of

the world to ask about. So he intended to tell about South Carolina, we feel quite sure; for in that manufacturing city of Greenville, South Carolina, there is such a lodge. Some time back a noted singer was to fill an engagemnt at the college at Greenville, North Carolina; and she let the railroad people fix up her transportation; and when she was dropped off the train to fill her engagement and asked for the East Carolina Teachers' College, lo and behold, there wasn't any! She had been sent by the Southern Railroad people to the wrong place, in South Carolina. Speaking about what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, we had a letter a few years ago from a Mason in a small town in New South Wales, Australia, requesting that we tell him what he said. We sent the letter on to the then Governor, who is a Mason and is now Chief Rabban of Sudan Temple of the Shrine, and it got a very courteous reply.

CONSTITUTION SHRINES

In this book is a tribute to the effective work of Sol Bloom as a propagandist. The Grand Master took a liking to those "Constitution Shrines" which the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission put out, and sent a letter to all lodges suggesting that they give them to the public schools. If we remember correctly, the price is twenty dollars. He reports that eighty seven of the Shrines have been purchased by lodges or individual Masons, and presented to schools and libraries, each time with a program of presentation and a Constitution address.

GUEST APRONS

One of the District Deputies wrote him a letter about some aprons which he had seen in use. It seems that one lodge hit on the smart idea of having the word "GUEST" printed in black across the top of some aprons, in letters an inch high. The District Deputy asks whether this is an unwarranted innovation. The Grand Master tells him that it is not permissible. We quite agree with this view. To permit this would be opening the way for almost any sort of legend on the apron.

OFFICERS MUST HAVE PASSED EXAMINATION

Then there comes up a question about the Oregon law about proficiency in the Master Mason's degree. Another District Deputy asks whether a newly raised Master Mason can serve in an office before he has taken that Third Degree examination. The Grand Master says he can; but only for six months unless he passes the said examination before the expiration of that period.

SUNDAY PICNICS: NO ADVERTISING

And somebody asks him about Sunday picnics by Masonic lodges. It is stated that the lodge in this case wants to have an afternoon devotional service conducted by a minister who is a Mason on the picnic grounds. We are interested in his reply, and quote it in full:

Answer: While many Past Grand Masters have frowned somewhat on Sunday picnics they did not forbid them. The advertising of them in newspapers or by handbills has been forbidden by some. I know that they have been held in various parts of the State every year and there has been no particular objection as long as they were orderly affairs. Grand Lodge officers have generally declined invitations to attend as they feel that this gave the impression to the profane that the Grand Lodge was lending to it their assistance and support. Personally I see no objection to holding the picnic such as you refer to. In fact I see no other day in which you could get the Craft and their families together. I like the afternoon church service conducted by a member of the Craft as part of the program, and if given publicity, attention should be directed to this feature. I have arrived at this conclusion because I feel that we are living in a changing world and Masonry must of necessity adapt itself to changed conditions of living.

MASONRY MUST MEET CHANGING CONDITIONS

And the Jurisprudence Committee adds the following about the subject:

(1) On the question of Sunday picnics by lodges, your Committee is of the opinion that participating in Sunday picnics is a matter for determination according to the dictates of the conscience and opinion of individuals in reference thereto and that it is not the province of Masonry to lay its inhibition upon such gatherings. If the

family of a Mason or a group of families of Masons desire to have a quiet orderly picnic on Sunday that is a matter for their own determination. On the other hand, however, Masonry, by its very universality, gathers into its membership men of every sect and opinion, with different ideas in regard to the sanctity of the Sabbath. The Committee, therefore, is of the opinion that those Masons who hold the stricter views in regard to the observance of the Sabbath ought not to be embarrassed in relation to their Masonic membership by the advertising of Masonic picnics to be held on Sunday. The Committee therefore, recommends that the Grand Lodge disapprove the advertising in any way of Sunday picnics as Masonic affairs and that the question of attendance upon such occasions be left to each individual's conscience.

Then the Grand Master discusses the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of Oregon. See how closely their experience parallels ours:

THE MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

The Home has had an average of 88.5 guests the past year, who were cared for at a per capita cost of \$39.15 per month. Maintenance of the Home last year cost Outside maintenance for the year has been \$41,347.34. supplied to an average of 36.5 persons at a per capita cost of \$19.33 per month and a total for the year of \$7,057.50 The total maintenance funds revenues were \$44,997.07 and disbursements \$48,404.84. There was an operating deficit of \$3,407.77. There has been a gradual shrinkage in revenues due to loss in membership and the remission of dues. It is evident from the above figures that care must be exercised and a thorough investigation made before reinstating brethren who have been dropped for non-payment of dues. Petitioners ready for Masonic relief have been reinstated the past year. The Grand Lodge Trustees are your representatives in the dispensing of charity. When the demand for relief is greater than the income, the lodges must of necessity be called upon to share in this burden.

THIS DOES NOT LOOK FAIR

And, as in other states, the state Attorney General has ruled that guests in the Masonic and Eastern Star Home are not eligible for old age assistance. The law is set up to care for those who otherwise are not being taken care of, and who are objects of charity, and so forth. Under this interpretation, the state will do nothing so long as

Masonry is doing something for them. The Home, in few words, is simply taking the load off the shoulders of the state of Oregon because these people are Masons or Eastern Star dependents. Masonic lodges sent 66 of the guests; Eastern Stars, 22. In Oregon there are twenty four thousand Masons and twenty two thousand Eastern Stars.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Oregon has set up a more or less scientific Life Membership plan, whereby one pays a definite amount based on life expectancy, and in consideration of this becomes a Life Member. It is reported that the Life Membership Fund, which is administered by the Grand Lodge, now amounts to \$47,461.38, and there are 268 of such Life Members, which means an increase of 76 during the year.

HONORARY PAST GRAND MASTER

And the book contains the portrait of D. R. Cheney. If you do not know it, D. Rufus Cheney has been Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge since 1922. A more courteous Mason, one who comes nearer to exemplifying the true spirit of Masonry at all times, one could with difficulty find. Never arrogant, never overbearing, never hardboiled or cold, Rufus Cheney in our judgment lacks little of being the ideal Grand Secretary. In consideration of all of which facts, it is moved and unanimously carried that the Grand Lodge do create and declare D. Rufus Cheney to be an Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. And they give him an appropriate emblem of that office. And seven lines exhausted the ability of D. Rufus to make a speech under the circumstances. which is quite natural.

HELPS THEM GET A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

This Grand Lodge has an Educational Fund, whose purpose is to aid the orphan children of Master Masons of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, "in obtaining a grammer or high school education". We presume the mis-spelled word is a typographical error as we find it in the report of the committee. The fund amounts to \$277,743.66. During the

year, assistance was given to the amount of \$12,981.64 from the income of the Fund. One hundred and thirteen children in 73 families were given aid, and the amounts ranged from five dollars to thirty dollars per month.

WHAT BECAME OF IT?

We do not seem to remember that we have hitherto found any Grand Lodge referring a resolution duly presented to it, to the Conference of Grand Masters of the United States; but that was exactly what was done with the following:

WHEREAS, It seems to the members of Holbrook Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., of Oregon, that the ritualistic work now used by the Masonic Lodges in the various Grand Jurisdictions throughout the United States is confusing to the members of the craft because of the differences in the said work in the said Grand Jurisdictions and that some effort should be made to coordinate the work,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That Holbrook Lodge, No. 30, request the Grand Lodge of Oregon to bend its efforts toward a unification of the ritualistic work used in the subordinate lodges in the several Grand Jurisdictions in the United States of America and possessions.

Now we do not seem to remember that this resolution was read to the Conference of Grand Masters of the United States in February, 1939. We wonder whether the duly accredited representative of Oregon there did not sort of fall down on his job. By the way, what with D. Rufus being just newly made a Past Grand Master, he would have been the logical man to present that resolution, would be not? We talked with him there, and we suggest to Holbrook Lodge that it have this matter investigated. No doubt the conference of Grand Masters would have set machinery in motion to end the confusion arising by reason of the differences in work in the various jurisdictions. The only difficulty that we can see that would possibly have gotten in the way is, that no Grand Lodge wants to change a single word of its work; every one is perfectly satisfied with its own variety and thinks the others are wrong. What would Holbrook suggest be done about that?

PENNSYLVANIA—1938

NO NEW TEMPLE SOON

This Grand Lodge felt the urge, some ten years ago, to build more elaborate headquarters for itself in the city of Philadelphia; so it bought a piece of real estate for the Temple. It was a magnificent piece of real estate for the purpose. The Grand Lodge was amply able to buy the real estate and also to erect a new Pennsylvania Masonic Temple, and if things had not happened, it would doubtless have done so ere these lines are written. Up to this point, the story of the Philadelphia Masonic Temple is about parallel with that of the Washington project known as Temple Heights, which has not been so good, either; but from this point on, the two stories diverge. In the first place, the Philadelphia real estate has been paid for in full, and they are paying the taxes on it of some seventeen thousand dollars without a grumble. In the second place, they have merely shelved the project and there is no agitation about it; and lastly, the net worth of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is some eight million dollars, much of which is fairly liquid.

To tell the truth, if the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had sold some parts of investments in 1929 and had erected the Temple then, perhaps it would have made money; for some mortgages and things have gone sour, and Guaranteeing Companies have become insolvent.

The book opens with a picture of Grand Master Robert R. Lewis, and another of the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia. They have quit putting into the book that old steel engraving of the Temple which they used for many years, and they use a newer halftone of it. The Grand Lodge holds quarterly communications, instead of an annual alone.

NEW GRAND SECRETARIES

The book records the death of two Grand Secretaries of this Grand Lodge. John A. Perry died November 20, 1937. Then just after Grand Master Lewis had returned from the Canadian Bicentenary last summer, he received

the news that Grand Secretary Harold Norwood Rust had died. The Grand Secretary was taking a vacation at Harvey's Lake, and drove to Mt. Pocono and went into a doctor's office. While he was in this office a heart attack came upon him and he expired immediately. So the Grand Master went to the corps of assistants and Deputy Grand Secretary Rhoads did not desire to be appointed because of his physical condition; so he appointed the second Deputy, Brother Matthew Galt, Junior, as Acting Grand Secretary; and this brother was duly elected at the proper time to succeed himself.

TRIAL COMMISSION REVERSED

Then there was an appeal case which got into the book. A certain brother was present at a balloting upon a candidate, and after the ballot proclaimed that he had heard the petitioner make disparaging remarks about Freemasonry eight or nine years ago, and therefore had cast a black cube. He told them he had held the petitioner up, and later had let him get into the lodge; that is, he did become a Mason therein, after which the remarks complained of were heard. So the trial commission accepted charges against him of un-Masonic conduct, and convicted him. In Pennsylvania, only the Grand Lodge fixes sentence, but the commission recommends it. The lodge in Pennsylvania does not conduct trials as we do; there was a Trial Commission, which heard the case. When the Trial Commission got hold of it, the appellant told them of some more things—improper advances to his wife by the petitioner, and so forth. The commission did not give weight to this but confined its consideration to what had originally been sent to it. So the Grand Lodge set aside the whole thing, and left the brother in good standing. Masonic trial cases do get lodge affairs into the nastiest messes sometimes, and it takes decades to get them straightened out,—if they do not kill the lodges concerned in the meantime.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLAR CHECK

At the quarterly communication of September seventh, 1938, the Grand Master told a story. He went to the

meeting of the Committee on Homes in August, and two men there informed him that they had a proposition which might interest him and the committee. After supper, the same announcement was made to the committee. One of the same two men went up to his end of the committee table and handed him a paper. In brief the paper stated that the writer had observed that the manner of handling meats around the Masonic Homes at Elizabethtown did not compare favorably with conditions in other departments. So the writer craved the pleasure of handing to the committee his personal check for forty thousand dollars for the purpose of building and equipping an abbattoir for the institution, which should contain refrigerating facilities for sundry produce as well; the building to be in keeping with the rest of the place and to be known as the Jacob Frey King Memorial.

The population of the Homes is 593, of whom only 78 are children. They have about twice that number on home relief. It is felt that home relief is much better than Orphanage care for children whenever it can be found to be of the right sort.

MASONIC TRADE SCHOOL

The Grand Lodge also has the Thomas Ranken Patten Masonic Institution for boys. This was a gift of the man who gives it his name, and its assets are more than a million and a half dollars. It has only sixty students, and there is a staff of nine. It is a vocational school, and teaches the boys the practical trades and industries. The account of their work is most interesting.

HE MADE MASONS AT SIGHT

In Pennsylvania, there are not infrequently instances of the use of the Grand Master's prerogative of making Masons at Sight. Thus we find the following; it is from the address of Grand Master Lewis to the annual grand communication of Grand Lodge on December 27 last:

MASONS MADE AT SIGHT

On April 1, 1938, the Grand Master attended a special meeting of Lodge No. 22 at Sunbury and caused William

Henry Alonzo Druckemiller, the only son of District Deputy Grand Master George P. Druckemiller, to be made a Mason at Sight.

Upon the conclusion of this address, the Grand Master will again exercise his prerogative, and Dr. Ralph Dorn Hetzel, President of the Pennsylvania State College, will be introduced into this Grand Lodge and made a Mason at Sight.

DID YOU EVER SIT AT A TABLE LODGE?

And there is another interesting item in the same address:

TABLE LODGE, PITTSBURGH

Eight hundred and fifty Masons were seated at the Table Lodge held in the Masonic Temple at Pittsburgh on the evening of September 29, 1938. The Grand Master presided, assisted by the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, Brother John A. Lathwood, as Senior Warden; the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, Scott S. Leiby, as Junior Warden.

MANY HEALINGS BY LEWIS

We do not read the word "Healed" in the acts of Grand Masters as often as we used to. But in the official address of Grand Master Lewis, we find it liberally sprinkled through the report of things-as-they-ought-notto-be, as witness the following items:

Healed the irregularity in Titusville Lodge, No. 754, Titusville, through the failure of Brother Roy Lewis Holtz to serve a full Masonic year as Worshipful Master of Shepherd Lodge, No. 463, due to the fact that the above Lodge surrendered its Warrant during the year 1937, and declared the said Roy Lewis Holtz a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Healed the irregularity in Porter Lodge, No. 284, Catasauqua, through the failure of Brother Frank M. Tait to serve a full Masonic year as Worshipful Master of Porter Lodge, No. 284, owing to his removal from this Jurisdiction, and directed Porter Lodge, No. 284, to include the name of Brother Frank M. Tait in the list of Past Masters of said Lodge.

Healed the unlawful action of Meridian Lodge, No. 411, Enon Valley, in holding its stated meeting in December, 1937, on the 10th instead of the 17th, at which officers were elected for the Masonic Year 1938 and other business transacted.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS—1938

This Grand Lodge holds two stated communications: a semi-annual, on November 15, and an annual, being the one hundred and forty eighth, on Monday, May 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning. Presiding was Grand Master Chester M. Aldrich, who is succeeded by Grand Master Fred H. Barrows for the new year.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES STEP UP

They don't play the Grand Lodge game in Rhode Island according to the same rules by which we play in North Carolina. And they seem to have changed their rules a bit this time. A Brother Sherwood presents a resolution which explains what we are thinking about, about as well as we could put it any other way; so here is that resolution:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, it has for sometime been the practice of Grand Lodge, with occasional exceptions, to elect as Junior Grand Warden the District Deputy for the First Masonic District, and

WHEREAS, for some time previous to the annual communication of 1937 it was the practice of the Grand Master-elect, with occasional exceptions, to appoint a new District Deputy for the Seventh Masonic District, and to advance each of the other district deputies to a district with a number lower than that in which he was completing a year of service; and

WHEREAS, such practice of the Grand Master-elect, was disregarded in the appointments of District Deputies by Most Worshipful Grand Master Chester M. Aldrich, at the Annual Communication held on May 17, 1937;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it Resolved:

First: That Grand Lodge hereby express its approval of the action of Most Worshipful Grand Master Chester M. Aldrich in disregarding such practice in the appointment of district deputies, and that it is the sentiment of Grand Lodge that succeeding Grand Masters should in no way feel bound to follow such practice in making like appointments.

Second: That it is the sentiment of Grand Lodge that such practice of Grand Lodge in so electing its Junior

Grand Warden should in no sense be construed as a precedent or custom requiring the continuance of such practice.

Third: That until further action by Grand Lodge the retiring Grand Master be requested in his annual report to give Grand Lodge full information concerning not less than three members of Grand Lodge below the office of Junior Grand Warden whose services to Grand Lodge are worthy of special commendation.

The resolution is referred to the Standing Committee on Jurisprudence.

There are seven District Deputy Grand Masters. They do not call them "District Deputy Grand Master, First District", and so on; but they call them "First District Deputy Grand Master", "Second District Deputy Grand Master," and so on. Four of the seven live in Providence. Our readers will want to know what became of that resolution. Well, the committee simply sidestepped it; said it was not properly before them; that they were to pass on what Grand Lodge or the Grand Master sent them and nothing else; so they refused to act on it.

But we notice that when Grand Master Fred Barrows came to make his appointments and when the Grand Lodge came to elect its Junior Grand Warden, it makes an interesting story. The incoming Junior Grand Warden is he who was the Second District Deputy Grand Master last year, Brother Raymond L. Vaughn; the new First District Deputy Grand Master was the Third; the new Second D. D. G. M., was the Sixth; the new Third D. D. G. M., was Acting Junior Grand Warden and we suppose he was the Fourth D. D. G. M.; the new Fourth D. D. G. M., was the Fifth: the new Fifth was listed last year as the First D. D. G. M.; James B. Littlefield is promoted from the last place to R. W. Sixth District Deputy Grand Master, and the seventh and last place is filled by a brother whose name did not appear in the list of officers last year. So we see that their way of doing these things in Rhode Island is different from ours.

THE GRAND LODGE ALONE COULD DO IT

And here's another thing; a certain brother, a memher of Saint John's Lodge, of Providence, was dropped for nonpayment of dues. The lodge wishes to accept from him twenty five dollars, which is less than he owed when suspended, and to reinstate him. But before they can do this, they have to get permission from the Grand Lodge. So Grand Lodge upon vote grants the request of Saint John's Lodge, and it will accept the twenty five dollars and reinstate the brother, we presume.

LODGES LOSE MONEY BY THEM

Right in that connection, we find a picture in the Grand Master's address to the annual communication which is not at all unlike North Carolina. Let the reader be the judge:

The annual returns from constituent Lodges, as of April 30th, show a total of \$101,732 outstanding as unpaid dues, a large part of which I feel cannot be included in assets or accounts receivable. In addition to this loss of revenue, the Lodges must pay the per capita tax to Grand Lodge on these delinquent members. In order to meet current expenses it is necessary to use capital funds which in some cases will be depleted in the near future if this unsound method is allowed to prevail. Early in the year I met with the Masters of all the constituent Lodges and urged the appointment of special dues committees to personally interview all delinquent members and report to the Worshipful Master of their Lodge the status of each member in arrears. I know that in several cases this has been successful, and many back dues have been collected.

We do not know how to do anything about it, but it never did look exactly right to compel a lodge to lose at least \$2.50 before it can suspend a non-paying brother. Our solution is, that the Grand Lodge ought to legalize the requirement that dues be paid in advance, if a lodge writes this into its by-laws, and let lodges suspend in those cases if dues are not paid in accordance with the lodge by-laws. That has always seemed to us to have common sense on its side.

HE CAN CHANGE THE DATES

This is one of those Grand Lodges whose Grand Master is accustomed to granting dispensations changing the dates of stated communications of the subordinate lodges.

Thus, Saint Andrews Lodge was by dispensation permitted to hold a stated communication on November ninth, which would by their by-laws have come on November eleventh, which was Armistice Day. The same went to two other lodges. A large number of lodges were by dispensation permitted to receive or pay interjurisdictional visits; in a compact group of jurisdictions, these fine events would be very frequent.

TRAVELING BIBLE

Some time back this Grand Lodge sent out a copy of the Holy Bible to the several Grand Lodges, on the suggestion of one of its members, with the request that by each of them it be "rededicated". The book before us tells that this was done in fourteen Grand Lodges this year, from Oregon to Florida. We never quite understood the outstanding idea in this proceeding. The book has visited 38 Grand Lodges to date.

SOME MOON LODGES STILL LEFT

There is in the Proceedings one of those paragraphs which we have been reading since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the gist of which is that some lodges still find it convenient to meet according to the phases of the moon and it confuses some of the officers who don't know how to keep up with the full moons well enough to learn exactly when they do meet. We used to laugh at these lodges, too; but we have long since learned that Masonry is a matter of finding a completely satisfying and satisfactory outlet for the spiritually-guided activities of a group of congenial men; and if meeting by the moon makes their activities the more satisfying to them, we should be the last to produce any degree of maladjustment by a compulsory change.

THEY MADE THE VISITORS SERVE AS TELLERS

When they came to hold the annual election of officers, these Rhode Islanders weren't going to trust any members of any factions or any of that sort of thing in their own ranks; no sir; not a bit. They did something which we have not before read of; they asked some of the distinguished visitors to act as tellers in the election. So that election was handled by none others than Brother Jacob C. Klinck, Grand Master of New York; Brother Arthur M. Dietrich, Grand Master of New Jersey; and Brother Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Massachusetts. We wonder how long it had been since that trio had ever acted as tellers in an election before. The records seem to indicate that the Rhode Islanders thought they gave them a fair election. There weren't any absentee ballots. It is not recorded that the tellers were thanked, as is the custom in many places, however.

SESQUICENTENNIAL YEAR COMING

This is the one hundred and forty seventh year. The Grand Lodge is going to celebrate its Sesquicentennial in 1941, and already is building up a fund for that purpose and making large plans.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1939

FULL CORNERSTONE

There were several special communications during Brother Walter F. Going's first year as Grand Master; the first was for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the new Greenville High School building. It takes a page and a half to tell what they put into that stone. After reading the list, one wonders whether Frank Hart did not make a mistake and give the contents of the house instead of those of the cornerstone.

TWO MASONS AT SIGHT

Then, in addition to these meetings, there was an "Occasional Lodge" convened on January 18, 1938, in Drayton Hall, Columbia, by Grand Master Walter Going, for the purpose of making Doctor Henry Nelson Snyder, President of Wofford College, Spartanburg, and Doctor James Rion McKissick. President of the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, Masons At Sight. And this was done in proper form and with all ceremony, as we see from the following. The Occasional Lodge was closed in the Third Degree in short form, and opened in the E. A. degree "in like manner" with a picked team in the stations and places. The book does not say so, but we presume that the candidates saw the work exemplified in the First Degree. Then next there was the opening of a Lodge of Fellowcrafts, with officers in the stations all of whom were members of the faculty of the University of South Carolina. All of this was done in the afternoon, and at eight o'clock p. m., another group took the several places for the Third Degree. The book does not say that the degree was worked or exemplified, but we so infer. At any rate, after it was all over, a copy of the Ahiman Rezon, a lambskin apron and a Bible suitably engrossed were presented to each of the two men. We infer that at that moment they were Master Masons, though it is not so stated. We note that in the Third Degree, the place of King Solomon in the second section was taken by General Charles Pelot Summerall, himself made a Mason At Sight some years ago, the head of The Citadel. In each of the teams, there are Past Grand Masters who are set down as "Candidate's Escort"; Joe and Frank Hart in the first; E. S. C. Baker and Charlie Chreitzberg, Charlton DuRant and Sam Lanham in the second and third, respectively. At the Annual, Grand Master Going tells us that it was a really big occasion.

MEMBERSHIP GAIN

On March ninth, came that annual communication. Outstanding feature of this was the report by Frank Hart showing a net increase of 259 in the membership of the lodges in South Carolina. That's as much news as the "man-bites-dog" case, these days.

GRAND LODGE SUED

Last year, Walgreen and company leased the biggest single space in the Masonic Temple. They had to fix the place up, and the cost was thirty thousand dollars. We discussed these matters last year. It seems that a certain Wilbur and Company claimed that they were responsible for the lease and sued the Grand Lodge for commissions on the rental. Grand Lodge employed counsel and the case has, we presume, been heard and settled before these lines are written.

MYRTLE BEACH GETS A LODGE

And there is a new lodge in the state. It is at Myrtle Beach, and it takes the number 353. Myrtle Beach is a very live place in summer and obviously it has a very large year-round population also. We were impressed with its growth the last time we were there. But there came near being a second new lodge. Grand Master Going granted a dispensation to form such at the town of Ellenton. After he had done this it appears that Hopewell Lodge, No. 127, close by, got busy and concluded that their hopes were not so well where they were; so he granted them permission to move temporarily to Ellenton. The result was that the dispensation to Ellenton Lodge U. D. was withdrawn and Hopewell will go permanently to Ellenton. Then, in January, just a few weeks before the annual communication, a dispensation was granted to form

a lodge at the village of Watts Mills, near Laurens; but this was not disposed of at the annual.

In 1936, provision was made for Fifty Year Buttons, and this year, eighteen of them were presented. We suppose this is about the normal annual number.

GRAND LODGE GOES ON THEIR BOND

In 1933, it seems that the Grand Lodge set out to be the bondsman for all lodge treasurers and secretaries. Now comes a case in which a treasurer is short \$550.00, and the bond is two hundred dollars. So it seems that they have to go through a great lot of red tape about it. Part of it is the adoption of a resolution, in which the first whereas reads as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, by a resolution adopted at the Annual Communication held in 1934, provided that the said Grand Lodge should act as surety on the official bonds of the treasurers and secretaries of subordinate Lodges for the faithful discharge of their duties as such officers, and further provided for the creation of a sinking fund out of which all claims arising out of said suretyship relation should be paid; and further provided that indemnities to the Lodges should be paid according to the requirements of the standard bonding companies and approval of the Grand Master (and so on).

MAY RE-PETITION EACH MONTH

Then come the decisions of the Grand Master. There in a case from Bailey Lodge, in which we find the explanation of South Carolina law interesting. It is stated that a man petitioned Bailey Lodge and was rejected by it one month ago. "That is, the committee reported unfavorable", says the letter. The writer wants to know whether he can again reapply now. The Grand Master tells him the petitioner can reapply any time after one month, and keep on doing so; in each case there is a new petition to be acted on.

THE STATED IS A SPECIAL

Then there is one of those cases about labor being

suspended in a lodge for the summer. Great Falls Lodge voted to suspend from June to September. Of course the climate in South Carolina is such as to make this almost necessary; across the line in North Carolina very few lodges do anything like this. Well, it appears that after doing this, they realized that a mistake had been made; for there were two petitions for the degrees on the secretary's desk at the time. The Master wanted to do something about these petitions in August, and wrote to Grand Master Going. The Grand Master told him that any meeting they might have under the circumstances in August would be a special communication, and he cannot do anything about a petition for the degrees therein except by special dispensation from the Grand Master. And this is of course good law, too.

OFFICER GAVE RUBBER CHECK

And the secretary at Summerton had a puzzler. A brother gave him a check for five dollars for dues, "saying it would be good". Repeated presentations of it at the bank got no cash. What should he do? The Grand Master tells him that the brother stands suspended. He cannot hold office (he had been installed as an officer the day he gave the rubber check). The Grand Master declares his office vacant. And that is all there is to it.

This Grand Lodge is going to get a supply of Past District Deputy Grand Master's aprons, and also give a vote to these brothers who have served as D. D. G. M.

"LILES" IS GILES

Brother Henry Collins has a very good report in the book as Grand Lodge Fraternal Correspondent, and we are grateful to him for his remarks on North Carolina;—at the same time directing his attention to the fact that our Grand Master was Giles Hudson, and not Liles Hudson.

SOUTH DAKOTA—1938

REQUIRED FIVE YEARS TO GET HIS DEGREES

This book contains the pictures and sketches of both incoming and outgoing Grand Masters—the presiding Brother being Herman F. Chapman and the incoming Brother, William Henry Hirsch. We read these sketches quite carefully for any fact that might prove or disprove any pet theory of ours. Here is an unusual record for a Grand Master. The book tells us that Grand Master Chapman was raised five years after he was initiated. He petitioned for the degrees when he was clerk of the Land Office at Gregory, in the Rosebud, the petition being in the hands of Gateway Lodge, at Dallas. Then they moved him around in connection with the state's work, and at length, after he had been for a couple of years the secretary of the State Tax Commission at Pierre, he arranged to be passed and raised. We have found some Grand Masters who were passed and raised on consecutive days; others that took the Chapter and Perfection degrees a week or so after being raised; still others who got to be Shriners about a month after raising, and yet others who by some means were excused from proficiency in the First and Second for the sake of hurrying. All of these came to be good Grand Masters, and their irregularities came out completely in the wash. But we do not remember any other Most Worshipful Brother who required five years to be passed and raised.

YOUNG GRAND MASTER

The incoming man is unusual, too. The book tells us that Grand Master Hirsch was only thirty nine years old when he was installed. In some jurisdictions, they would have looked upon such a young thing as this, as being still wet behind the ears. But we doubt not he is making as good a Grand Master as the oldsters.

RULES FOR VETERAN MEDALS

Grand Master Chapman takes note of the fact that the Grand Lodge has been presenting fifty-year medals for some years and there are no definite rules to be guided by. He has some further ideas about this matter, too, as follows:

It should be borne in mind that a substantial number have worn these medals ten years or more. A small palm for each such additional 10 year period, to be attached to the ribbon of the medal of a Veteran Mason, would be appropriate and appreciated and the cost would be negligible. Some Grand Jurisdictions have found much merit in recognizing the 25th anniversary of Master-Masonship by awarding small lapel buttons. It seems to be the general practice for Grand Lodge to procure these in quantity and to sell them to the Constituent Lodges at about cost. In other instances certificates are used. Then, again, there is the Nebraska plan of furnishing a medal to be held by the Mason who has the longest Masonic service record.

"INTERMEDIATE MEDAL"

We like that "palm" idea. Once in a while a Mason passes the sixty-year milepost in his membership; and why not recognize that very rare occasion by pinning the palm on the ribbon of his jewel? Then there comes the report of the Board of General Activities, which makes a further recommendation as follows, which is adopted:

For the past fifteen years this Grand Lodge has awarded medals to its Brethren who have been Masons for fifty years. These are deeply appreciated and very highly prized and the occasion of presenting these awards always brings an unprecedented attendance. A form of ceremony has now been prepared for use to clearly distinguish this as a Grand Lodge award, during which the District Deputies will represent the Grand Master in his absence.

We feel that a more attractive medal at no greater cost can be secured. This is the time to make a change if change is to be made in the design of the medal. There are only about five old medals on hand now. In connection, we suggest that an indicative lapel pin or button be given with the award, so that when the member is not wearing the medal, his lapel pin will show he is the holder of such a medal. The latter would not be very expensive and the combined cost of lapel button and medal would not exceed the cost of our present medal. For this we ask an appropriation of \$150.00 for proper dies and a supply of fifty medals and buttons to be made available to the Board of General Activities.

We find, however, that there is a strong feeling that an

intermediate medal be awarded for the reason that many are cognizant of the fact they will never receive a fifty year medal. For this purpose we propose establishing the presentation of a medal by the Grand Lodge marking twenty five years' service to be accompanied by the granting of a bar for each five years' additional membership to run up to the mark of forty five years with similar lapel button. For this purpose we ask an appropriation of \$150.00 for proper dies for this medal, bars and button, but in order to relieve the Grand Lodge of too much expense on this twenty five year award, we recommend that only the dies for the medals, bars and lapel buttons be paid for by the Grand Lodge, and when a local lodge wishes to secure this medal for those who have been a member for twenty five years or more, the local lodge be furnished the medals, bars and buttons at almost actual cost. In this way, in time, the dies will be paid for.

In short, it is this: The Grand Lodge will itself, under the direction of its Grand Master, present the fifty-year medal; it will make available at cost to the lodges the twenty five year medal, under suitable restrictions, such as complete check up of records to determine eligibility; it will provide the little "palm" to be added to the medal if and when any brother has been for sixty years consecutively a Master Mason, and had the fifty year medal. This sounds like a good plan for them all.

"DETAILS NOT MATTERS OF RECORD"

Grand Master Chapman is much like ourselves. We have been traveling at the expense of other people for twenty years; we have been making travel sheets for the state of North Carolina to examine ever since they required them of us; we have been attending the Masonic meetings at Washington every February since they moved them from Chicago and before; and we have never come to like this business of setting down detailed travel yet. We know we swindle ourselves every time we take a trip at somebody else's expense and still we dislike the business of keeping the details. Read what Grand Master Chapman says:

VISITATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

The dates of my visits to Lodges, Districts and Regions; the number of miles I have traveled; the kinds of

vehicles used; the number of gallons of good coffee and the cubic inches of splendid sandwiches and excellent pie I have consumed; and the degrees of temperature, maximum, minimum and mean, I encountered on the trips-all of these travel details which are so often recounted in addresses are not matters of record. Even now, they are mainly a blur of experiences, mainly pleasant. However, from that haze of happiness there stand out, in sharp relief, the shining faces of all of those hundreds of splendid folks whose acquaintances I have made and whose friendship I hope I have won. I see many of them here To attempt to name these fine friends would be pointless. To them all I am indebted for joys never even dreamed of before my elevation to the high office of Grand Master. I crave the grace and wit to discharge that obligation.

"THERE'S SOMETHING MORE TO MASONRY"

The Masonic Grand Lodge Building at Sioux Falls is reported to be in none too good condition; it needs repairs. The Library is reported to need attention to make it useful; it is recommended that all sorts of things get his attention and the Grand Master's suggestion seems very good. Then he writes his conclusion—very well done, as follows:

And that's the official address of your Grand Master, so far as it deals with the bread and butter necessities of your Grand Lodge.

For just a moment more, I want to refer to the thing that makes the lump come in my throat when a roomful of you men rise and salute your Grand Master—and smile as you do it.

I want to remind you of the force which led a fine young educator of this State to proudly tell how he had become a Mason because his foster father was one and he wanted to be everything that man was.

I wish I could bring into this room just a little of the sunshine and starlight and radiance I saw in the face of one of your Past Grand Masters when he looked at us and said, as no one else in the world could possibly say it and mean it, something simple about "good men."

I look across this room into the face of a gray-haired man who has lost everything of a material nature he had accumulated in a long life of conservative living, but who has returned to the seat of Worshipful Master of his lodge and by sheer force of his manhood and straightforwardness and untiring unselfishness has this year built his lodge back to a state of power and stability in the community.

We might write at length about the investments of the funds of the Grand Lodge; but what do we know about Kreuger & Toll Bonds, or South Dakota Real Estate mortgages; or foreclosed real estate; or Griess Pfleger Tanning Co. Bonds; or Postal or Telegraph securities, or the Erie Railroad? All Grand Lodges have of late struck some things that went sour, and South Dakota is no exception.

WHAT PUTS A MASON ON THE SPOT

The Grand Orator is put down in the list of Grand Officers Present as Frank L. Eversull. There is much to think of in the Oration which we presume to be his; and there is one paragraph in it which is worth the whole book. It reads like this:

Then to be sincere means that you do not use just the terminology of brotherly love, relief and truth, but that you use the actual realities contained therein. I don't know of anything that puts a Mason more on the spot than the fact that he is expected to be a brother. It is the hardest job I have ever tackled, because a lot of the fellows that come to me and say, "Hello, Brother," I just don't like. I don't like the way they comb their hair; I don't like the fact they don't have any hair; I don't like the color of the coat they wear; I don't like their size; I don't like their manner of speech. But I recognize my job is to find in them that jewel, that precious gem, which rests in every human heart, so I count it not just an opportunity and a privilege, but rather a supreme obligation when I meet you and I find that you, too, have been where I have been, to say, "Hello, Brother"-Brother Bill and Brother Jim-for it puts me on a spot the like of which I have never been on before. I must respect you and your personality; I must hold out my hand to your wife in sincere gratitude for the privilege of meeting her; I must love your children, love them to the extent that should anything happen to you I am going to contribute willingly, happily to their living, their comfort, their education and their needs. And being sincere means just that.

We do not remember ever to have read a statement of the fact which the Orator here mentions, but it is an everlasting truth of all fraternal associations. The hardest test of real fraternalism is in just this; to have to meet on a sincerely fraternal basis, folks whom by no stretch of the imagination we can truly come to like. Some folks are just incompatible, and there is no inhereent indictment of those involved because of this fact.

NEW CONSTITUTION REJECTED AFTER ALL

There are in the book two items that stand unique. First, there was proposed a new Constitution, which had been printed and sent to the lodges some three months before. They discussed it and made some motions, and in the end the new Constitution was rejected. That is, under their law, no constitutional amendment can be adopted except by a three fourths majority, and when the vote was taken, it stood 245 for and 140 against adoption. If as many as ninety two voted against, it could not be adopted. We do not see how they will ever adopt any significantly amended constitution on that basis.

IT TOOK EIGHTEEN YEARS TO COME TO LIGHT

Second was the disappearance of the funds collected for the George Washington National Masonic Memorial. It has dawned upon the South Dakota Grand Lodge that since the beginning of this project and up to 1937, the reports of the Washington Memorial Association gave South Dakota credit for \$3,423.67, whereas the report of the Grand Secretary, who was also the State Chairman for the Washington Memorial Association in South Dakota, in 1920 reported that \$8,046.00 had been received up to that time. How they overlooked this discrepancy for seventeen years, nobody seems to know, but such is the case. When the matter was brought to his attention, the facts were readily admitted. The gross discrepancy amounts to \$10,900.45. The old gentleman delivered his life insurance and part of his "emeritus" salary, and his equity in some real property; so that the auditors estimate that the present amount due is \$6,107.87. When the matter gets into the hands of the Board of Grand Trustees (why they got it, does not appear) the Trustees on behalf of the Grand Lodge disclaim any responsibility for the fund in any way. The committee goes back

to the "amount which the Grand Lodge agreed to pay," and so forth. It thus disposess of the matter:

In relation to the matter of the funds of the George Washington Memorial Association you have had a report on this situation and it is not in the province of this Board of Trustees to either commend or offer recommendations in connection with that account. Suffice to say, in behalf of this Board that the fund was never a part of the funds controlled by this Board, was not a fund belonging to the Grand Lodge, but was handled in an individual capacity by a person appointed by the George Washington Memorial Association of Washington, D. C. This fund was handled by George A. Pettigrew as agent of the George Washington Memorial Association. In this connection we might say that the most of this fund was collected prior to 1921, only a few items having been paid to the Agency, subsequent to 1921. Your Board feels that if this Grand Lodge owes an obligation and you consider whatever shortage there may be of the Agent's account as your obligation, then, of course, it would be your duty in our opinion to pay every cent of the shortage; on the other hand, if you feel that you owe the amount which the Grand Lodge agreed to pay, and which in our opinion did not reach the George Washington Memorial Association, then that would be, in our opinion, the sum of \$600.00, and in our judgment that is the sum which we, as the Board, feel that an appropriation should be made for and paid to the George Washington Memorial Association.

TENNESSEE—1939

HOW HE DOES THE FAST WORK

The Tennessee book is always the first book of Proceedings of the new year that comes to our desk. Indeed, Grand Secretary-Grand Recorder Tedd Doss is nothing short of a wizard. They hold the annual communication of the Grand Lodge on January 25, and the other meetings the same week; and lo and behold, the Proceedings of all them are in the mails two weeks later! It would seem, and there are those who believe, that the transactions are written up before they happen and the participants have galley proofs in their hands of what they are supposed to do, to be sure that they say and do the right things while in Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter or Grand Commandery!

ACTING GRAND MASTER

The Grand Lodge in annual communication was opened by Acting Grand Master Lindsay Brassfield Phillips, of Memphis. Grand Master Charles Harvey McKinney passed away on August 24 last, the victim of a heart attack. Before his passing he had left his records in such shape that his official acts had already been put practically in such form as to be an Official Address and as such his record was read by Acting Grand Master Phillips. This included the removal of two Worshipful Masters from office; twenty miscellaneous dispensations, chiefly to elect and install at odd times or to hold meetings at special places and numerous other matters.

STORY OF A DUPLICATE DIMIT

One of the official acts reported by Grand Master Mc-Kinney is the appointment of a Trial Commission in the case of a suspended member of Abington Lodge, No. 48, of Virginia. It so happened that this scribe was a visitor in Abingdon Lodge on the occasion of the discussion of this case on June 28 last. It appears that the man concerned was originally raised in a lodge in east Tennessee somewhere; that he got a dimit and joined the lodge at Abingdon, Virginia; and that in a few years

that lodge suspended him for nonpayment of dues. It further appears that they were not altogether satisfied with some other matters about him; and the first thing they knew he had gone back to Tennessee and was a member in good standing of a Tennessee lodge. They could not figure the case out, but supposed that there was some principle of dual membership that was used. In a few days we happened to hear some more about it. It was reported to us that the brother went back to his old lodge and represented that he had lost his old dimit. got a duplicate and used this to become affiliated with another Tennessee lodge. Then inquiries began to be made with the result that the book tells us that the Tennessee lodges got together and worked the case out and charges were preferred as shown, and the result was expulsion.

DISPENSATIONS REFUSED

Grand Master Phillips also reported a number of official acts in the capacity of Deputy and Acting Grand Master. For instance Hillsboro lodge elected the same man as both Treasurer and Senior Warden. This is forbidden by law, so he gave them a dispensation to hold another election and get a different man for one job or the other. Then Marshall Hall Lodge elected the same man as both Treasurer and Secretary; so another dispensation was issued to unscramble this case and elect another man to one place or the other. But when Marble Plains Lodge wrote that on December tenth there were not enough men present to elect officers and that they wanted to do it on the seventeenth, he refused the dispensation. We are not permitted to know what the Grand Master expected them to do-whether to work with the same officers for another full year, or something else not suggested. Likewise Cornersville Lodge did not have a meeting on December 3. We presume there were not enough present to have a meeting. wanted permission to elect at a later date. He refused it. We are wondering again what the lodge is to do—we presume it is going to operate with the same set of officers for another full year. We don't see much in this. Secretaries and Masters don't take their members by the scruff of the neck and drag them out to meetings; and if by reason of no quorum there is no election, it will not hurt the peace and dignity of the Grand Lodge to let them make another try at it later; that is, as we see it. Since we are not so near Tennessee, perhaps we do not see all of the facts. And if the officers were lazy or derelict in duty, the sensible thing would be to let them get some more as soon as possible; would it not?

PUT NO LOCAL INSIGNIA ON APRON

The Acting Grand Master was requested by the "T. V. A. Square Club," which, as its name implies, is a club of Masons working on one of the TVA projects, not near a lodge, to advise whether they could have aprons with a special insignia on the flap. Like others who during the year have asked the same question in other states of other Grand Masters, this one told them that although the subject is not covered by existing laws, he is completely against it. We think he is entirely right, too. The Masonic apron should bear no insignia or legend, title or superscription. It is, or represents, the White Leather Apron, unspotted and emblematic of purity.

THREE DIVISIONS

The State of Tennessee is a little different from the most of them. The railroads as a rule run across from north to south rather than from east to west; the eastern, middle and western portions are not homogeneous nor are their people. So we find that Grand Secretary Doss, who is himself a product of East Tennessee, puts the following paragraph into his report:

The membership of our Tennessee Lodges is divided among the three Grand Divisions of the state as follows (as of October 31, 1938):

| DIVISION | NUMBER LODGES | NUMBER MEMBERS |
|----------|---------------|----------------|
| East | 142 | 13,958 |
| Middle | 163 | 12,210 |
| West | 99 | 10,087 |
| | · | |
| Total | 404 | $36,\!255$ |

CONCENTRATED MASONIC POPULATION

And we seem to observe that there are some 91 counties in the state; but that four of these contain thirty five per cent of the state's Masonic population—Davidson, containing Nashville; Hamilton, containing Chattanooga; Knox, containing Knoxville; and Shelby, containing Memphis; in these are 64 of the 404 lodges. The only lodge in the state with more than a thousand members is in Memphis, and two others are stationed there with more than 650 members. The only other very large one with 992 members is Masters Lodge, No. 244, of Knoxville.

JOINT MEETING

They held one of the not unusual joint meetings at Bristol on April seventh. State Street is the state line; a Virginia lodge has its meeting place in the Temple North of it, and the Tennessee lodge meets on the South side. They get together about once every year or two, and have the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries present. Grand Master McKinney had to be absent because of attending a funeral this time. There were some four hundred Masons present, about equally from the two states. We seem to remember that some few years ago both Grand Masters were preachers and both got there and each spoke the better part of an hour. And in spite of that experience, four hundred took a chance again this time!

HOW HOME AND CHARITIES ARE OPERATED

It seems that somebody sent out a letter to all of the Worshipful Masters in the state, criticizing the management of the Masonic Home of Tennessee. The Acting Grand Master got wind of it and sent an official letter to the entire fraternity of the State of Tennessee. By way of explanation, it should be said that the management of the Tennessee Masonic Home has expanded its home aid department and reduced the number of persons actually cared for within its walls. So the Grand Master wrote as follows:

"The outside maintenance plan of taking care of our beneficiaries has been in operation for more than twelve years, and has been fully discussed in the annual reports of the last three Grand Masters to the Grand Lodge. It has also been explained in detail at all of the district lodge meetings held throughout the State, especially during the past year. The current report of the Board will show that there was an increase of 21 beneficiaries over 1937, while the expense was approximately \$4,000 less than that of 1937. A constant check is maintained on all the beneficiaries of the Home, to see that they are assured a satisfactory standard of living. At the present time we are taking care of more than twice as many beneficiaries as we could take care of in the Home for the same amount of funds. In addition, the beneficiaries are much better satisfied and much happier in their home environment. The plan of Outside Maintenance, which Tennessee pioneered, has been adopted by most of the American Grand Lodges, and has received favorable comment from many non-Masonic organizations. The Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Public Welfare of the State of Tennessee expressed his approval of our outside maintenance plan in a letter to Chairman Roberts."

All of which the Jurisprudence Committee commended. We don't know what business it was of this committee's, except that the committee had referred to it a resolution to sell the present Masonic Home and get a farm of a couple of hundred acres or more, which was vetoed.

ADD PHYSICIAN TO LODGE OFFICERS

But the Jurisprudence Committee had another which is approved and which is law; namely, that a lodge shall elect or appoint certain officers; "and may have at their option a Physician, Marshal, and Board of Trustees". We submit that this is something new so far as we know in the staid old body of Freemasonry. We can imagine some use that a lodge would have for these officers but we never heard of the Physician among the regular officers before.

We are greatly indebted to Reviewer John T. Peeler for a fine Correspondence Report, and for courteous treatment of North Carolina.

TEXAS—1938

RICE WENT WEST IN 1904

The book opens with the portrait and sketch of Grand Master John Temple Rice, who was installed as Grand Master in 1937 and presided until December 9, 1938. The book tells us that he was born at Danville, Virginia, in 1888; that his parents moved thence to Greensboro, N. C., and in 1904 went to El Paso, Texas, where he has resided ever since. He was in the drug business until 1927, when he became Secretary of El Paso Lodge, No. 130, and has since devoted this time to Masonry. El Paso Lodge has 1,461 members. Grand Master Rice is Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. During the year 1938 he was Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in Texas.

The Grand Lodge was opened for business at ten o'clock on the morning of December 7th, 1938, but the day's exercises began at nine o'clock. At that time, there were several addresses; of welcome from the Mayor of Waco, and of response by the Senior Grand Warden, among others.

GRAND MASTER SERIOUSLY ILL

The Grand Master was installed in December; spent the month of February in the east; and on March ninth, while out on Masonic business, was stricken with a serious heart condition which kept him out of all work until June. So he called on Deputy Grand Master Lee Lockwood to act for him during his absence as well as during his disability. The Grand Lodge offices are at Waco, which happened to be the home of the Deputy Grand Master also. And if you are not familiar with the geography of Texas, you will be interested to know that it is about as far from Waco to El Paso as from Asheville to Chicago or from Raleigh to Albany or Buffalo, New York.

The Grand Master of Texas has a large amount of routine legal work to do; for certain legal matters which in North Carolina are handled directly by the lodges themselves, have to pass through the Grand Master's TEXAS

hands in Texas. Then there are a lot of dispensations to change the meeting place in a town, of lodges.

REQUESTS REFUSED

The Grand Master refused several requests for permission to lodges to meet in towns not specified in their charters, either temporarily or permanently. forth no reasons for such refusals. But when it came to passing on a petition to form a new lodge at Ivanhoe, he had no difficulty, for there were only eight signers and the Texas law very properly does not permit the formation of a lodge with so small a number. He also refused to permit the use of a lodge room for school purposes at Leander. No details are given. Several occasions of public appearances got his thumbs down; at Humble, the lodge wanted to appear in public at the Baptist Church and he told them nay, as also the lodge at Overton which wanted to put on a Washington's Birthday program with the cooperation of the Eastern Stars. Then several requests to confer degrees out of time came to him, and all were refused, he says. Finally, he was asked for a number of dispensations to receive petitions from candidates with physical maim or defect; and in all cases he got the statement of the District Deputy about them, and in some cases the certificate of a physician was called for, as well as a picture of the defect.

An unusual case came up when lawyers called for the returns of a certain lodge which had been dead a long time. The documents were sought as evidence in a lawsuit. He says that at first he refused them, but later recanted.

We find that Masonry must not be mixed in Texas with other matters, as is shown in the following:

DISCIPLINE

Circulars were mailed and handed to me during the primary election held in Texas in July in which articles were printed stating that the candidate for office was a MASON.

The lodges in Texas were advised by the Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Brother Lee Lockwood, under date of June 8, then acting as Grand Master, calling attention to the provisions of our law and directing that members be notified likewise that this provision of the Laws of the Grand Lodge of Texas was not to be violated.

September 14, and again on September 17, I addressed the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master of the 14th Masonic District to prefer charges against two candidates for office who had violated our laws in this respect.

WHAT HE DECIDED

Then come the Decisions of Law. First was about the Fifty Year Button; somebody wanted to know whether one could be bought, and whether it could be presented at any other time than at the communication of the Grand Lodge. He says that it cannot be bought, or presented except in Grand Lodge, in the state of Texas.

Another lodge wanted to know whether the Eastern Stars could hold a domino or "42" party in a lodge room, and this gets thumbs down.

Another lodge asks whether it can receive the petition for affiliation of a man whose health is such that he cannot visit the lodge; and whether it can ballot on such petition. The reply is, that under Texas Masonic law the petition of a petitioner for affiliation cannot be ballotted upon "until such time as he visits the lodge". That's the law and we suppose there is some good reason for it.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT THESE MEXICANS

Then there were some questions about the clandestine Masonic bodies; would it be an invasion of jurisdiction "for a Mexican Lodge to grant a charter for a local lodge to be organized in Texas?" Of course it would. "Can a member of a Texas lodge attend a banquet of a Mexican lodge being organized in Texas?" Of course he may not and would be subject to charges. Can a man, residing in a border town in Mexico, petition a lodge in a border town in Texas for the degrees? Of course not. And finally, Could a life member of a lodge under the York of Mexico Grand Lodge, visit and fraternize with lodges in Texas? Since Texas does not recognize the York of Mexico, its members may not fraternize with Texas lodges, he says. We might argue this latter with him a bit, perhaps; for there is a difference between re-

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cognizing the Grand Lodge and admitting that the individual is a Mason. We have known cases in which that difference was set forth; New York, for instance, has permitted intervisitations with lodges by Masons whose Grand Lodge was not recognized, in several cases.

TO SMOKE, OR NOT TO SMOKE?

And among all of the questions this one pops up: "whether or not it was right or lawful for brethren to smoke in the lodge room when the lodge was at labor?" It is said that this question came up in Virginia many years ago when the late Dr. Eggleston, then Foreign Correspondent, was present; the lodge tried to adopt a law forbidding smoking. The old man said he got up and told them that age had gotten much of the pleasure of life away from him; the prohibition law has ruined much more for him; and he'd be d—d if he was going to stand for any little shavetail lodge taking away the rest of it in any such fashion by forbidding smoking. Grand Master John Temple Rice told them it was none of his business to pass on this matter.

HE PUT BAN ON GROTTO

The Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, came before him for attention, and the upshot of it all was that he put a ban on them. says he put it up to the Committee on Purposes and Policies before making a decision, and got a unanimous request that he ban the Grotto. Then each elective officer signed a request to the Grand Monarch of the Grotto calling for the revocation of the Grotto charters in Texas, and it was promptly complied with. Evidently there must have been some misunderstanding of facts, for later in the session the Committee on Purposes and Policies reports on the Grotto subject, saying in substance that it did not approve what the Grand Master did, but there was something more to be said. Then it reviews what the Grotto has done in Texas—at Beaumont, Paris, Dallas and Port Arthur—in the twenty three years of its existence in Texas. Its conclusions are found in the following, which is adopted:

The Grotto at Beaumont has among its active leaders the finest Masons in that section—preachers, teachers, judges, business and civic leaders and in general a large number of real good Masons. No criticism directed toward any activity which it sponsored has come to our attention. Neither has a single critical statement as to the conduct or deportment of any of its members in connection with the Grotto's activities or entertainments reached us from any source.

Much the same splendid record seems to have marked its activities at Paris, at Port Arthur, and at Dallas, and on the whole the Grotto's standards—its Constitution and set-up for discipline, as well as the record of clean conduct of its members—places the matter before us in such a light as to overcome reluctance to add another organization to those named in present Article 265. In reaching this conclusion, we have been governed largely by the fact. The Grotto's constitution contains no announcement of its advocacy of any set of principles as representing Masonic ideals; neither does The Grotto publish any periodical or circulate any propaganda as to what should constitute proper aims or purposes of Masonic Bodies.

Indeed, we are constrained to find that the extent and nature of the Grotto's operations in Texas during the past 23 years have been so well known to Texas Masons that this Grand Lodge cannot in fairness call a halt at this late date.

Your Committee therefore recommends that Article 265 be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

"Art. 265. The Orders of the Royal Arch Masons, Council of Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templar, "Scottish Rite Bodies, Eastern Star, Good Samaritan, Order of Beauseant, Shriners, Grotto, De Molay and Order of Rainbow, may be permitted to meet in the Lodge room."

GENERALIZATIONS ARE DANGEROUS

One comes to the conclusion that because the Grotto was not found in west Texas and he did not know anything about it at first hand but had heard some derogatory reports, the Grand Master acted without sufficient information. The Grotto has made some mistakes in some places; but you can't damn the whole organization because of these. If you did so, you would logically have to damn all craft lodges because some of them do putrid things, which is a fact; you would have to throw the Shrine in the ashcan because of what some Temples thereof have done that was far from commendable; and

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further, because some very few individual Masons are a stench in the nostrils of decency and get away with it, one would have to condemn all Masons. There's too much of this wholesale generalization. Even churches would be condemned by this process, inevitably. "There's so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it does not behoove the most of us to condemn at wholesale the rest of us."

TWO RECOMMENDATIONS

And partly in this connection the Grand Master makes some recommendations. Here are two of his eighteen formal recommendations:

Recommendation No. 13. That our laws be amended so as to make it a Masonic offense for a Master Mason, a member of a Lodge in Texas, to use his lodge membership as a prerequisite for forming or joining any organization, club, society or association other than the Orders specifically named in Article 265, as recommended for amendment, and the Jurisprudence Committee be instructed to draw this amendment to our laws.

Recommendation No. 14. That the ceremony in the Entered Apprentice Degree at the Secretary's desk be abolished in its entirety, and the Committee on Work be instructed to so instruct in all schools and inform all certificate men, and that all officers of lodges immediately discontinue the same.

The first of these two looked too drastic to the Jurisprudence Committee, and it reported as follows:

It is proposed to make it a Masonic offense for any such Mason to form or join any organization, club, society or association composed of Masons only other than those just named. Such a law as that proposed would undoubtedly prohibit any Mason from belonging to a luncheon club such as the "High Noon" and Scottish Rite Clubs existing in many of our cities, which have done much to promote good fellowship and bring their members into closer fraternal relations. Moreover, such clubs conduct enlightening educational programs and engage in welfare and humanitarian work that reflects great credit upon such clubs. One such has made it an annual custom to provide our guests at the Home for Aged Masons with Christmas remembrances, and another provides the graduating classes of our Home and School with suitable remembrances each year, all of which adds much to the happiness and pleasure of the old people of the Home for Aged Masons as well as our children in the Home and School. Moreover, such an amendment to our Laws would perhaps be in direct conflict with those provisions of Art. 539 of our Laws which permit our members to form or join Masonic Temple Associations for the purpose of constructing or improving Masonic Temples or Lodge buildings; to organize or join Masonic Cemetery Associations, and to form or join Masonic Employment and Relief Bureaus. None of the aforementioned clubs, or associations are named in Art. 265, and membership therein would probably subject the Brother to prosecution for a Masonic offense if our Laws are amended as suggested.

FLY THOUGHT THERE ARE TOO MANY ORGANIZATIONS

And Brother W. Madden Fly submits a resolution starting with a Whereas to the effect that there is a tendency to start too many organizations without getting anybody's consent, based on Masonry, which ends with a Now Therefore to the effect that a long list of organizations is duly recognized as Masonic, such list being printed in the book. It omits the Shrine and the Grotto, so we infer that these are thus declared not to be Masonic. It's all right with us for them to "recognize" the list that he sets forth, but what is gained by their solemnly declaring that the Royal Order of Scotland is recognized in Texas and by their leaving the Shrine out of the list? What about the Grand Councils of the Order of the Anointed High Priesthood? Ours, at least, is a separate group and is in administration, dogma and ritual independent; so what? In North Carolina, we don't recognize any of them and they don't bother us; their presence has added impetus to Masonry in general rather than impeded its progress; if a bunch in one of them occasionally gets mixed up in a raffle or other gambling business we get the Masonic law on them promptly and stop it as we should; and we seem to live in peace, in spite of the ululations of some who in their jeremiads tell us that we've got too many barnacles on the bottom of the old ship of Masonry. They are not barnacles.

This Brother Madden Fly is the same brother who writes the Foreign Correspondence Report, which is always a good one, and we are grateful to him for his courteous treatment of us.

VIRGINIA—1938-39

The book before us is the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for the year ending February 10, 1938; but we also have some information concerning the annual communication for 1939 which we pass on to our readers.

Presiding in 1938 was our friend C. Vernon Eddy, of Winchester. He was succeeded by James N. Hillman, of Emory, and in 1939, at the end of his official year, his successor was Needham S. Turnbull, of Victoria, who is now the head of the Craft in Virginia.

Vernon Eddy is one of these overworked Masons whom everybody gives some sort of Masonic job; he just a short year or so ago finished his term as Grand Commander of Knights Templar. The annual communication in Virginia is always held at Richmond. There are always considerable numbers of distinguished visitors from other Grand Lodges, and it usually falls to the lot of Past Grand Master (now Governor) James Hubert Price to be Master of Ceremonies at their presentation. The Committee on Distribution of Grand Officers' Reports is composed of all Past Grand Masters; and in that number one seldom misses the voice of William Lee Davis, who is also heard in the other Grand Bodies as they meet and deliberate. Others usually in their places are Doctor Tom Hooper, John Cochran, and William Moseley Brown.

OFFICIAL ACTS

Grand Master Eddy reports that during his official year he has awarded twenty three Veterans' Emblems, to Masons who show fifty years' unbroken membership. In Virginia, the Grand Master is accustomed to giving dispensations to lodges to change the times of stated communications for specific reasons, and in the list of fifty to sixty dispensations which he records as granted, are several of this type. Several others are to particular lodges to lay cornerstones, and others to permit joint communications of two or more lodges. Then there was the case from Culpeper in which John Maupin Sims was passed to the Second Degree and was to have been raised

on May 14th; but they took him to a hospital on the thirteenth, and he died on the fifteenth. The Grand Master gave them a dispensation to give him Masonic burial. There are many others with circumstances of interest attached.

DISPENSATIONS REFUSED

And he refused a dispensation to a lodge to lay a cornerstone of a church on Sunday; to another, to "unveil a bronze marker commemorating the completion of the new sewage disposal plant"; and to lay the cornerstone of a building for Royal Neighbor Lodge at Coal Mine, Va., because "Not of sufficient dignity and importance." The report does not state what sort of a lodge Royal Neighbor Lodge is; it obviously is not a Masonic lodge, and the Royal Neighbors as we remember it are the lady friends of the Modern Woodmen.

DECISIONS OF LAW

Then came the official decisions. First has to do with a matter of assessments. The lodge at Quantico has voted to assess every member ten dollars per year, beginning in 1931 and running for ten years, to build a Tem-They want to know whether they can suspend a man for nonpayment of the assessment. The ruling is that if he pays his dues as fixed by the lodge by-laws, he cannot be suspended. One is moved to wonder why the lodge did not vote to fix its dues just ten dollars more; in that case the non-payer could be suspended and the money would be easily available for the purpose mentioned; and at the end of the required period the by-laws could be amended to cut the dues down ten dollars. Next, is a case about the doctrine of physical perfection. Would he permit Lewis Ginter Lodge to receive a petition from a man with a leg amputated below the knee? The answer in Virginia is that such a course is contrary to one of the landmarks of Masonry. The man walked with an artificial foot; could dance, drive a car, and so forth. Here is a case in which North Carolina denies the validity of such landmark. We are going to send somebody a copy of Past Grand Master Timberlake's essay on the landmarks; he and Roscoe Pound are not far apart. The Denver Masonic periodical of this month quoted them freely in a discussion of the same thing.

CAN HE HOLD OFFICE IN BOTH?

There is settled in this book a question which produces much variation in laws and usage. What office in a subordinate lodge can an officer in Grand Lodge hold? In Virginia, they have settled the question by declaring that "any officer of the Grand Lodge may be an officer in a subordinate lodge; except the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, may not hold the office of Worshipful Master, Senior Warden or Junior Warden in a subordinate lodge. If we are not mistaken, we have known of a Grand Master who was also the Secretary of his local lodge. In North Carolina we are much more strict about it than in Virginia. We remember how, some years ago when we were only a Grand Steward of something, and we were meeting in Asheville, there was a roll call vote on something, when the name of our particular lodge was reached, a man by the name of Allen answered as Junior Warden near us; and it was mistaken for our voice—and how we got a dirty look from at least one Grand Officer who thought this scribe was both Grand Steward and also Junior Warden at the same time.

THE BOY PRESENTED HIS DADDY

We have often found Grand Masters and such presenting their parents in Masonic and Eastern Star Meetings; but here is a Grand Master who is presented by his son—a real flesh and blood young man, modernistic. When the father was elected Grand Master the son was Master of his lodge. A large delegation of Southwest Virginia Masons escorted Dr. Hillman to the East and the spokesman was his son. He did it quite nicely, as follows (quoting only in part):

"I cannot begin to express my feelings on this occasion. This gentleman and I first became acquainted in June, 1907. Since that time, as you can well imagine, our association has been very close and marked by many outstanding events to me, some two or three of which I would like to mention here.

"Probably the first of real importance was upon my graduation from high school. It happened that on this occasion this gentleman was the speaker of the evening and presented me with my diploma. The next occasion occurred a few years later when, upon my graduation from college, this same gentleman again handed me my diploma. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to me at this time to do a little presenting for myself.

"I would like to digress here for a moment, Most Worshipful Sir, and mention a little incident that was rather amusing. When I got ready to go to college and was all set to leave, father looked at me and said, "Son, where is your hat?" The custom in those days with all high school boys was to go bareheaded. I said, 'I haven't one.' He promptly presented me his. It fitted pretty well, so I went off with it. That is the last hat I have had."

PRESENT FROM THE WOMEN

The Eastern Stars gave Dr. Hillman a present, which was presented by the well known Brother A. C. Cosdon. It is a well phrased suggestion of the link between the Masons and the other group. Perhaps our readers would like to read what Brother Cosdon said:

"Most Worshipful Sir, on behalf of those whom you and I will never meet inside these walls, I just want to say a word. The good influence and guiding hand of mother in our boyhood, the association of sisters as we grow older, and later when we reach the age of maturity and again take the hand of a good woman, it is through her guiding influence that we attain the heights of success and glory. And so, sir, I say that when you crossed the threshold of Masonry and as you have journeyed down through life it is because of her association with you and her encouragement that you have been enabled to reach the position you now occupy. So I say that each of us, no matter what we attain in life, owe all to those.

"Miss Kathryne L. Gravins, the Grand Worthy Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, who represents approximately ten thousand mothers, sisters and wives, has asked me to present in their behalf, and as a token of their appreciation, this small traveling kit which she hoped you might find beneficial. I present you this and wish you Godspeed this year."

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1939

We said in the beginning that we knew something about the 1939 meeting, also. We attended it, and spoke

briefly to the Grand Lodge. It was a very interesting meeting. While we were waiting for Governor Price to announce our delegation for presentation and introduction, there was a pull at our coattail, and by none other than Bro. John R. Mantz, of Saltville, of the Committee on Work, whom we had found at Abington on June 28 last, as mentioned in our Tennessee story. We visited the Virginia Masonic Home, and found a little girl there whose brother is a student at Wake Forest; a football player who seems to have been good enough for other colleges to want him and hence some withdrawals of relations. is a good Masonic Home and Bro. Turner is a good superintendent. And Grand Master Turnbull—he was born about thirty miles from our residence, in Brunswick county. His lodge sent a degree team to our lodge in March, and Blandford Lodge furnished the candidate, and there were altogether 92 Virginia Masons present for the Third Degree work in our lodge by Victoria Lodge, plus about the same number from North Carolina—and it was a pleasure to our lodge to entertain the guests in the largest Masonic meeting ever held in our county. We are very glad that Judge Turnbull, Grand Secretary Clift, Grand Lecturer Beach and the brethren could visit us. We are less than ten miles from the Virginia-North Carolina state line, and nearer Richmond than Greensboro, North Carolina; nearer Norfolk than New Bern; nearer Lynchburg than Charotte. In case you want to know, it is 418 miles from our residence to Cumberland Gap.

And we might mention in passing that when Grand Master Turnbull was installed in his new office, his brethren in his own and nearby lodges presented him with a set of Gould's History of Freemasonry, of which this scribe had the pleasure to be associate editor with Dr. Melvin M. Johnson.

WYOMING—1938

The book opens with a picture of the incoming Grand Master, Brother Lew Miller Gay, proprietor of the Gay Mortuary, at Casper, one of those good brethren whose brilliance in Masonic action is duly matched by the brilliance of the top of his dome as we see it in the portrait.

His predecessor, who presided in Rawlins, August 22-23. 1938. is Grand Master Warner B. Jones, who called six special communications of his Grand Lodge during the year and presided over only two of these. There were four for the laying of cornerstones, in each of which instances the Grand Master had business elsewhere: and another was to institute a new lodge at Hanna, and still another to institute a new lodge in the city of Casper. na is a town in which the Union Pacific Coal Company operates, and the meeting was held in apartments in the Union Pacific Coal Company's recreation building. new lodge at Casper is an interesting one. Lodge number 42 is already stationed there, with 292 members in a town of seventeen thousand population; but there was started a movement for a new lodge and when it got its dispensation there were thirty seven signers of the petition, only three of whom came from Casper Lodge, No. 42. Twenty two of the 37 were from out-of-state lodges, and twelve came from other Wyoming lodges.

There was a welcome address by a citizen of Rawlins, who disclaimed any idea of a "Chamber of Commerce talk." Obviously not, for his first outburst of praise is for the state's penitentiary; and when the Committee on Courtesies makes its report, it duly thanks the Warden and the Deputy Warden of the State's Penitentiary for the privilege of going in there. Here's what the welcomer said; one would infer that the Commonwealth hoosegow is the state's outstanding showplace:

The state penitentiary is located here but we have forgotten the sinister effect of such an institution in the beauty of the outside landscaping. It is not only the finest in Carbon County and Wyoming, but I believe in this entire western country. Be sure and see it while you are here. The George Washington Memorial Park will be completed next

year. It will do credit to any city. The east side development at the penitentiary will be completed in 1939 with artificial lake and further landscaping. The state will beautify the grounds of the new highway building, and the school district will finish the new high school stadium. Last week by an overwhelming vote our citizens approved a new \$300,000 court house and library, while at the same election approval was given for a new \$60,000 city hall. Rawlins, a few years ago, would have appeared to be a town of no beauty and little pride. Today it is on the road to take its place as one of the most beautiful cities in our state. This has been accomplished by the enthusiasm and help of a body of citizens, a great majority of whom are members of this Masonic Fraternity.

Grand Master Jones begins with pardonable pride in the fact that Wyoming Masonry has made a net gain in membership during the year—not an exceedingly great gain, to be sure, but a gain of sixty two. We are duly gratified; the first and the last jurisdictions to be reviewed have made gains this time, with a liberal sprinkling in between; of course we refer to Alabama and Wyoming as the Alpha and the Omega, since Wyoming is as near Omega as we can get in the list of states.

He issued a dispensation to Jackson lodge to get a new meeting place; it is to be on the second floor of the "vicerage" of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Jackson. This scribe, being a Baptist Deacon, is not supposed to know what that place that they moved to is; we just tell our readers what we see in the book. If you split that word "vicerage" into two, "vice" and "rage" we presume you would not get what it means.

Then there was a dispensation to Burns Lodge to call a special election to elect officers. The book says there was a "severe blizzard" occupied the night set for the election and "prevented the attendance of the members." The more we read about the weather in the books from the other states, the more we brag on the weather in North Carolina in winter. Just the same, if we get an invitation to visit the Wyoming Grand Lodge next August, we plan (confidentially) to accept it. Maybe the weather is getting better out there.

We have no information about the matter before us,

but we presume the lodges present Bibles to candidates. We find that the Grand Lodge paid \$614.14 to a publishing house for Bibles.

And we smile when we scan the voucher-manifest: for here is our good and modest friend, Grand Secretary Joe Lowndes, paying himself off every once in a while with a check marked "J. M. Lowndes, Wages." We suppose, admitting that the stipend is wages, he would possibly go so far as to admit that he has got a white collar job. dently he has to herd up the lodges quite a bit for one reason or another; for his expense account runs up to five Down here among the fraternity of travelers, we call these "swindle sheets." You see, this scribe travels at the expense of the great old state of North Carolina. He and his Grand Treasurer square up about once a year. The Grand Treasurer avers that his first receipt from the Grand Secretary this year was three weeks before the annual communication; but he did not worry about that, for he began the year with a cash balance of \$24,631.86, and the total of all of the warrants covering disbursements is only \$9,423.55. So the cash balance grew some seven hundred dollars during the year.

The Wyoming Masonic Home Fund Foundation handles relief cases, and the total of them this year is nearly five thousand dollars.

Brother Richard H. Repath is the Grand Librarian. He reports that his library was the recipient of a donation of a valuable collection of books from the Honorable Willis Van Devanter, of the United States Supreme Court, a member of Acacia Lodge of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The books are listed.

The book tells us that Wyoming voted to become a member of the Masonic Service Association; and, through it, sent a donation to the stranded Austrian Masons.

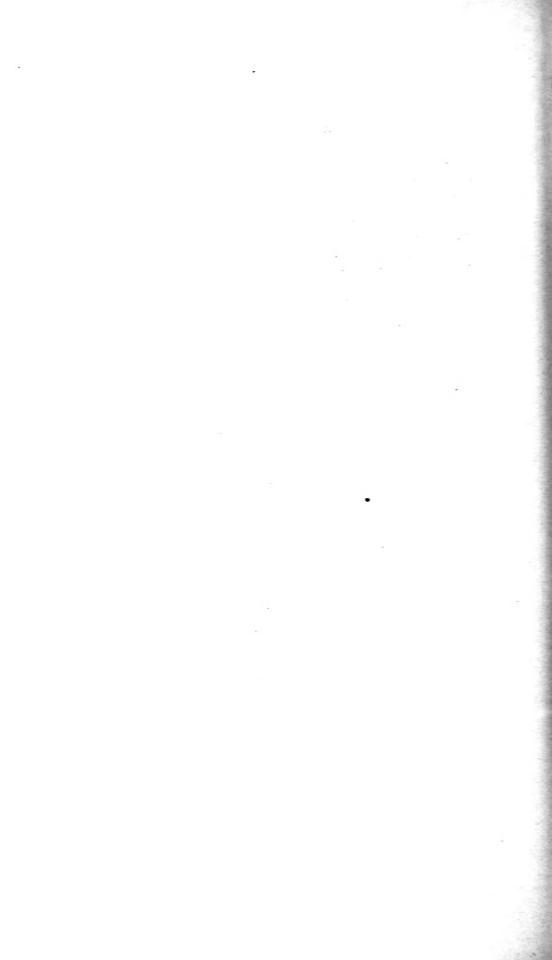
We have been noticing the number of Grand Lodges which use a cipher or ritual in one way or another. There is another slant to this matter, which we find in the report which Joe Lowndes writes as Custodian of the Work, as follows:

The art of writing in cipher, so as to conceal the meaning of what is written, may be traced many years back. Freemasonry has employed a great variety of ciphers, many being discontinued. In the instructions of the Oliver Ritual, supposed to have been used in London in the year 1749, is this instruction:

"You are also, my brethren, entitled as Master Masons, to the use of an alphabet which our venerable Grand Master, Hiram Abiff, employed in communications with King Solomon. It is geometric in character and is, therefore, eminently useful to persons in general—I will now entrust you with the key thereof."

This would indicate that keys or rituals have been in use for many years.

This distinguished Mason appears in a plurality of roles. Next we find him in that of Fraternal Correspondent. In this capacity he gives us the facsimile seals of practically all of the Grand Lodges of the United States, together with a description of each. Some are very fascinating; a few, quite commonplace, but this unique feature of the report is indeed interesting. There is also a picture of the Rhode Island Bible.



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MASONRY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

EGYPT—NATIONAL GRAND LODGE—1937

The book before us is bilingual—the front of the book as we understand that term—that is, the left side—is in French, and the front as the Egyptians understand it—that is, the right—is in Arabic. There is only a brief summary in French occupying 38 pages, while the Arabic section is of more than a hundred pages.

This Grand Lodge has had a rather checkered career. In 1922, when Prince Mohamed Ali was Grand Master, there was a schism and a new group was formed, which was backed by the Scottish Rite groups, while the Mohamed Ali group was backed by the British. Then in 1932 there was a partial restoration, but there is still a schismatic body there.

The present Grand Master is Hussein Sabri Pacha, and the Grand Secretary is Abdel Meguid Younis. The chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations is Hussein Sabri Pacha. Youssef Ibrahim is the Grand Representative of North Carolina near the National of Egypt, and E. R. Ford is theirs near us.

The book shows that twenty four lodges under this Grand Lodge use the Greek language; twenty five the Arabic; seven the French; two the Italian; two the Armenian; and one each, the English, the Hebrew and the Spanish.

The Master of Lodge El Latayef at Cairo is Comptroller in the Ministry of Finance of Nour-el-Hekma, the Inspector of Interior Navigation for the Ministry of Communications; of Al-Ikhlas, is Chief of Personnel of the "Gouvernorat"; of Al-Meguid, is Inspector of the Ministry of Public Instruction; of El-Marouna, is connected with the University of Egypt; and there are yet others who are public officials. The Master of El Wafa at Alexandria is chief physician in the Rachid Hospital. The head of the one English-speaking lodge is connected with the Vacuum Oil Company at Cairo. One of the Masters of the Greek lodges is an insurance man, and another is in a bank. Another is with the Greek Chamber

of Commerce. One Master of an Arabic-speaking lodge is connected with the Suez Canal Police Department.

A few Grand Lodges have withdrawn relations with the Grand Lodge National of Egypt, but we have never seen fit to so recommend. It seems that the situation there is in fairly good condition, and the personnel of these lodges is indeed quite high.

MEXICO—YORK GRAND LODGE—1938

We have not reviewed the Proceedings of the York Grand Lodge for a number of years, for one reason or another. It is a pleasure to do so again. This is the seventy Eighth annual and it is held at Mexico City. It was planned to meet this time at Puebla, but for reasons unavoidable but not explained, it was found necessary to abandon this plan. The presiding Grand Master is Brother Max S. Von Son, who is re-elected. The Grand Secretary is Bro. Fred T. Berger. Of course our old friend Marcus A. Loevy is still functioning.

There are fifteen lodges under the constitution, of which one makes no report. Two of them are in the city of Mexico, and the total membership of the two is 245. The largest lodge in the list is the Tampico Lodge, with 195 members. The lodges at Merida, Yucatan, and Torreon, Coahuila, have twelve members each; the lodge at Guadalajara has fourteen members; Albert Pike, at Puebla, has sixteen; the lodge at Guanajuato has fifteen; Washington-Hidalgo at Chihuahua has nineteen; and the other lodges range between twenty and sixty members. The total number of members reported for all lodges, including Esperanza, for which we get no information, is 716.

The official address of the Grand Master tells us something about conditions with which they have to contend. The following paragraph will be interesting:

Due to the immigration laws of Mexico, and the with-drawal of several important foreign banks and corporations from this country, little new material has been available in the quarries, and it has been necessary for many of our good and staunch members to return to foreign countries where they have made their permanent residences. This has, of course, affected our membership as some who have left this country have taken demits and have affiliated with lodges in other parts of the world. The greatest sufferers have been lodges in small mining towns, where the population, which was at one time important, has been reduced considerably. Thus, some of our formerly strong lodges now have but a few members, but they continue to hold meetings, and although there is very little degree work, yet the truly Masonic spirit prevails. It gives a

feeling of elation when you hear about the meetings in one of our very small lodges. Although they experience difficulties in renting a lodge room they make a strong effort to hold their meetings, and with their few members and an occasional visitor are able to open lodge. After reading the minutes some Masonic papers are discussed.

One item of interest is referred to with considerable pride; a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was instituted in Mexico City during the year by the Most Worthy Grand Matron and the Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, with a charter membership of thirty three; fifteen ladies and eighteen Masons.

The Grand Master's address recommends that the York Rite Trestle Board be maintained hereafter by a per capita tax of 1.25 pesos per year, which is adopted; and that "no life memberships be granted by the Lodges under this Jurisdiction," which is also adopted.

We stated above that Past Grand Master Mark Loevy is still functioning. He is not overmuch optimistic, but is plenty determined to carry on, as witness the following:

In regard to our internal condition—perhaps the Immigration Laws will be changed or modified,-permitting new elements to come here. If such be the case our number will be rapidly increased. If not modified the time will come when we may have to cease working as a Grand It has happened elsewhere. The Grand Lodges and the Constituent Lodges cease to work-but the individual Masons carry on. Nothing can prevent us from living and working agreeable to the beautiful, instructive, elevating Principles and Tenets of Masonry. We have done so for forty to fifty years in each Lodge. During that long period of time we have been successful—have been an example to others showing and proving that Freemasonry is not a political, personal, anti-church, egotistical organization, but a society of good and true men, mutually assisting and instructing each other, to serve and act according to the Ordinances of the House of the Lord. We may perhaps be remembered as the Pioneers here. shall be our wages and our reward. We have never expected anything more.

He takes notice of the withdrawal of fraternal relations by Texas, in the following, which is very interesting: If it is stated by Texas that we claim "exclusive jurisdiction" unlawfully we must deny the allegation. It is not the case. We have never invaded the jurisdiction of any other State Lodge. Almost every single lodge under the York Grand Lodge of Mexico was chartered thirty to almost fifty years ago by Mexican Bodies. There are twenty-seven States, two Territories, and the Federal District composing the Republic of Mexico. We have thirteen lodges, two of them in the Federal District. It is really absurd, therefore, to say we claim "exclusive jurisdiction" over the entire Republic. No new lodges have been chartered for years. That we have never been molested these many years is convincing proof that we are and have always been recognized as regular law-abiding men and Masons.

We meet almost daily with the Masons of the land of our adoption, in other Bodies of Masonry and there does not exist the least sign of friction or rivalry. We have never been termed invaders or intruders. We repeat these remarks as we have made them before in order that as new Officers and new Reviewers are appointed and elected in other jurisdictions with whom we enjoy fraternal recognition they may know exact conditions here, and the status of Freemasonry in the Republic of Mexico.

And in addition to the foregoing, which is from the formal report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he also has a Foreign Correspondence Report of fifty pages, double column. How they do so much passes our understanding. There is a report on their Masonic Temple which shows that it is in good repair and well furnished, which is more than can be said about the Temples owned by some Grand Lodges of forty thousand members and out of debt.

Their lodges are located at Mexico City, Chihuahua, Puebla, Guadalajare, Tampico, Cananea, Monterrey, Pachuca, Guanajuato, Minatitlan, Torreon, and Merida. We hope to pay them a visit within a few months.

TASMANIA—1937-38

Tasmania lies one hundred and fifty miles to the South of Australia, and has two hundred thousand of population. Hobart, the capital, has a population of some fifty thousand. There are on the island forty five Masonic Lodges with a membership of 4,028. Conditions are Masonically very good, and the Grand Lodges report a net gain in membership. Every lodge except eight had degree work during the six months covered by the report before us.

There were several special meetings of the Grand Lodge during the period. One was held on Saturday, November 27th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Temple for "Peace" Lodge at the town of Penguin. is stated that the brethren of Penguin had been put to inconvenience a long time by having to use a rented hall. and determined to build their own home. When we speak of a "rented" hall, we mean that they had to pack up all of their equipment after each meeting and unpack everything again before they could meet the next time; the premises were not under their control between times. Then they had two or three special meetings to perform some legal duty about an amendment or a vote of money; and we submit that they have a record in this; for according to the book, two special meetings of Grand Lodge lasted exactly ten minutes each, including "solemn prayer" and ceremony.

The Grand Master is Bro. Stanley Dryden, and the Grand Secretary is Bro. W. H. Strutt, who took a long trip overseas. His son, Bro. H. W. Strutt, ably took his place during his absence.

Tasmania is about as far from home in the civilized world that a North Carolinian could go; and yet as we read the book we feel that this is a rather small world after all. Read the following:

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S FUND

R. W. Bro. Eric Hedberg, P. D. G. M. (President), moved that the sum of £250 be donated from the Grand

Lodge (General Fund) to the Tasmanian Society for Care of Crippled Children. He said the matter had been before the Board of General Purposes, which had unanimously recommended the vote to the Appeal now being launched in the community to raise some £10,000 to assist in the care of the Crippled Children in Tasmania, whose numbers had been considerably added to by the epidemic of Infantile Paralysis now in our midst. He considered it would be a fine gesture of this Grand Lodge to make the contribution now asked for.

Was it not the existence of an "epidemic of Infantile Paralysis in our midst" that made it possible for this scribe to go to England three years ago? And the same disease afflicts these good people in far away Tasmania, and they give \$1,250.00 to the Tasmanian Society for Crippled Children, which is aiding in rehabilitating children who have become disabled by that dread disease.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND YEAR BOOK 1939

The United Grand Lodge of England has a far-flung territorial jurisdiction, and numerically speaking is the largest Grand Lodge in the world also. It has five thousand and sixty subordinate lodges, and the estimated number of Masons who are members of these at this time is four hundred thousand. Freemasonry in Great Britain has been growing in numbers while the Grand Lodges of the United States were losing a fourth of their membership. The Freemasonry of Great Britain is a brotherhood of small and congenial groups and not a lot of oversized institutionalized lodges up in the hundreds or thousands in membership. Simple arithmetic will tell you that the average lodge has fewer than eighty mem-There are twelve hundred fifty eight lodges in London alone, and three thousand sixty seven in the counties of England and Wales. There are 197 lodges in Cheshire; 141 in Essex; 576 in Lancashire (which includes Manchester, of course); 120 in Wales; 113 in Warwickshire (including Birmingham); 218 in Yorkshire and 116 in Northumberland, which includes 57 in the city of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Province contains 95 lodges, which includes Aldershot military people, Portsmouth and Southampton, and nine lodges on Isle of Wight. In the District Grand Lodges there are whole areas which do not have any autonomous Grand Lodge nor do they want one. stance, there are only two autonomous Grand Lodges for a whole continent—Egypt and Liberia; while the United Grand Lodge of England has 276 lodges in Africa, not to mention the Irish and the Scottish, for which we have Also, England has 226 lodges in India. Even no figures. in New Zealand, where there is a flourishing Grand Lodge, the United Grand Lodge of England has 41 lodges which do not desire to connect themselves with the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. In these Districts we find numbers of lodges which have two meeting places each, and meet in these alternately. England has 42 lodges in South America, sixteen of these being in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, alone. Then there are others in China, Japan, Iraq, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Newfoundland. It must be remembered that Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion of Canada, and its Masonry is a District Grand Lodge of the United Grand Lodge of England, with Sir John Robert Bennett as its head. We had the pleasure of meeting this amiable gentleman at Halifax last July. He has eleven lodges in his district, three of which are at St. John's, the capital.

The Grand Master of this Grand Lodge is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, great-uncle of the present King, and the Pro-Grand Master is the Earl of Harewood, whose wife is the Princess Mary. The Deputy Grand Master is Brigadier General Sir Francis Davies, whom we also had the pleasure of conversing with at Halifax, Charlottetown, Montreal and en route last July, as well as Viscount DeVesci, Grand Warden, the Rev. Thomas T. Blockley, Past Grand Chaplain, and Major Robert L. Loyd, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The Grand Master on account of the infirmities of age, has resigned, and his place is to be taken by the Duke of Kent, who is to be installed next July, and we have signified our intention to be present for the occasion. Brother Sydney A. White is Grand Secretary. We had the pleasure of being welcomed by him on our visit to the Peace Memorial in 1934. The Duke of Kent is at present Provincial Grand Master of Wiltshire.

ALBERTA-1938

The annual communication was held in the capital city of Edmonton, on June eighth. Doctor Clare Clifford Hartman was the Grand Master presiding, being a resident of the town of Olds, a physician and a man of many contacts. The Grand Secretary is Past Grand Master J. H. W. S. Kemis, whose office is at Calgary. There was a welcome address by His Worship the Mayor of Edmonton, who is a Mason; and the distinguished guest of the occasion was His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Bro. J. C. Bowen, who spoke briefly in the first session and also spoke at length at the dinner, the evening of the same day. The Lieutenant Governor appreciates the critical conditions of the times, and refers to them in the following words:

"We are in a period of history where we find it necessary to defend Democracy and all its ideology against the terrorism of the Totalitarian State. I need hardly remind you this morning, especially as Masons, that when a statement is made, as was recently, that Democracy will be dethroned and be replaced by the vicious slavery of the Totalitarian, what this will mean to all men and Masons throughout the world. If the time should ever come in Canada when Democracy would be thus threatened. I feel sure that Masonry would not forget to consider those things that Masonry stands for.

"Throughout this Dominion of Canada for a great many years we have enjoyed the utmost freedom common to all English speaking countries but there are forces at work that tend towards disintegration in our nine provinces and set up some sort of totalitarian dictatorship. It should be remembered by all sections of the Dominion of Canada and I am sure they will recognize it, that this Dominion can only achieve greatness by all parts of the nine provinces of Canada educating its people up to the high ideal of the founders of Confederation, and to this end Masonry has a great contribution to make.

"I think I am not assuming too much when I say to you this morning that it is time to attempt in our own way to combat those sinister forces that would disrupt us, and by carefully presenting all points of view preserve that basis of freedom and spirit of co-operation. Otherwise we will not achieve that greatness to which we were born.

The Province of Alberta has gone through things. There was the political fever around Mr. Aberhart, and then there was the Drouth. The book tells us of the drouth relief efforts of many lodges in many ways. There were collected literally tons of clothing, we are told; also, much cash was donated; and we find the following concerning foodstuffs:

FOODSTUFFS—CHIEFLY FRESH VEGETABLES

These were collected by the lodges, or their members, or through community effort sponsored or assisted by them. In some cases as many as four carloads were shipped from one district, and advice received indicates that over 100 carloads of vegetables were shipped to the drouth areas of this jurisdiction and the sister province of Saskatchewan. In all possible cases the nearest lodge to the destination of the car was advised of the shipment and some members of that lodge became a part of the distribution committee. Much credit is due these brethren for their work and care in making certain that distribution was to all needy, irrespective of other consideration or affiliation. A considerable amount of work was required from the D.D.G.M.'s, both in collection and distribution, and this was given most willingly.

The Grand Master was called on for some rulings and decisions of law. One had to do with what seemed to be a gentleman's agreement that in the two summer months there would be no stated communications of the lodge. The Grand Master says that "the charter having stated the regular meetings of the lodge", they could not do it that way. He does add, however, that if they do not meet, the failure is "simply a default"; so it would seem to arrive at the same end.

Then he was asked by a lodge whether the initiation fee could be so fixed that it would include the first (current) year's dues; but he rules that this cannot be done; fees and dues have to be kept separate.

Under the head of Dispensations, he holds that he cannot permit the Masonic burial of a brother who is dimitted, nor permit the reception of a petition from one who, under the doctrine of the Perfect Youth, could not comply with the constitutional requirements of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. Also, he was asked to permit

the initiation of a candidate within two months from the date of the reception of the gentleman's petition for the degrees. He had the authority to permit this, but he adjudged the reasons given to be unimpressive and did not do so.

And when he comes to close his official report and address, he does not look at the world with the eyes of a Pollyanna. Here is his final comment:

CONCLUSION

The times are decidedly out of joint. No longer dare we commit ourselves to the illusion that it does not matter what a man believes, or in whom he places his trust. All sensible people are concerned with creating a better civilization in political, economic and social fields. The modern world is agitated about the survival or non-survival of Democracy, about freedom and peace, about the most satisfactory social system under which to live.

Freemasonry must set its house in order, not so much by planning new organizations, or by turning to the weary occupation of asking how we can beat up a new enthusiasm, but by asking ourselves in searching fashion what is the application of Masonic faith and philosophy in the present day. The purpose of Freemasonry is to carry humanity onward and upward. Masons believe that a civilization evolved according to the high and righteous principles of the Institution will best accomplish this. Masonry attempts this through its members, and not through its corporate capacity as an Institution. The philosophy of Masonry must stir the conscience, sensitize the spirit of the individual and clarify the goal. But it is the members in the daily life of the world who alone can effect the needed changes. It is the responsibility of the Institution to guide the individual into good, clean, sane, sound thinking according to knowledge and Masonic fundamentals. It is his duty to regulate his daily conduct by his convictions, and as far as these allow, to co-operate with his fellows in the pursuit of a common goal.

There are printed in the book reports from all of the District Deputies—and lest you forget it, they all worked! If a District Deputy performs his duty well, the appropriate committee in reviewing their activities recommends that he be given the rank of Right Worshipful, and this time they all get it. One District Deputy recommended that a member of a lodge who has absent-

ed himself from all of the meetings of his lodge for six months, unless unavoidably, shall be denied the privilege of casting a ballot on a petition for degrees or membership. This is mentioned by the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, but no move is made looking toward its adoption.

There is a report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, which committee is composed of five members; and all of the five do parts of the work. It is a good report.

NEW BRUNSWICK-1938

We have not received a copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick for several years until this one came to us last autumn. We visited the headquarters of the Grand Lodge in July, and we made the acquaintance of the new Grand Secretary, Bro. R. D. Kagee, a very delightful Mason. We were with Grand Master Guy H. Humphrey several days during the celebrations, and enjoyed his company.

On July 13th last, the group who had been at Halifax, went to Saint John, where a banquet was served. The occasion was very pleasant, and the banquet reached a high point in entertainment.

There are forty four lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, with a membership of 5,319. The Grand Lodge has a Benevolent Fund of \$70,000.00, and the donations to the needy during the year were slightly in excess of eighteen hundred dollars.

Saint John is a most interesting place. All visitors wish to see the Reversing Falls on the Saint John River; for a part of the day the water falls one way and for another part it falls in the opposite direction; while for two periods in each twenty four hours it is still. The ocean tide there is twenty seven feet high, and this explains the Reversing Falls. The city is famous for its seafood. We are very fond of this and could wish that we might have Saint John seafood every day. That salmon steak served at the banquet reached a high point in the catalogue of delightful comestibles.

The Proceedings list the British visitors, and we here give them:

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS J. DAVIES, K.C.B.; K.C.M.G.; K.C. V.O.; V.L.; Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

REV. THOMAS T. BLOCKLEY, M.A.; P.G. Chap.; Provincial Grand Master for Oxfordshire.

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT DEVESCI, D.L.; Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England.

MAJOR ROBERT L. LLOYD, O.B.E.; M.C.; Past Deputy Grand

Director of Ceremonies of the United Grand Lodge of England.

RAYMOND F. BROOKE, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Lt.-Col. Lord Farnham, D.S.O.; Provincial Grand Master of Meath.

DR. WILLIAM E. THRIFT, Provost, Trinity College, Dublin. BRIG.-GEN'L. SIR NORMAN A. ORR EWING, Bart: D.S.O.:

A.D.C.; V.L.; Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

T. G. Winning, J.P.; Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Scotland.

We are happy to state that Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, of Warrenton, N. C., U. S. A., the writer's lodge, has made each and all of these honorary members in due and solemn form, and the certificates to this effect will be presented to each of them at a later date.

NOVA SCOTIA-1938

We had the pleasure of attending the Bicentenary Celebration of Canadian Freemasonry, which was planned and carried forward by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, in July, 1938. We have written an account of this celebration for the official organ of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, supplementing an earlier one by Grand Secretary John Huske Anderson; and our account has been published in other periodicals, among them the official magazine of Virginia. It therefore seems unnecessary to give this account to our North Carolina readers again. Rather do we prefer to give them the Masonic historical background of the celebration. The celebration first got under way at Halifax; then moved on to Annapolis Royal; thence to Digby after a luncheon at Kentville. Digby is a beautiful place, and the banquet there with the ladies present was a very pleasant one. Thence the celebration moved on to Saint John, New Brunswick and to the other capitals. We quote the following historical information from the bulletin issued by the Nova Scotia committee:

FOREWORD

There was undoubtedly Masonic activity at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, in the period 1724-27.

In 1737 Capt. Robert Comyns, merchant captain of Boston, Mass., was appointed by the Grand Master of England, as "Provincial Grand Master for Cape Breton and Louisbourg."

On Nov. 14, 1737, Major Erasmus James Philipps was initiated in the First Lodge, Boston.

In March, 1738, he was appointed by Henry Price, Prov. Grand Master of New England, as Prov. Grand Master for Nova Scotia.

In June, 1738, he founded the first lodge on Canadian soil, and in March, 1750, he granted a "deputation" for the First Lodge at Halifax, now St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1.

On December 27, 1757, he was appointed Prov. Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of England "Ancients" and in 1758 established the first Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. This Grand Lodge which had five lodges on its roll became dormant in 1776.

In 1784 the Provincial Grand Lodge warrant was revived and the Grand Lodge established with authority over Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and St. John's (now Prince Edward) Island. During its existence it warranted fifty six lodges apart from the present day St. Andrew's No. 1 (1750) and St. John's No. 2 (1780), which continued to hold their English warrants.

In 1829 the Grand Lodge was reconstituted as a District Grand Lodge under the United Grand Lodge of England.

The first lodge warranted in Nova Scotia by the Grand Lodge of Scotland was Thistle Lodge No. 393 now Keith Lodge No. 17, Halifax, established Feb. 5th, 1827.

In 1845 a Provincial Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Scotland was established. The Scottish lodges formed the present Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in 1866, and in 1869, the lodges on the English registry (with the exception of Royal Standard Lodge No. 398) and an Irish lodge, united with this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge at present consists of 84 lodges and 8646 members.

Too much praise cannot be given to Grand Historian Reginald V. Harris and Grand Master Norman T. Avard for the courteous efficiency with which all details of arrangements for the comfort of the guests were executed. The play written by Brother Harris and presented for the edification of the guests was a marvel; the musicale on Sunday evening was delightful; the religious services at the old cathedral were very inspiring; one can never forget the stay at the Nova Scotia Masonic Home: the hour at Grand Pre, made immortal by H. W. Longfellow's *Evangeline*, made a lasting impression; the reception at the old fort at Annapolis Royal was a happy one; and the hotel "The Pines", at Digby is one of those rare places that one dreams of returning to. was not our first visit to Halifax, and we hope to return still again.

We would not omit reference to the delightful reception given at the Executive Mansion at Halifax by Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Robert Irwin of Nova Scotia to the visitors, who entertained most lavishly and threw the entire mansion open to the visitors, offices, private apartments and reception rooms and grounds.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—1938

Prince Edward Island, known as "The Garden of the Gulf", is the cradle of the Dominion of Canada. It is the smallest of the Provinces of the Dominion, its population being about ninety thousand. About half of that population is Protestant and the other half Roman Catholic. Its Masonic population is 1,084, in fifteen lodges. Its people are agricultural, there being little manufacturing. There are many fox ranches, some of which were shown to us. This is one of the most delightful places that it has been our pleasure to visit. Fortunately, we have the account of the visit of the Bicentenary group from the paper, "The Charlottetown Guardian", which we quote below:

Visiting British, American and Canadian Masons concluded a busy program here last night with a banquet at the Canadian National Hotel. Eminent Free Masons, touring Canada in connection with the founding of the first Mason Lodge on Canadian soil at Annapolis 200 years ago were met at Tormentine yesterday by representatives of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, including Grand Master Donald Baker, Summerside, and Past Grand Master T. Gordon Ives, Charlottetown.

These Grand Lodge officers accompanied the visitors to Borden where the special train was left, the delegates proceeding by motor car to Summerside. From the western capital they were taken to Carr's Creek, at Malpeque Bay, near Miscouche, where a demonstration in oyster culture was conducted by Dr. A. W. H. Needler, of the Fisheries Research Department, Ottawa. Returning to Summerside a visit was made to the Dominion Fox Experimental Station. Dr. G. Ennis Smith, director, explained feeding, breeding, grading, and other points of the industry. Through the co-operation of Mr. Peter Clark, manager of the Prince Edward Island Fur Pool, a large display of fox pelts was on exhibition.

The visitors expressed their appreciation of the efforts made to show them interesting Prince Edward Island industries. It had been the most interesting part of their visit to this country, they said.

Luncheon was served at the spacious residence of Mr. A. R. Brennan, Summerside. Following this the party motored to Charlottetown.

EMERGENT COMMUNICATION

Here an emergent communication of Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island was held at which more than 700 Masons were present. After Grand Lodge was opened deputations were received in the following order:

Representatives of the Grand Lodges of Canada were introduced by T. Gordon Ives, Past Grand Master, Charlottetown. Howard E. Ward, Past Grand Master, also of Charlottetown, introduced representatives of Grand Lodges of the United States.

Grand Lodge of Scotland representatives were introduced by A. Sterling MacKay of Summerside, who is the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland for Prince Edward Island.

Grand Lodge of Ireland representatives were introduced by J. M. Nicholson, P. G. M., Summerside, while the United Lodges of England representatives were introduced by L. M. MacKinnon, P. G. M., Montague.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, Donald Baker, extended welcome to the distinguished visitors and called attention to the fact that they were now being received in the province where the idea of the Dominion of Canada first took form.

ACKNOWLEDGE GREETINGS

The words of welcome were acknowledged by W. D. Lawrence, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Manitoba, on behalf of the Canadian Grand Lodges.

DINNER AT C. N. HOTEL

At the Canadian National Hotel the final function in connection with the visits of the eminent guests to this Province was held. Lieut. Col. G. Elliott Full, V. G., P. G. M., was toastmaster at a dinner in honor of the visiting Free Masons. Lieut. Governor George D. DeBlois extended warm words of welcome to the delegates. This was followed by a welcome on behalf of the City by His Worship, Mayor E. A. Foster.

The toast to the Grand Lodges of the British Isles was proposed by Hon. John E. Sinclair, P. G. M., Rev. Thomas D. Blockley, M. A., past grand chaplain of the United Lodge of England; Lord Farnham, D. S. O., Provincial Grand Master of Meath, Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Brigadier-General Sir Norman A. Orr Ewing, Bart., D. S. O., A. D. C., V. L., Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Scotland spoke in reply.

The health of the Grand Lodges of the United States of America was proposed by A. S. MacKay, P. G. M.,

Summerside, and responded to by Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Massachusetts.

GENERAL SIR F. J. DAVIES

General Sir Francis John Davis, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., K. C., V. O., V. L., distinguished British Mason who spoke yesterday at the emergent communication of Grand Lodge of this province and read a message from the Duke of Connaught, is a native of Worcestershire, England. He first entered the Worcestershire Militia before joining the Grenadier Guards in 1884.

He served in the Suakin Expedition, 1885, the Jebu Expedition, 1895, the South African War, and the World War. During the latter struggle he served successively in France, Dardanelles and Egypt, was six times mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. The steps in his military career have been as follows:

A. D. C., Cork District, 1898; special service West Africa, 1892; D. A. A. G., Cape of Good Hope, 1897; S. Dist., 1898; D. A. A. G., Intelligence Army Headquarters, South Africa, 1899; Acting Commissioner of Police Johannesburg, 1900; Staff Captain, War Office, 1902; D. A. Q. M. G., War Office, 1902; Assistant Director of Military Operations, 1904; one of British delegates at International Conference on wireless telegraphy, Berlin, 1906; A. Q. M. G., Western Command, 1907; General Staff Officer, 1st Division; Aldershot, 1909; Brigadier General, General Staff, Aldershot Command, 1910-13; Director of Staff Duties, War Office, 1913-14; European War service, 1914-17; Military Secretary of War Office, 1916-19; G. O. C.-in C. Scottish Command, 1919-23; Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1923-26; A. D. C. General to the King, 1922-26, after which he retired from military service.

QUEBEC

The Grand Lodge of Quebec has its headquarters in Montreal. The personnel of the Grand Lodge is the highest type of brethren. Their entertainment of the Bicentenary group was very happy; there was a Sunday afternoon drive around the Island which is Montreal; a beautiful luncheon at the Montreal Hunt Club, an informal dinner at the newly decorated Windsor Hotel; and a visit to the Masonic Temple Monday morning, with a Masonic reception there to the visitors, followed by a visit to the Sun Life Building, the tallest in the British Empire, through the courtesy of Bro. Arthur B. Wood, President of the Company.

We have the account of the visit as found in the Montreal Gazette of July 18th, which we quote:

U. K. MASONS FETED BY LOCAL OFFICERS

OFFICIAL CEREMONY OF WELCOME TO BE HELD THIS

MORNING AT TEMPLE

NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS

GRAND LODGE OFFICIALS ARRANGE PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT FOR ONE-DAY VISIT

On a goodwill tour of Canada to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the first Masonic lodge in Canada, distinguished Craftsmen of the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, will be officially received here at 9 o'clock this morning at a ceremony to be held in the Masonic Temple, Sherbrooke and St. Mark streets.

Delegates from the British Isles arrived here yesterday and officers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec were hosts at a series of informal functions and will continue to entertain the visiting brethren until their departure this afternoon.

Those in the party are:

From England, Gen. Sir Francis J. Davies, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., V. L., deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of England; Right Hon. Viscount Vesci, D. L., senior warden of the Grand Lodge of England; Major Robert L. Loyd, C. B. E., M. C., past grand director of ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England and Rev. T. T. Blockley, M. A., provincial grand master for Oxfordshire.

From Scotland Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman Orr Ewing,

Bart., D. S. O., A. D. C., V. L., grand master mason of Scotland, and Thomas G. Winning, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

From Ireland, Raymond F. Brooke, deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; Lieut. Col. Lord Farnham, D. S. O., provincial grand master of Meath, Ireland, accompanied by Lady Farnham, and Dr. William E. Thrift, S. F., T. C. D., prominent officer of the craft and Provost of Dublin University.

U. S. OFFICERS PRESENT

Also present yesterday were: J. R. Perry, grand master of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Perry; H. Taylor, grand marshal of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Taylor; J. Edward Allen, deputy grand master of North Carolina; Archie West, grand master, and H. Martland, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Alberta; W. Lawrence, past grand master of Massachusetts; Francis Burd, past grand master of British Columbia, and F. A. Conger, of Minnesota.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec present yesterday were: Duncan McLellan, grand master; W. W. Williamson, grand secretary; Arthur Nickle, Dr. Lionel Stream and M. Kerson, district deputy grand masters; A. F. C. Ross, grand treasurer; John Baillie, grand director of ceremonies; Arthur B. Wood, J. A. Macdonald and Rev. Dr. Malcolm Campbell, past grand Masters, and O. E. Stanton, past district deputy grand master. W. R. Eakin, grand first principal of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, also assisted at the functions.

Yesterday morning the visitors were taken on a tour of old Montreal and were entertained at a luncheon in the Montreal Hunt Club, Cote St. Catherine road. In the afternoon they visited the mountain chalet and the lookout and were taken for a tour around the western end of the island. Last night a dinner was tendered in the Windsor Hotel, while English brethren were also entertained at the Forest and Stream Club, on the Lakeshore, by officers of St. Paul's Lodge, which still retains its affiliation with the Grand Lodge of England although meeting in Montreal.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—1938

This Grand Lodge holds quarterly communications, the first reported in the book before us being that of August 26th, 1937. At this, there was reported the need for significant additions to the Widows', Orphans' and Aged Freemasons' Fund; the Most Worshipful Grand Master explains that the average age of the brethren necessitates greater expenditures for assistance than used to be necessary. There is in the book an interesting graph of the activities of the fund, and a table showing that the average voluntary donations to the fund by the membership are \$1.70 per year. If we could equal that, our per capita tax could be reduced.

A Brother Hund moved that the names of individual subscribers be not henceforth printed, and stated that some Masons objected to this publicity to their donations. The Grand Master ruled that the returns from the individual lodge as received would be printed; and it was within the rights of the individual lodge to omit these names. His ruling carries an interesting bit of Masonic concept. Says he, "Grand Lodge is bound by its own constitution not to interfere unnecessarily in the affairs of any lodge."

The Grand Master is Doctor J. S. Battye. The frontispiece of the book is a three color picture of Past Deputy Grand Master R. Russell, in which the registration of colors is perfect and the general impression excellent. The Grand Secretary is Brother A. E. Jensen.

The third quarterly reported in the book is that of February 24th, at which the Grand Master begins his address with a sort of welcome speech to those present; which is as follows:

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

The M. W. Grand Master: At the outset, may I say how deeply honoured I feel and how much pleasure I have in presiding over such a very large attendance of bretheren on so sultry and hot an evening? It shows that the interest of the brethren in Freemasonry and in what Freemasonry represents is not only unabated, but is growing more and more enthusiastic. I have especially to welcome brethren from far distant places, as far distant as West Kimberly and Wiluna. No doubt these brethren have found

it convenient to holiday in the city under cooler conditions, if we can call them so, at this particular time of the year; but we are glad that they, while in the city, have remembered that Grand Lodge was meeting and have attended to their Masonic duties. We welcome them especially because there are many of them whom we see so seldom.

We have to remember that Western Australia is on the other side of the Equator, and that February twenty fourth is about like the same date in August would be in eastern North Carolina.

It seems that these Western Australian Masons get serious when there is serious work to be done, and reverse their mode of expression when levity is in order, both to a quite successful degree. Here, for instance, is a piece of advice from the Grand Master:

FESTIVE BOARDS

After labour comes refreshment and invariably such is within the bounds of propriety. Unfortunately, however there is a tendency for many lodges to continue proceedings long after the singing of the national anthem, and frequently well past midnight. Instances are not unknown where an adjournment is made elsewhere and festivities continued indefinitely. Most members of the Craft are married, and such practices are scarcely fair to their wives or families. Conduct of this nature is not in the best interests of the Craft and cannot help being viewed by outsiders with the gravest disapproval. The festive board must be closed after the singing of the national anthem. On the question of harmony, at times the items given are scarcely in keeping with the dignity of a Freemason. The responsibility for decorum, whilst a lodge is in session and at the festive board, falls solely on the Worshipful Master, and he has ample powers to curb any unseemliness. There is no excuse for failure to keep the festive board within due bounds.

And then there is a motion by a Brother J. H. Marshall to do something about what he thinks of as departure from original Freemasonry, in that the signs of the Second Degree are not given properly, and other matters connote a departure from the old and proper ritual. He is requesed to take this up with the Board of General Purposes. At the annual communication on May 26th, which is the late autumn meeting, the Grand Master makes mention of the same thing, and tells the Grand Lodge that he pro-

poses to call a conference of the Inspectors of Workings in the early spring (August) for "discussing differences of method."

In this Grand Constitution there are 152 lodges now working, with a membership of 9,584. In all of the 152 lodges, not a single lodge is shown that did not do some degree work; only six in the list failed to have work in all three degrees. More than this, in thirty eight years, there has been a net gain in membership every year except four; these four years were 1908, 1909, 1915 and 1931; and the total of net gains is 7,962 while the total of these four net losses is only 378. The total of exclusions has been 2,527, while the resignations for the 38 years total 13,158, and the affiliations are 10,104, a difference here of only 3,054.

The review of this book would be sadly incomplete were it to fail to take note of the fact that James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. W., is the Reviewer, and that his report, volumetrically considered, is of 265 pages. Quantitatively speaking it is up at the top among them all, and qualitatively speaking, it is as high or higher by comparison with the rest. We know a number of wealthy American Grand Lodges that would like to import a Reviewer like this one, and put him to work for them.

We are moved to quote a few lines from what he says in reviewing the administration of Grand Master Giles Hudson:

The more or less Ancient and Honourable Order of Book Fiends. I am reminded of this—a book salesman in California told me, jestingly, he was a member—by an exploit of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary. "The Lodge System of Masonic Education" is producing good results in North Carolina, and (quoting the Grand Master) "In our travels over the state attending the district meetings, the Grand Secretary and I evolved the idea of placing the book in the hands of Masons, and following this programme, we sold at cost about five hundred copies thereof."

And then there was the Painful Society of Drop-outs, 10,000 strong, suspended N.P.D. Following the programme started by Past Grand Master C. B. Newcomb, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary secured the sympathetic cooperation of District Deputies and lodge officers, with the result that a decided shrinkage took place in the size of

the Painful Society, a liquidation of dues, and a corresponding return to the Masonic fold.

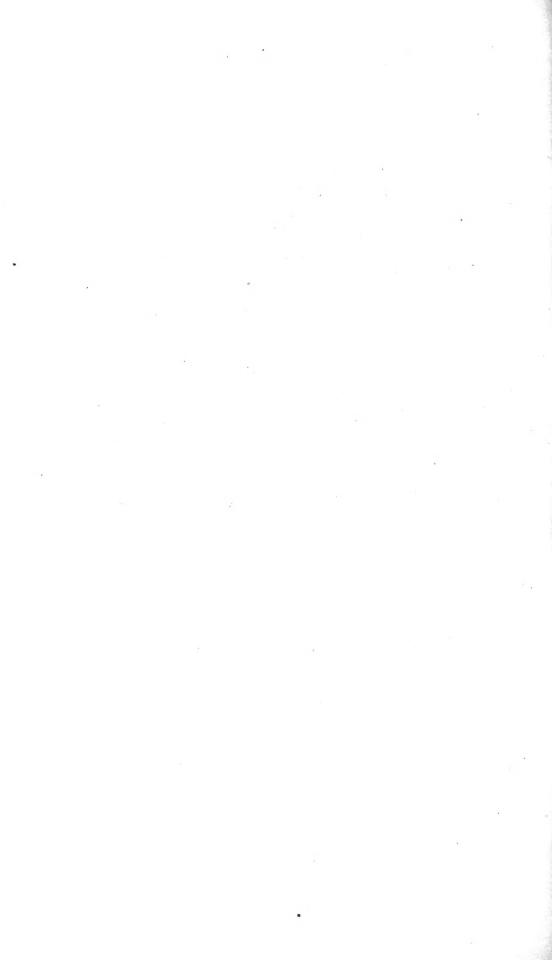
The Unhappy Chapter of Delinquent Lodges was also dealt with kindly, sympathetically, tactfully, with the result that the Grand Master was "very happy and proud to report that of all the delinquent lodges, not one of them has been lost," and to emphasize this splendid and justifiable hurrah, he observed "all have been saved." Congratulations, brethren.

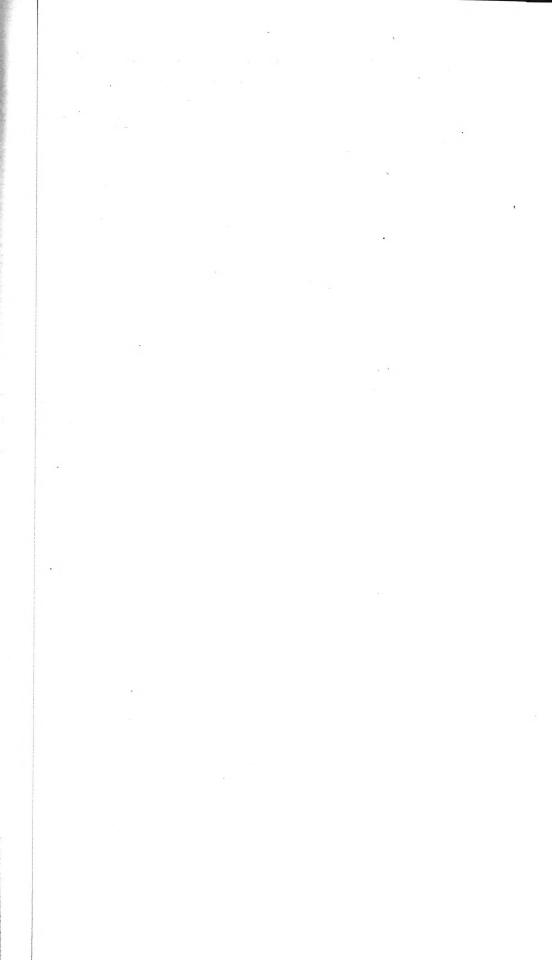


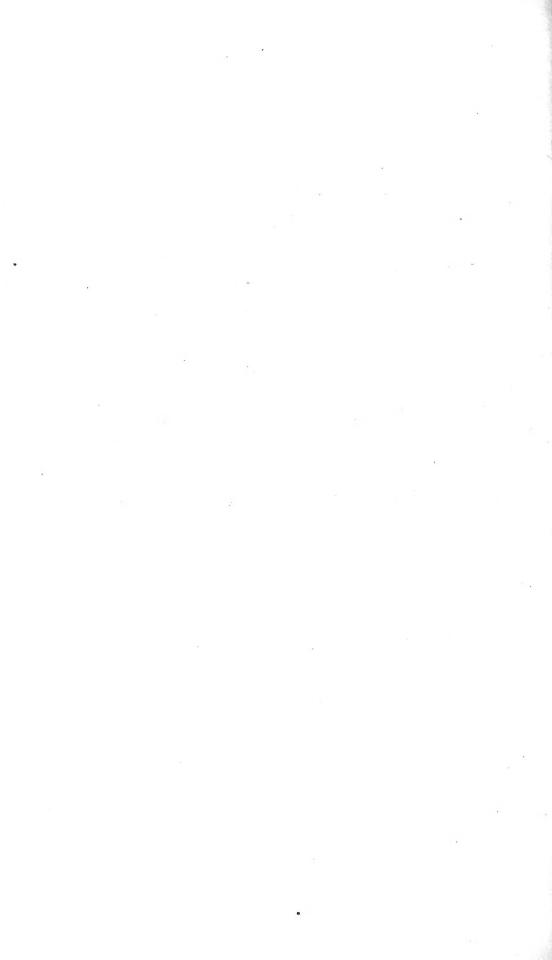
PART TWO

Statistical Tables

- TABLE 1—Consolidated Table of Masonry in the United States and Associated Organizations
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| | | | \$ | SYMBOLIC | FREE | MASON |
|--|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| STATE | Number of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report | Number of Master Masol.s | Net Loss in Last Masonic Year Reported (Gain Starred) | Number of Raisings | Number of Affiliations | Number of Demissions |
| AlabamaArizonaArkansasCaliforniaColorado | 446 | 27,575 | 612 | 694 | 668 | 358 |
| | 39 | 5,635 | 55 | 151 | 36 | 48 |
| | 434 | 23,974 | 333 | 956 | 472 | 338 |
| | 580 | 127,122 | 182 | 3,329 | 1,054 | 1,078 |
| | 147 | 29,637 | 437 | 647 | 207 | 238 |
| Connecticut | 128 | 36,212 | 908 | 724 | 40 | 214 |
| Delaware | 22 | 5,349 | 180 | 69 | 13 | 17 |
| District of Columbia | 47 | 20,432 | 78 | 545 | 243 | 166 |
| Florida | 223 | 19,848 | 101 | 542 | 358 | 262 |
| Georgia | 510 | 39,508 | 432 | 1,219 | 636 | 614 |
| IdahoIllinois IndianaIowaKansas | 81 997 546 551 447 | 8,917 203,707 107,253 67,238 61,434 | *103 5,932 485 437 1,643 | 297 3,162 3,146 1,660 1,266 | 118 1,244 1,008 743 394 | 102 1,846 1,386 960 569 |
| Kentucky | 515 | 42,792 | 489 | 1,310 | 419 | 460 |
| Louisiana | 253 | 20,643 | 304 | 648 | 211 | 359 |
| Maine | 216 | 36,293 | 539 | 708 | 98 | 192 |
| Maryland | 121 | 29,002 | 277 | 538 | 89 | 127 |
| Massachusetts | 329 | 104,172 | 2,559 | 1,572 | 384 | 896 |
| Michigan | 510 | 113,927 | 1,370 | 3,008 | 431 | 687 |
| Minnesota | 303 | 49,344 | 849 | 828 | 353 | 504 |
| Mississippi | 328 | 21,024 | *375 | 724 | 446 | 417 |
| Missouri | 631 | 89,329 | 1,040 | 2,092 | 642 | 761 |
| Montana | 135 | 17,803 | 256 | 426 | 189 | 203 |
| Nebraska | 292 | 32,423 | 757 | 571 | 232 | 349 |
| Nevada | 26 | 3,079 | 14 | 93 | 25 | 20 |
| New Hampshire | 81 | 13,346 | 110 | 298 | 349 | 76 |
| New Jersey | 281 | 77,488 | 2,302 | 1,346 | 254 | 472 |
| New Mexico | 54 | 6,003 | *104 | 212 | 115 | 116 |
| New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio | 1,036 347 128 623 461 | 262,044 26,888 11,456 174,698 46,658 | 7,052 200 413 1,517 1,053 | 5,280 721 177 4,586 916 | 716 336 139 611 625 | 925 360 213 886 500 |
| Oregon | 172 | 24,323 | 251 | 561 | 211 | 104 |
| Pennsylvania | 566 | 177,814 | 3,092 | 2,554 | 579 | 279 |
| Rhode Island | 43 | 16,102 | 560 | 209 | 227 | 62 |
| South Carolina | 283 | 17,448 | *259 | 855 | 303 | 320 |
| South Dakota | 175 | 15,141 | 354 | 330 | 147 | 246 |
| Tennessee | $\begin{array}{r} 447 \\ 1,273 \\ 26 \\ 103 \\ 333 \end{array}$ | 36,717 | 306 | 1,221 | 366 | 484 |
| Texas | | 96,377 | *1,479 | 3,262 | 1,769 | 1,602 |
| Utah | | 4,560 | *10 | 206 | 74 | 82 |
| Vermont | | 16,900 | 171 | 409 | 64 | 131 |
| Virginia | | 39,363 | 188 | 943 | 366 | 392 |
| Washington | 267 | 40,436 | 22 | 996 | 439 | 352 |
| West Virginia | 165 | 29,558 | 146 | 859 | 121 | 145 |
| Wisconsin | 311 | 52,360 | 765 | 1,040 | 341 | 649 |
| Wyoming | 48 | 7,820 | *62 | 252 | 149 | 110 |
| TOTAL | 16,080 | 2,537,235 | 38,771 *2,492 | 49,158 | 19,054 | 21,679 |

^{*} Gain. ** Bodies Do Not Exist In The States.

[†] Lack of Information.

ED STATISTICAL TABLE OF MASONRY IN THE UNITED

Compiled by J. Edward Allen, Warrenton, N. C.

| ONR | | | | CA | PITULA | R | CRYPTIC | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | Number Master Masons Sus- pended, Excluded, Dropped, or Expelled, Last Masonic Year | Number Reinstatements Last Masonic Year Reported | Number of Deaths of Master Masons | Number of Chapters, R. A. M. | Number of Royal Arch Masons | Net Loss, Last Capitular Year Reported (Gain Starred) | Number of Councils, R. & S. M. | Number of Select Masters | Net Loss or Gain Last Cryptic Year Reported (Gains Are Starred) |
| 359 49 338 975 238 | 2,198 151 2,081 2,072 605 | 1,589 51 1,299 557 103 | 600 91 439 1,973 551 | 51 12 60 124 51 | 3,618 806 3,124 18,534 5,681 | 149 19 983 564 216 | 19 6 33 39 15 | 1,261 378 865 5,538 1,769 | 91 5 77 303 68 |
| 214 17 .69 262 314 | 920 129 505 897 1,655 | 106 9 142 567 800 | 644 125 334 385 818 | 46 5 16 40 100 | 11,815 1,457 4,557 3,105 5,963 | 450 29 65 42 * 18 | 24 3 6 17 64 | 7,636 182 1,005 809 2,271 | 405 9 35 16 576 |
| .02 346 386 960 669 | 132 6,527 2,082 1,543 2,167 | 67 1,456 579 860 957 | 145 3,346 1,750 1,186 1,014 | 23 227 115 227 96 | 1,897 40,125 21,614 11,803 11,069 | 2,798 692 579 569 | 78 74 41 20 | 360 10,264 12,007 3,526 2,842 | 18 1,379 435 99 124 |
| 160 159 192 127 1396 | 1,824 997 620 382 1,689 | 884 728 204 90 183 | 807 341 737 485 2,096 | 101 57 68 26 97 | 7,660 4,140 11,590 6,775 27,761 | 271 173 502 306 1,768 | 46 12 18 12 36 | 2,183 824 5,107 3,720 9,524 | 133 277 329 1,534 |
| 587 504 417 761 203 | 2,579 903 1,549 2,672 525 | 713 175 1,694 1,149 169 | 2,028 798 369 1,490 312 | 159 82 54 107 35 | 25,621 11,279 2,967 15,654 3,047 | 2.078 408 14 1,376 112 | 58 7 38 21 10 | 6,710 1,795 1,641 3,913 585 | 1,050 159 51 325 17 |
| 349 20 76 472 | $\begin{array}{c c} 1,123 & \\ 90 & \\ 121 & \\ 2,396 & \\ 193 & \\ \end{array}$ | 450 32 27 364 181 | 560 50 289 1,414 95 | 54 9 26 57 14 | 4,918 550 3,736 11,328 1,308 | 269 8 178 956 4 | 21 4 15 15 1 | 2,154 120 1,943 1,882 79 | 178 7 94 150 23 |
| 925 360 213 386 500 | 7,655 748 .403 5,108 2,986 | 1,501 370 105 2,047 1,623 | 5,325 492 191 2,767 731 | 223 41 25 204 66 | 40,338 3,358 2,189 48,417 5,915 | 3,071 261 86 1,784 292 | 48 24 9 97 29 | 7,143 1,226 548 30,346 2,135 | 460 77 15 4,112 88 |
| 104 279 62 320 346 | 605 2,672 497 2,117 567 | 275 † 21 1,857 230 | 470 3,274 249 319 249 | 48 153 16 33 36 | 5,201 40,496 7,593 1,699 2,935 | 174 2,441 248 101 181 | 15 37 8 29 7 | 1,173 8,741 3,951 1,221 692 | 42 602 274 60 74 |
| 84 102 82 31 92 | 1,288 5,465 112 200 712 | 574 5,233 52 30 244 | 695 1,419 129 347 643 | 74 238 7 29 71 | 5,244 21,737 1,222 4,109 11,279 | 195 887 10 169 302 | 17 257 3 15 ** | 1,155 21,160 562 1,472 | 115 1,051 * 30 142 |
| 52 45 49 10 | 852 714 1,052 199 | 486 121 438 74 | 739 473 885 104 | 54 45 112 18 | 6,069 7,976 18,100 1,737 | 213 265 776 66 | 17 ** 31 3 | 1,658 5,988 171 | 59 |
| 19 | 67,624 | 31,466 | 44,673 | 3,632 | 519,118 | 27,107 * 18 | 1,403 | 182,241 | 15,417 * 30 |

TES AND ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

| Tem- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Net Loss or Gain Last plar Year Reported | No. Consistories | No. 32° Masons | No. Temples | No. Shriners | Number of Chapters O. E. S. | Number Eastern Star Members | Net Loss or Gain (Gains are Starred). | VIDE 4 LS tembers 715,614 |
| 151 6 39 291 115 | 3 1 2 13 3 | 2,468 1,498 3,791 22,090 5,004 | 3 1 2 5 2 | 4,533 801 2,188 25,832 3,667 | 184 37 173 491 121 | 9,228 5,119 9,956 95,554 20,977 | 1 192 418 121 302 | 180,293 |
| 304 54 29 51 183 | 2 1 1 6 5 | 2,828 1,620 2,293 3,443 3,108 | 2 1 3 3 | 2,819 3,279 4,187 3,911 | 99 13 40 151 113 | 25,531 1,678 10,553 13,580 7,334 | 1,304 30 96 * 27 *265 | Cc De D590,907 Fl G |
| 12 1,427 311 128 300 | 4 9 4 5 7 | 1,536 27,189 14,341 9,427 14,115 | 2 5 5 4 5 | 1,475 20,940 7,356 7,947 8,390 | 70 827 453 467 391 | 7,298 142,029 75,762 65,335 54,236 | 5,113 * 21 1,117 89 | Id Ill In Io K |
| 186 103 254 75 694 | 2 3 1 2 2 | 2,571 3,734 3,511 2,867 8,212 | 2 2 2 2 2 | 3,170 2,737 3,421 3,555 11,444 | 243 163 188 97 208 | 17,364 12,668 30,292 12,344 49,928 | 468 125 538 122 538 | K Lc M M M |
| 477 187 50 652 45 | 4 4 5 4 5 | 14,369 8,084 2,261 10,940 2,689 | 4 3 2 4 3 | 8,688 7,923 2,413 10,112 2,797 | 460 289 184 525 111 | 74,581 43,275 8,720 60,782 15,922 | 3,292 719 64 1,523 68 | M M M M M |
| 98 7 121 373 * 2 | 4 1 1 5 1 | 5,611 853 2,495 14,872 1,690 | 3 1 1 2 1 | 3,659 829 1,265 8,318 1,660 | 260 23 61 274 48 | 30,242 2,845 11,746 50,064 5,270 | 389 * 46 331 1,195 * 92 | Ne Ne Ne Ne Ne |
| 1,258 8 19 1,062 156 | 11 5 5 6 2 | 24,410 2,883 1,624 28,991 10,619 | 10 2 2 6 3 | 21,965 3,243 1,979 18,647 3,354 | 845 108 108 512 357 | 122,130 5,802 8,944 111,226 32,312 | 4,090 *184 601 874 666 | No No Ol Ol |
| 31 2,072 281 103 108 | 4 11 1 2 4 | 3,313 66,693 1,849 853 3,065 | 2 7 1 2 3 | 4,038 41,360 2,167 1,052 2,382 | 147 479 24 74 160 | 22,287 79,237 7,258 3,331 15,557 | 215 510 145 * 65 345 | Oi Pe Ri Sc Sc |
| 83 282 21 145 155 | 2 6 1 1 6 | 4,188 13,665 1,214 1,196 3,954 | 10 1 2 3 | 3,755 17,918 1,135 1,720 5,193 | 228 591 18 93 99 | 18,307 49,858 2,570 11,289 9,928 | 1,570 137 74 280 *667 | Té Té U· Vé Vi |
| 108 145 562 58 | 10 2 3 1 | 6,433 5,171 6,367 1,383 | 3 3 2 2 | 6,770 6,533 4,511 1,361 | 220 111 270 42 | 35,158 14,489 48,264 6,392 | *118 *189 915 * 21 | W W W W 43,994 |
| 13,380 | 193 | 387,399 | 147 | 318,889 | 11,250 | 1,574,552 | 28,579 *1,695 | (|
| | 151 6 399 291 115 304 299 1115 128 300 186 103 254 45 98 77 121 373 * 2 1,258 8 19 1,062 1156 103 108 282 1145 155 108 145 562 58 13,380 | Tender of the state of the stat | Tell | Table Tabl | The color of the | Second S | The color of the | The color of the |

abama izona kansas ilifornia olorado nnecticut elaware strict of Columbia orida eorgia, laho linois idiana wa ansas entucky uisiana aine aryland assachusetts ichigan innesota ississippi issouri ontana braska evada w Hampshire w Jersey w Mexico ew York orth Carolina orth Dakota nio klahoma regon ennsylvania node Island outh Carolina outh Dakota ennessee exas tah ermont rginia ashington est Virginia isconsin

yoming

TABLE 2—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF WORLD-WIDE MASONRY

(1) MASONRY RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

| | | | TO | TALS |
|--|------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|
| L | odges | Members | Lodges | Members |
| A—ENGLISH-SPEAKING GRAND LODGES | | | 17,521 | 2,715,614 |
| Continental United States of America_1 | 6,080 | 2,537,235 | | |
| The Philippine Islands | 101 | 5,246 | | |
| Canada | 1,340 | 173,133 | | |
| British Isles (Estimates) | | | 6,590 | 695,000 |
| England Scotland | 5,060 | 400,000 | | |
| Ireland | 700 | 245,000 50,000 | | |
| Australia | | 00,000 | 2,144 | 180,293 |
| New South Wales New Zealand | 602 | 59,211 | -, | 100,200 |
| New Zealand Queensland | 302 | 25,490 17,773 13,319 | | |
| South Australia | 357 154 | 17,773 | | |
| Tasmania | 45 | 4,028 | | |
| Triotonio | 519 | 50,157 | | |
| Western Australia Mexico: York Grand Lodge Grand Total English-Speaking Masonry, In 70 Grand Lodges Recognized | 150 15 | $9,584 \\ 731$ | | |
| Grand Total English-Speaking Masonry | 13 | 131 | | |
| In 70 Grand Lodges Recognized | | | 26,255 | 3,590,907 |
| B-OTHER MASONIC BODIES RECOGNIZ | · CISTS | | | |
| The Americas | | | | |
| MEXICO: | | | | |
| Del Pacifico, Sonora | | | | |
| Mexico, Valle de | | | | |
| Mexico, Valle de Grand Logia Benito Jaurez, Torreon, Grand Logia Ind. Cosmos, Chihuahua | Coah. | | | |
| Grand Logia Ind. Cosmos, Chinuahua | , Chil | ı. | | |
| Gran Logia del Estado de Chiapas, Tapachula, Chis | | | | |
| Tapachula, Chis. Grand Logia del Estado de Neuvo Leo | n, | | | |
| Monterey, N. L. Gran Logia El Potosi, San Luis Potosi, | ~ - | _ | | |
| Gran Logia El Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Gran Logia Unida Mexicana, Veracruz | S L. | . P. | | |
| Gran Logia Oriental Peninsular, | , ver. | | | |
| Merida, Yuc. | | | | |
| Estimated Total, Mexico Chile, Grand Lodge Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de | 175 | 10,000 | | |
| Chile, Grand Lodge | 66 | 3,500 | | |
| Costa Rica | 189 6 | $8,697 \\ 274$ | | |
| Panama | 9 | 370 | | |
| Panama Venezuela, U. S. of | 30 | 750 | | |
| Uraguay | 18 10 | 600 350 | | |
| Paraguay Argentine Republic | 76 | 3,000 | | |
| Columbia: | | | | |
| Barranquila | 12 | 745 | | |
| Bogota Cartagena | 8 7 | 200 250 | | |
| Guatemala | 10 | 300 | | |
| Peru | 28 | 800 | | |
| Ecuador | 8 | 300 200 | | |
| El Salvador: G. L. Cuscatlan Honduras | 6 7 | 300 | | |
| Nicaragua | 6 | 150 | | |
| Porto Rico | 49 | 2,657 | | |
| Santo Domingo (Prov. Rec.) | 13 | 1,000 | | |
| Brazil: | 0.4 | 1,701 | | |
| Amazonas E. AcreBahia | 24 22 | 3,000 | | |
| Pernambuco | 15 | 400 | | |
| Rio de Jeneiro | 9 | 400 | | |
| Sao Paulo | 28 5 | $^{1,000}_{200}$ | | |
| Parahyba Minas Geraes | 11 | 400 | | |
| Para | 8 | 300 | | |
| Ceara | 5 | 150 | | |
| Rio Grande Do Sul | 25 | 2,000 | 885 | 43,994 |
| Total for Americas, Non-English Speaking | | | 500 | |

| | | | TO | TALS . |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| L | odges | Members | Lodges | Members |
| C—AFRICA: | | | 63 | 2,000 |
| Egypt: National Grand Lodge of | 63 | 2,000 | | |
| D—EUROPE: | | | | |
| Denmark, G. L. National | 24 | 7,500 | - | |
| FinlandFrance, National Grand Lodge | 29 29 | 254 | . , | |
| Poland, Grand Lodge | 17 | 1,034 500 | | |
| Greece | 67 | 6,000 | | |
| Holland | 151 20 | 8,092 800 | | |
| Jugoslavia Norway, Grand Lodge | 28 | 10,450 | | |
| Norway, Polarstjernen Sweden | 5 | 800 | | |
| Switzerland | 51 41 | 23,480 4,140 | | |
| * Total for Continental Europe | | -, | 438 | 63,050 |
| Total of Recognized Masonry, 120 Grand | Lodg | es | _27,641 | 3,699,951 |
| Total for British Empire | | | | 1,048,426 |
| | | 4 | | |
| SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF | WO: | RLD-WII | DE MA | SONRY |
| (2) MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZE | ED BY | NORTH | HCAR | OLINA |
| | | | Estir | nated |
| A—EUROPE: | | | Lodges | Members |
| France: Grand Orient | | | 300 | 30,000 |
| France: Grand Lodge Luxembourg: Supreme Council | | | 130 | 7,000 |
| Luxembourg: Supreme Council Belgium: Grand Orient | | | 1 24 | 4,000 |
| Denmark, Symbolic | | | 5 | 200 |
| Ukraine: Grand Lodge | | | 5 | 200 |
| Total for Europe | | | 465 | 41,500 |
| B—ASIA: | | | | |
| Palestine—Syria | | | 10 | 500 |
| C—AFRIÇA: | | | | |
| Liberia | | | 9 | 250 |
| Total Eastern Hemisphere | | | 484 | 42,250 |
| D—THE AMERICAS: | | | | |
| South America: Brazil: Grand Orient | | | 150 | 6 000 |
| | | | 150 | 6,000 |
| West Indies: Haiti: Grand Orient | | | 75 | 3,750 |
| Mexico: | | | 10 | 0,100 |
| Gran Logic de Tempulines Tempies To | amps. | | | |
| Gran Logia Occidental Mexicana, Guad | alajara | a, Jal. | | |
| Gran Logia Guadalupe Victoria, Duran | go, Dg Tab | Ю. | | |
| Gran Logia de Campeche, Camp. | Iwo. | | | |
| Gran Logia de Tamadnipas, Taminto, Ta Gran Logia Occidental Mexicana, Guad Gran Logia Guadalupe Victoria, Duran Gran Logia Restauracion, Villahermosa, Gran Logia de Campeche, Camp. Gran Logia del Distrito Norte de la Ba | ja Cal | ifornia, | | |
| Gran Logia del Estado de Oaxaca, Oaxac | ca, Oaz | ٤. | | |
| | | | 85 | 5,000 |
| TOTAL OF MEMBERS IN GRAND LODG | | | | 0,000 |
| FOTAL OF MEMBERS IN GRAND LODG RECOGNIZED IN MEXICO (Estimated |) | | 310 | 14.750 |
| FOTAL OF MEMBERS IN GRAND LODG RECOGNIZED IN MEXICO (Estimated Fotal in the Americas Not Recognized |) | | 310 | 14,750 |
| TOTAL OF MEMBERS IN GRAND LODG RECOGNIZED IN MEXICO (Estimated Total in the Americas Not Recognized_ Total for All Masonry Not Recognized by North Carolina (Estimated) |) 7 | | 310 | 14,750 98,500 |
| TOTAL OF MEMBERS IN GRAND LODG RECOGNIZED IN MEXICO (Estimated Total in the Americas Not Recognized Total for All Masonry Not Recognized by |) V Estima | ates) | 310 1,259 27,641 | |

^{*} NOTE: In countries whose governments have placed a ban on Masonry, or in which it has been proscribed, we have omitted all reference to such Grand Lodges in this Table This includes Spain, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Turkey, Italy, Germany, Portugal and some others. Figures from many Grand Lodges in South and Central America are old or are Estimates.

TABLE 3—PERCENTAGE OF NET LOSS—GRAND LODGES LOSSES

| 1. | North Dakota | 3.480 | 22. | Michigan | 1.188 |
|-----|----------------|-------|-----|-------------------|--------|
| 2. | Rhode Island | 3.361 | 23. | Missouri | 1.160 |
| 3. | Delaware | 3.253 | | Kentucky | |
| 4. | New Jersey | 2.885 | | Georgia | |
| | Illinois | | 26. | Oregon | 1.021 |
| 6. | Kansas | 2.626 | 27. | Arizona | .9760 |
| | New York | | | Vermont | |
| 8. | Massachusetts | 2.456 | | Maryland | |
| | Connecticut | | 30. | Ohio | .8609 |
| 10. | South Dakota | 2.285 | | Tennessee | |
| 11. | Nebraska | 2.281 | | New Hampshire | .8174 |
| 12. | Oklahoma | 2.207 | | North Carolina | .7383 |
| 13. | Alabama | 2.171 | | Iowa | .6058 |
| 14. | Pennsylvania | 1.709 | | Florida | .5063 |
| | Minnesota | | 36. | West Virginia | .4915 |
| | UNITED STATES | 1.501 | | Virginia | .4753 |
| 16. | Maine | 1.457 | | Nevada | .4546 |
| 17. | Colorado | 1.453 | 39. | Indiana | .4501 |
| | Louisiana | | 40. | Dist. of Columbia | .3803 |
| | Wisconsin | | 41. | Washington | .05438 |
| | Montana | | | California | |
| | Arkansas | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | GAII | NS | | |
| 1. | Mississippi | 1.84 | 5. | Idaho | 1.16 |
| 2. | New Mexico | 1.78 | | Wyoming | |
| | South Carolina | | | Utah | |
| | Texas | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| 1. | Mississippi | 1.84 | 5. | Idaho | 1.16 |
|----|----------------|------|----|-------|------|
| | New Mexico | | | | |
| 3. | South Carolina | 1.51 | 7. | Utah | .02 |
| 4. | Texas | 1.42 | | | |

TABLE 4—PERCENTAGE OF SUSPENSIONS— GRAND LODGE

| 1. | Arkansas | 8.680 | 26. | Connecticut | 2.541 |
|-----|----------------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
| 2. | Mississippi | 7.368 | 27. | Oregon | 2.487 |
| | Oklahoma | | | Dist. of Columbia | |
| 4. | Texas | 5.670 | 29. | Utah | 2.456 |
| 5. | Louisiana | 4.830 | | West Virginia | |
| 6. | Florida | 4.519 | | Iowa | |
| 7. | Kentucky | 4.262 | 32. | Michigan | 2.258 |
| | Georgia | | 33. | Washington | 2.107 |
| | South Dakota | | 34. | Colorado | 2.041 |
| 10. | Kansas | 3.527 | 35. | Wisconsin | 2.009 |
| 11. | North Dakota | 3.518 | | Indiana | |
| 12. | Tennessee | 3.509 | | Minnesota | |
| 13. | Nebraska | 3.464 | | Virginia | |
| 14. | New Mexico | 3.215 | 39. | Maine | |
| 15. | Illinois | 3.203 | | U. S. TOTAL | |
| 16. | New Jersey | 3.092 | | California | |
| 17. | Rhode Island | 3.087 | | Massachusetts | |
| 18. | Missouri | 2.991 | 42. | Pennsylvania | 1.503 |
| 19. | Nevada | 2.990 | 4 3. | Idaho | 1.480 |
| 20. | Montana | 2.949 | | Delaware | |
| 21. | Ohio | 2.924 | | Maryland | |
| 22. | New York | 2.921 | | South Carolina | |
| 23. | North Carolina | 2.782 | | Vermont | |
| | Arizona | | 48. | New Hampshire | .9066 |
| 25. | Wyoming | 2.545 | 49. | Alabama | .7971 |

TABLE 5—PERCENTAGE OF RAISINGS—GRAND LODGES

| 1. | South Carolina | 4.900 | 26. | Vermont | 2.420 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|---------------|-------|
| 2. | Utah | 4.518 | | Virginia | |
| 3. | Arkansas | 3.987 | | Montana | |
| .4. | New Mexico | 3.532 | | Missouri | |
| 5. | Mississippi | 3.443 | | Oregon | |
| | Texas | | 31. | New Hampshire | 2.232 |
| 7. | Idaho | 3.331 | | South Dakota | |
| 8. | Tennessee | 3.325 | | Colorado | |
| 9. | Wyoming | 3.223 | 34. | Kansas | 2.061 |
| | Louisiana | | 35. | New York | 2.015 |
| 11. | Georgia | 3.085 | 36. | Connecticut | 1.999 |
| | Kentucky | | 37. | Wisconsin | 1.986 |
| 13. | Nevada | 3.020 | 38. | Oklahoma | 1.963 |
| 14. | West Virginia | 2.906 | 39. | Maine | |
| | Indiana | | | U. S. TOTAL | 1.937 |
| 16. | Florida | 2.731 | 40. | Maryland | 1.855 |
| 17. | North Carolina | 2.681 | 41. | Nebraska | 1.761 |
| 18. | Arizona | 2.679 | 42. | New Jersey | 1.737 |
| | Dist. of Columbia | | 43. | Minnesota | 1.678 |
| 20. | Michigan | 2.640 | 44. | Illinois | 1.559 |
| | Ohio | | 45. | North Dakota | 1.545 |
| | California | | | Massachusetts | |
| | Alabama | | 47. | Pennsylvania | 1.436 |
| 24. | Iowa | 2.468 | 48. | Rhode Island | 1.298 |
| | Washington | | 49. | Delaware | 1.289 |

TABLE 6-MORTALITY TABLE GRAND LODGE

| 1. | Utah | 28.29 | 25. | Montana | 17.53 |
|-----|----------------|--------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 2. | Delaware | 23.36 | 26. | Nebraska | 17.27 |
| 3. | Alabama | 21.76 | 27. | Wisconsin | 16.90 |
| 4. | New Hampshire | 21.65 | | Maryland | |
| 5. | Georgia | 20.70 | 29. | Missouri | 16.69 |
| 6. | Vermont | 20.53 | 30. | North Dakota | 16.67 |
| 7. | New York | 20.32 | 31. | Louisiana | 16.51 |
| 8. | Maine | 20,30 | 32. | Kansas | 16.50 |
| 9. | Massachusetts | 20.12 | | South Dakota | |
| 10. | Florida | .19.40 | 34. | Illinois | 16.42 |
| 11. | Oregon | 19.32 | 35. | Dist. of Columbia | 16.35 |
| | Tennessee | | 36. | Virginia | 16.34 |
| 13. | Kentucky | 18.85 | 37. | Indiana | 16.32 |
| 14. | Colorado | 18.69 | 38. | Idaho | 16.26 |
| 15. | Pennsylvania | 18.41 | 39. | Nevada | 16.24 |
| 16. | Arkansas | 18.31 | 40. | Minnesota | 16.17 |
| 17. | North Carolina | 18.29 | 41. | Arizona | 16.14 |
| 18. | South Carolina | 18.28 | 42. | West Virginia | 16.00 |
| 18. | Washington | 18.28 | 43. | Ohio | 15.84 |
| | New Jersey | | 44. | New Mexico | 15.83 |
| | Michigan | | | Oklahoma | |
| | Connecticut | | | California | |
| | Iowa | | 47. | Rhode Island | 15.46 |
| | U. S. TOTAL | | 48. | Texas | 14.72 |
| 24. | Mississippi | | 49. | Wyoming | 13.29 |
| | | | | | |

TABLE 7—AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER LODGE IN THE SEVERAL GRAND LODGES OF THE U. S.—1939

| 1. | Dist. of Columbia | 434.7 | 25. | Arizona 144.5 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|----------------------|
| 2. | Rhode Island | 342.7 | | Missouri 141.6 |
| 3. | Massachusetts | 316.6 | 27. | Oregon 141.4 |
| 4. | Pennsylvania | 314.2 | | Kansas 137.4 |
| 5. | Connecticut | 282.9 | 29. | Montana 131.9 |
| 6. | Ohio | 280.4 | 30. | Iowa 122.0 |
| 7. | New Jersey | 275.8 | 31. | Nevada 118.4 |
| 8. | New York | 252.9 | 32. | Virginia 118.2 |
| 9. | Delaware | 243.1 | 33. | New Mexico 111.2 |
| 10. | Maryland | 239.7 | 34. | Nebraska 111.0 |
| 11. | Michigan | 223.4 | 35. | Idaho 110.1 |
| 12. | California | 219.2 | 36. | Oklahoma 101.2 |
| 13. | Illinois | 204.4 | 37. | North Dakota 89.50 |
| 14. | Colorado | 201.6 | 38. | Florida 89.00 |
| 15. | Indiana | 196.4 | 39. | South Dakota 86.52 |
| 16. | West Virginia | 179.1 | 40. | Kentucky 83.44 |
| | Utah | | 41. | Tennessee 82.14 |
| 18. | Wisconsin | 168.4 | 42. | Georgia 77.47 |
| 19. | Maine | 168.0 | | Louisiana 80.89 |
| 20. | New Hampshire | 164.8 | 44. | North Carolina 77.49 |
| 21. | Vermont | 164.1 | | Texas 75.71 |
| 22. | Wyoming | 162.9 | 46. | Mississippi 64.09 |
| | Minnesota | 162.8 | | Alabama 61.83 |
| | U. S. TOTAL | 157.8 | 48. | South Carolina 61.65 |
| 24. | Washington | 151.4 | 49. | Arkansas 55.24 |
| | | | | |

TABLE 8—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

| 1. | Rhode Island 47.16 | 25. | Illinois 19.69 |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 2. | Wisconsin 34.57 | 26. | South Dakota 19.38 |
| 3. | Connecticut 32.62 | 27. | Colorado 19.17 |
| 4. | Maine 31.93 | 28. | North Dakota 19.11 |
| | Virginia 28.65 | 29. | Kansas 18.02 |
| | New Hampshire 27.99 | 30. | Kentucky 17.90 |
| | Ohio 27.71 | 31. | Nevada 17.86 |
| 8. | Delaware 27.24 | 32. | Iowa 17.55 |
| 9. | West Virginia 26.98 | 33. | Missouri 17.52 |
| 10. | Utah 26.79 | 34. | Montana 17.12 |
| 11. | Massachusetts 26.65 | 35. | Florida 15.64 |
| 12. | Vermont 24.31 | 36. | New York 15.39 |
| 13. | Maryland 23.36 | 37. | Nebraska 15.17 |
| | Minnesota 22.86 | 38. | Tennessee 15.10 |
| 15. | Pennsylvania 22.77 | | Georgia 15.09 |
| 16. | Texas 22.55 | 40. | Washington 15.01 |
| 17. | Michigan 22.49 | 41. | New Jersey 14.62 |
| | Dist. of Columbia 22.31 | | California 14.59 |
| 19. | Wyoming 22.21 | 43. | Arizona 14.30 |
| | New Mexico 21.80 | 44. | Mississippi 14.11 |
| 21. | Oregon 21.38 | | Alabama 13.12 |
| 22. | Idaho 21.27 | | Arkansas 13.03 |
| | U. S. TOTAL 20.46 | | Oklahoma 12.68 |
| 23. | Indiana 20.15 | | North Carolina 12.49 |
| | Louisiana 20.06 | 49. | South Carolina 9.738 |
| | | | |

TABLE 9—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE SCOTTISH RITE 32°

| - 1. | New Mexico | 28.96 | 25. | Texas | 13.10 |
|------|---------------|--------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 2. | Nevada | 27.70 | 26. | Iowa | 13.06 |
| 3. | Arizona | 26.58 | 27. | Illinois | 12.97 |
| 4. | Kansas | 22.57 | | Michigan | |
| 5. | Oklahoma | 22.25 | 29. | Missouri | 12.21 |
| 6. | South Dakota | 19.78 | | Rhode Island | |
| 7. | New Jersey | 18.63 | | Wisconsin | |
| 8. | New Hampshire | 18.54 | | Tennessee | |
| 9. | Louisiana | 17.82 | | Dist. of Columbia | |
| 10. | Wyoming | 17.76 | 34. | Mississippi | 11.06 |
| | Idaho | | | North Carolina | 10.64 |
| 12. | West Virginia | 17.41 | 36. | Virginia | 9.997 |
| 13. | California | 17.35 | | Maryland | |
| 14. | Florida | 17.26 | | Maine | |
| 15. | Nebraska | 16.91 | 39. | Massachusetts | 7.883 |
| 16. | Colorado | 16.63 | 40. | Alabama | 8.755 |
| 17. | Ohio | 16.45 | 41. | Georgia | 7.687 |
| 18. | Minnesota | 16.05 | 42. | Connecticut | 7.616 |
| 19. | Washington | 15.90 | 43. | Vermont | 6.802 |
| 20. | Arkansas | 15.81 | 44. | Kentucky | 5.940 |
| | U. S. TOTAL | 15.031 | 45. | South Carolina | 4.985 |
| 21. | Montana | 14.87 | 46. | Delaware | 3.928 |
| 22. | North Dakota | 13.68 | 47. | Pennsylvania | 3.617 |
| 23. | Oregon | 13.48 | 48. | Utah | |
| | Indiana | | 49. | New York | .9071 |
| | | | | | |

Note: New Scottish Rite figures not available.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGE OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—1939

| | | 26. | New Hampshire | 52.16 |
|----------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | |
| Utah | 70.62 | 28. | Nebraska | 51.36 |
| North Carolina | 70.55 | 29. | Maine | 51.34 |
| Florida | 70.43 | 30. | Missouri | 50.73 |
| Alabama | 68.60 | 31. | New York | 47.67 |
| Pennsylvania | 66.81 | 32. | Dist. of Columbia | 47.47 |
| Kansas | 67.49 | 33. | Minnesota | 49.55 |
| Wyoming | 64.30 | 34. | Massachusetts | 46.23 |
| Oklahoma | 63.48 | 35. | Oregon | 45.32 |
| South Dakota | 62.52 | | | |
| Arizona | 59.55 | 37. | Rhode Island | 44.75 |
| North Dakota | 57.65 | | U. S. TOTAL | 44.02 |
| Colorado | 57.36 | 38. | Texas | 43.23 |
| California | 56.42 | 39. | Ohio | 43.19 |
| Washington | 56.20 | 40. | Tennessee | 42.94 |
| Vermont | 56.07 | | | |
| West Virginia | 55.98 | 42. | Arkansas | 42.03 |
| Kentucky | 55.43 | 43. | Connecticut | 40.32 |
| Idaho | 54.77 | 44. | Delaware | 39.19 |
| Nevada | 54.55 | 45. | New Jersey | 38.85 |
| Montana | 54.34 | | | |
| Iowa | 54.22 | 47. | Virginia | 38.42 |
| Illinois | 52.93 | | | |
| Mississippi | 52.91 | 49. | Louisiana | 29.90 |
| | South Carolina Utah North Carolina Florida Alabama Pennsylvania Kansas Wyoming Oklahoma South Dakota Arizona North Dakota Colorado California Washington Vermont West Virginia Kentucky Idaho Nevada Montana Illinois | New Mexico 76.38 South Carolina 71.70 Utah 70.62 North Carolina 70.55 Florida 70.43 Alabama 68.60 Pennsylvania 66.81 Kansas 67.49 Wyoming 64.30 Oklahoma 63.48 South Dakota 62.52 Arizona 59.55 North Dakota 57.65 Colorado 57.36 California 56.42 Washington 56.20 Vermont 56.07 West Virginia 55.98 Kentucky 55.43 Idaho 54.77 Nevada 54.55 Montana 54.34 Iowa 54.22 Illinois 52.93 Mississippi 52.91 | South Carolina 71.70 27. Utah 70.62 28. North Carolina 70.55 29. Florida 70.43 30. Alabama 68.60 31. Pennsylvania 66.81 32. Kansas 67.49 33. Wyoming 64.30 34. Oklahoma 63.48 35. South Dakota 62.52 36. Arizona 59.55 37. North Dakota 57.65 Colorado 57.36 38. California 56.42 39. Washington 56.20 40. Vermont 56.07 41. West Virginia 55.98 42. Kentucky 55.43 43. Idaho 54.77 44. Nevada 54.55 45. Montana 54.34 46. Iowa 54.22 47. Illinois 52.93 48. | South Carolina 71.70 27. Maryland Utah 70.62 28. Nebraska North Carolina 70.55 29. Maine Florida 70.43 30. Missouri Alabama 68.60 31. New York Pennsylvania 66.81 32. Dist. of Columbia Kansas 67.49 33. Minnesota Wyoming 64.30 34. Massachusetts Oklahoma 63.48 35. Oregon South Dakota 62.52 36. Georgia Arizona 59.55 37. Rhode Island North Dakota 57.65 U. S. TOTAL Colorado 57.36 38. Texas California 56.42 39. Ohio Washington 56.20 40. Tennessee Vermont 56.07 41. Wisconsin West Virginia 55.98 42. Arkansas Kentucky 55.43 43. Connecticut Idaho 54.77 44. Delaware Nevada 54.55 45. New Jersey Montana 54.22 |

TABLE 11—MORTALITY TABLE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

| 1. | New Hampshire | 28.64 | 25. | Washington | 21.42 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|---------------|-------|
| 2. | Colorado | 27.81 | 26. | Kentucky | 21.29 |
| | New York | | 27. | Maryland | 21.11 |
| 4. | Pennsylvania | 25.88 | 28. | Arizona | 21.09 |
| 5. | Dist. of Columbia | 25.44 | 29. | West Virginia | 20.68 |
| 6. | Massachusetts | 25.25 | | New Mexico | |
| 7. | Vermont | 25.07 | 31. | Oklahoma | 20.63 |
| 8. | South Carolina | 24.72 | 32. | Mississippi | 20.22 |
| 9. | Montana | 24.61 | 33. | Illinois | 20.56 |
| 10. | Delaware | 24.02 | 34. | Maine | 19.84 |
| 11. | North Carolina | 24.12 | 35. | Ohio | 19.72 |
| 12. | Michigan | 24.00 | 36. | Wyoming | 19.57 |
| | Missouri | | 37. | Nebraska | 19.52 |
| 14. | Oregon | 23.26 | 38. | Wisconsin | 19.50 |
| | Louisiana | | | South Dakota | |
| 16. | New Jersey | 22.42 | 40. | Georgia | 18.78 |
| 17. | Iowa | 22.28 | 41. | North Dakota | 18.73 |
| 18. | Florida | 22.22 | 42. | Arkansas | 17.93 |
| 19. | Alabama | 22.11 | | Texas | |
| | U. S. TOTAL | 22.02 | 44. | Virginia | 17.47 |
| 20. | Kansas | 21.95 | | Tennessee | |
| 21. | Indiana | 21.75 | | Rhode Island | |
| | Connecticut | | | Idaho | |
| 23. | Minnesota | 21.63 | 48. | Nevada | 14.55 |
| 24. | California | 21.47 | 49. | Utah | 13.91 |

TABLE 12—NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

| | Rhode Island | | 26. | Kentucky | 9.922 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|----------------|-------|
| 2. | Utah | 18.93 | | Texas | |
| 3. | New Mexico | 16.64 | 28. | Nevada | 9.743 |
| 4. | Maine | 16.39 | 29. | Oregon | 9.690 |
| 5. | Pennylvania | 15.22 | 30. | Iowa | 9.517 |
| 6. | West Virginia | 15.10 | 31. | Montana | 9.301 |
| 7. | Wisconsin | 14.82 | | U. S. TOTAL | |
| 8. | New Hampshire | 14.60 | 32. | Alabama | 9.001 |
| | Wyoming | | 33. | Missouri | 8.891 |
| 10. | Vermont | 13.63 | 34. | North Carolina | 8.811 |
| 11. | Connecticut | 13.16 | 35. | Arizona | 8.518 |
| 12. | Massachusetts | 12.32 | 36. | Michigan | 8.483 |
| 13. | Kansas | 12.16 | 37. | Washington | 8.436 |
| 14. | South Dakota | 12.12 | | California | |
| 15. | Maryland | 12.02 | 39. | Oklahoma | 8.049 |
| | Ohio | | 40. | Indiana | 7.799 |
| 17. | Idaho | 11.65 | 41. | Nebraska | 7.790 |
| 18. | Minnesota | 11.33 | 42. | Mississippi | 7.468 |
| 19. | Florida | 11.02 | 43. | New York | 7.338 |
| | North Dakota | | 44. | South Carolina | 6.981 |
| | Virginia | | 45. | Georgia | 6.811 |
| 22. | Colorado | 10.99 | | Tennessee | |
| 23. | Delaware | 10.67 | 47. | Louisiana | 5.997 |
| | Dist. of Columbia | | | New Jersey | |
| | Illinois | | | Arkansas | |
| | | - | | | |

TABLE 13-MORTALITY TABLE-KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

| | Delaware | | 25. | North Carolina | 25.33 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|----------------|-------|
| 2. | Rhode Island | 32.96 | 26. | Minnesota | 25.23 |
| | Colorado | | 27. | Louisiana | 25.04 |
| 4. | Massachusetts | 30.16 | | Iowa | |
| | TOTAL | 29.70 | 29. | Florida | 24.23 |
| 5. | New York | 29.64 | | Maryland | |
| 6. | North Dakota | 29.32 | | New Mexico | |
| 7. | Dist. of Columbia | 29.11 | | South Carolina | |
| 8. | Michigan | 29.07 | | Oregon | |
| 9. | Missouri | 28.83 | | South Dakota | |
| 10. | Nebraska | 28.50 | | Wyoming | |
| 11. | New Hampshire | 28.22 | | Washington | |
| 12. | Connecticut | 28.13 | | Arizona | |
| 13. | Pennsylvania | 28.01 | | West Virginia | |
| 14. | Georgia | 27.87 | | Oklahoma | |
| 15. | Alabama | 27.40 | 40. | Tennessee | 21.76 |
| | Indiana | | 41. | Arkansas | 21.33 |
| 17. | Ohio | 26.16 | 42. | Montana | 21.08 |
| 18. | Illinois | 26.13 | 43. | Virginia | 20.31 |
| 19. | New Jersey | 26.12 | 44. | Kentucky | 20.96 |
| | California | | 45. | Maine | 20.00 |
| 21. | Vermont | 26.04 | 46. | Texas | 18.09 |
| | Kansas | | 47. | Idaho | 17.32 |
| | Wisconsin | | 48. | Nevada | 16.67 |
| 24. | Mississippi | 25.48 | 49. | Utah | 13.90 |

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGE RELATION EASTERN STARS TO MASONS

| 1. | South Dakota | 102.62 | 26. | Michigan | 65.46 |
|------------|---------------|--------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 2. | Iowa | 97.17 | | New Jersey | 64.60 |
| 3. | Nebraska | 93.27 | | Ohio | 63.67 |
| 4. | Nevada | 92.40 | | U. S. TOTAL | 62.06 |
| 5. | Wisconsin | 92.18 | 29. | Louisiana | 61.37 |
| 6. | Oregon | 91.63 | 30. | Illinois | 59.70 |
| | Arizona | 90.84 | 31. | Utah | 56.37 |
| 8. | Montana | 89.43 | 32. | Texas | 51.73 |
| 9. | Kansas | 88.28 | 33. | Dist. of Columbia | 51.64 |
| 10. | New Hampshire | 88.01 | 34. | Tennessee | 49.86 |
| 11. | New Mexico | 87.79 | 35. | West Virginia | 49.02 |
| 12. | Minnesota | 87.70 | 36. | Massachusetts | 47.93 |
| 13. | Washington | 86.95 | 37. | New York | 46.61 |
| 14. | Maine | 83.46 | 38. | Rhode Island | 45.07 |
| 15. | Idaho | 81.84 | 39. | Pennsylvania | 44.56 |
| 16. | Wyoming | 81.74 | 40. | Maryland | 42.56 |
| 17. | North Dakota | 78.07 | 41. | Arkansas | 41.52 |
| 18. | California | 75.17 | 42. | Mississippi | 41.48 |
| 19. | Colorado | 70.78 | 43. | Kentucky | 40.58 |
| | Indiana | 70.64 | 44. | Alabama | 36.08 |
| 21. | Connectcut | 70.50 | 45. | Delaware | 31.37 |
| 22. | Oklahoma | 69.25 | 46. | Virginia | 25.22 |
| | Florida | 68.42 | | North Carolina | 21.58 |
| 24. | Missouri | 68.05 | 48. | South Carolina | 19.09 |
| | Vermont | 66.80 | 49. | Georgia | 18.56 |

TABLE 15—MASTER MASONS THAT ARE SHRINERS

| 1. | New Hampshire 94.78 | | Louisiana | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|----------------|-------|
| 2. | New York 83.82 | 27. | Virginia | 13.19 |
| 3. | Michigan 76.26 | | U. S. TOTAL | |
| 4. | South Carolina 60.29 | 28. | Colorado | 12.37 |
| 5. | Nevada 26.92 | | Maryland | |
| 6. | New Mexico 27.65 | 30. | North Carolina | 12.06 |
| | Utah 24.89 | 31. | Iowa | 11.82 |
| 8. | Pennsylvania 23.26 | 32. | Mississippi | 11.48 |
| 9. | West Virginia 22.10 | | Nebraska | |
| 10. | Florida 21.09 | 34. | Massachusetts | 10.98 |
| 11. | California 20.32 | 35. | New Jersey | 10.73 |
| 12. | Texas 18.60 | | Illinois | |
| 13. | Wyoming 17.40 | | Ohio | |
| 14. | North Dakota 17.27 | 38. | Tennessee | 10.23 |
| 15. | Washington 16.75 | 39. | Missouri | 10.18 |
| 16. | Oregon 16.60 | 39. | Vermont | 10.18 |
| 17. | Idaho 16.54 | 41. | Georgia | 9.899 |
| 18. | Alabama 16.44 | 42. | Maine | 9.426 |
| 19. | Minnesota 16.06 | 43. | Arkansas | 9.127 |
| 20. | Dist. of Columbia 16.05 | 44. | Wisconsin | 8.615 |
| 21. | South Dakota 15.73 | 45. | Oklahoma | 8.260 |
| 22. | Montana 15.71 | 46. | Connecticut | 7.784 |
| | Arizona 14.21 | 47. | Kentucky | 7.408 |
| 24. | Kansas 13.65 | 48. | Indiana | 6.859 |
| 25. | Rhode Island 13.46 | 49. | Delaware | .000 |
| | | | | |

TABLE 16—CANADIAN STATISTICS

| Number Deaths of Master Masons | 148 | 217 | 140 | 75 | 163 | 1,582 | 25 | 225 | 122 | 2,697 |
|--|---------|------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| No. Reinstatements Last Masonic Year Reported | 118 | 26 | 54 | 11 | 63 | 122 | 70 | 43 | 20 | 822 |
| Number Master Macster Macsons Suspended, Ex- cluded, Dropped, or Expelled Last Macsonic Year | 322 | 222 | 229 | 79 | 199 | 1,941 | 15 | 197 | 250 | 3,454 |
| Number of Demissions | 305 | 192 | 157 | 30 | 06 | 1,006 | 7 | 138 | 242 | 2,167 |
| Number of Affilistions | 143 | 162 | 66 | 29 | 53 | 2,066 | | 83 | 157 | 2,793 |
| Number of Raisings | 204 | 310 | 157 | 142 | 526 | 1,875 | 43 | 317 | 245 | 3,519 |
| Net Loss in Last Ma- sonic Year Reported (Gain Starred) | 309 | 101 | 196 | 27 | 110 | 1,575 | *2 | 117 | 179 | 2,614 |
| Number of Master Masons | 11,058 | 13,627 | 10,658 | 5,319 | 8,646 | 97,158 | 1,084 | 13,996 | 11,587 | 173,133 |
| Number of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report | 115 | 117 | 105 | 44 | 84 | 268 | 16 | 93 | 198 | 1,340 |
| GRAND LODGES Canada | Alberta | British Columbia | Manitoba | New Brunswick | Nova Scotia | Ontario | Prince Edward Island | Quebec | Saskatchewan | TOTAL |

* Gain.